

57. The following table shows the number of rural policemen in arrear for the first and second quarters of 1301 (B.S.), on 31st December 1894:—

Payment of Rural Police.

District.	Year.	NUMBER OF RURAL POLICEMEN IN ARREAR ON 31st DECEMBER 1894 FOR—	
		First quarter of 1301 (B.S.)	Second quarter of 1301 (B.S.)
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	1893 ...	35	406
	1894 ...	56	682
Mymensingh ...	1893 ...	10	264
	1894 ...	2	89
Faridpur ...	1893 ...	1	12
	1894 ...	1	149
Backergunge ...	1893 ...	...	...
	1894 ...	10	252
Total ...	1893 ...	46	682
	1894 ...	69	1,172

The contrast between Mymensingh and Dacca is appalling—in Dacca 738 out of 3,776 rural police, or 19·5 per cent.; in Mymensingh 91 out of 7,016, or 1·2 per cent. In the Sadar subdivision of Mymensingh, Maulvi Ahmed and Babu Ganga Narain Ray have no arrears. No one could have believed that administration could show such widely different results in adjoining districts. Not only does the administration vary in this extraordinary manner from district to district, but the results even in subdivisions of the same district exemplify what can be done by the application of a little interest and energy. At the end of the year in the Sadar subdivision of Dacca, 536 rural policemen were in arrear for the first two quarters of 1301 (B.S.), in Manikganj only 18, and in Narayanganj only 6. And in other ways these two subdivisions have gone ahead of the other two.

58. In all the districts the Magistrates have, with my approval, delegated all their powers under the Act, with the exception of those under sections 11, 12 and 38, to the Sub-divisional Officers. I am not sure that powers under sections 3 to 10 should not have been reserved and powers under section 38 delegated to Subdivisional Officers. As regards the Sadar subdivision, the Magistrate of Dacca delegated all his powers, except those under sections 11, 12, and 38, to the District Superintendent of Police. The Magistrate of Faridpur has done the same, reserving powers under sections 3, 11, 12, and 38. In Mymensingh it was at first arranged that two, and in Backergunge one, first class Magistrates in the Sadar subdivision should be authorized to exercise all the Magistrate's powers except those under sections 11, 12, and 38; but I understand that in Backergunge powers were not actually delegated to any first class Magistrate. For the Sadar subdivision the Magistrate kept all powers in his own hands, except powers under section 35, which were delegated to the District Superintendent of Police.

59. The control of a force of 19,084 rural police throws much work on the ordinary establishments at head-quarters and subdivisions. The average number of men in each subdivision is 1,192, and not only has this force to be controlled and provided

for, as the regular police are controlled and provided for, but in addition we have to supervise the collection and payment of salaries, &c. We have further to look after assessments. We cannot allow this first practical attempt to provide these vast and teeming provinces with an organized police force to fail for want of proper supervising establishments.

60. It seems an anomaly that seventeen-twentieths of our police force should have no power of arrest which is not conferred by section 59 of the Code of Criminal

Power of arrest.

Procedure on private persons. I have proposed to confer on all police officers, whether regular or rural, the same power of arrest. It is not much use giving power of arrest to the regular police. The malefactor has decamped long before they can arrive on the spot. Fortunately neither panchayats nor rural police are fully alive to the narrow limitation of their powers, and are apt to arrest malefactors whenever they think it necessary to do so.

61. Parade halls have now been erected everywhere. In Dacca they have cost from Rs. 155 to Rs. 1,283, or Rs. 3-0-7 per rural policeman on the average. This, I think,

Miscellaneous.

was too heavy a charge. In Mymensingh they have cost Re. 1-8 per man, and in Faridpur 9 annas 2 pies. In Backergunge the money was not made over to the thana police; the rural police bought the materials and made their own contracts. In this district the parade halls cost from Rs. 25 to Rs. 895. No less than four have cost over Rs. 500. The cost per man on the average has been Re. 1-11-4.

The supply of the Act, and of the rules and orders passed under it, to

Supply of Act and Rules, &c.

members of panchayats and to rural policemen is a most important administrative necessity. Fortunately several private persons have come to our aid in this matter.

The question of the appointment of sardars over gangs of rural police

Sardars or dafars.

has been discussed. The Inspector General of Police is in favour of this measure. No doubt if we had such officers we might reduce the burden of attendance at parade, and should perhaps have better supervision. On the other hand, we should do nothing which might impair the responsibility of the panchayats under section 41. Some experimental sardars have been appointed in all districts except Dacca.

We have complaints about rural policemen omitting to go their rounds.

Rounds.

If panchayats would report men for neglect of duty in this respect they would be fined.

Boats are most necessary to enable the rural police to go their rounds during the rainy season.

62. In my report for 1893 I described how Mr. Savage had employed

General.

his panchayats to collect information regarding the registration of landed titles. This has been a great success. Mr. Earle has made a similar experiment in Mymensingh, which has also proved a success. It is stated that the panchayats in this district afforded considerable assistance in starting night schools for Muhammadan cultivators.

In my letter No. 3672J., dated $\frac{19}{15}$ th December 1893, I proposed to make our rural police unions with their committees, when they have been established on a sound footing, into unions under the Local Self-Government Act. This measure has been partially sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3600L.S.G., dated 1st September 1894. Some duly constituted village authority, to whom we could look for information, and who would not only perform the police and other duties laid upon the panchayat by Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, but would also help us in carrying out sanitary measures, is a crying necessity. We want jungle cut, holes filled up, wells and tanks constructed. We want to prevent the noisome practice of throwing dead bodies into the rivers. Without a village authority we can do none of these things.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

63. A special report on this subject has been submitted with my No. 655J., dated 1st April 1895

The following table shows the number of licenses in Form VII to sell arms and ammunition as well as sulphur, compared with area and population:—

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of licenses in Form VII.		Proportion of licenses to area.		Proportion of licenses to population.	
			1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Square miles.	Square miles.	Persons.	Persons.
Dacca	2,797	2,420,666	5	5	1 to 550'4	1 to 559'4	1 to 484,131	1 to 484,131
Mymensingh	6,333	3,473,196	10	10	1 to 633'3	1 to 633'3	1 to 347,319	1 to 347,319
Faridpur	2,207	1,797,330	2	2	1 to 1,133'5	1 to 1,133'5	1 to 898,660	1 to 898,660
Backergunge	2,649	2,153,965	7	6	1 to 321'2	1 to 408'1	1 to 307,709	1 to 358,994
Total	15,045	9,844,137	24	23	1 to 626'5	1 to 654'1	1 to 410,171	1 to 428,006

The Magistrates of Dacca and Mymensingh consider the number of shops in their districts sufficient to meet the requirements of their people. In the latter district, however, one shop is wanted at Kishorganj. Compared with area and population, the facilities offered in the Faridpur district seem small in comparison with the other districts. Now that licenses can be renewed by applications at thanas, the Magistrate of Backergunge expects a demand for mufassal shops, and counts upon receiving several applications for new licenses.

64. The statement below shows the number of licenses in Form VIII, as compared with area and population.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of licenses in Form VIII.		Proportion of license to area.		Proportion of licenses to population.	
			1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Square miles.	Square miles.	Persons.	Persons.
Dacca	2,797	2,420,666	4,208	4,873	1 to '6	1 to '6	1 to 563	1 to 529
Mymensingh	6,333	3,473,196	3,413	4,050	1 to 1	1 to 1'5	1 to 1,017	1 to 857
Faridpur	2,207	1,797,330	1,071	1,080	1 to 2'1	1 to 2'00	1 to 1,678	1 to 1,664
Backergunge	2,649	2,153,965	1,561	1,587	1 to 2'3	1 to 2'3	1 to 1,379	1 to 1,357
Total	15,045	9,844,137	10,333	11,590	1 to 1'4	1 to 1'3	1 to 953	1 to 871

Though under the orders of Government licenses should be freely given, the number allowed in Dacca is, I think, too large. In the town of Dacca there is a license to 229 persons. This appears to me to be a very large allowance of licenses for a town.

The increase in Mymensingh is attributed to the fact that no license in this form was issued for more than one weapon. In Faridpur in 1893 permits to purchase guns were classed as licenses in Form VIII. In Backergunge licenses are more freely granted now that licensed guns are numbered.

The system of marking guns has now been introduced in all the districts of the Division. In Dacca, Mymensingh, and Backergunge, separate serial numbers are given for each thana, while in Faridpur the numbers are given for the whole district.

In my report for 1893 I said that the attention of the Magistrate had been drawn to the necessity of tracing out and accounting for arms the licenses for which are not renewed. This is now generally done.

65. There were 329 prosecutions under the Act, as compared with 174 in 1893. We have been generally more active in enforcing the provisions of the Act. In Backergunge in 1893 six persons, and in the year under report 24 persons, were sentenced to imprisonment for illegal possession, &c. Among the latter, three were sentenced to eighteen months, and six to one year's rigorous imprisonment. These sentences were inflicted on the ground of the prevalence of gun-shot homicide. In my letter No. 419J., dated 4th March 1895, I submitted a special report on the maladministration of the Arms Act in this district, in which I said that the sentence of one year and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, passed on persons accused of carrying or possessing unlicensed guns, appeared to me to be monstrous and unjustifiable in themselves, as wholly incommensurate to the offences committed, and from the point of view of administration inept in the last degree. The High Court have released some of these victims on revision, and the Lieutenant-Governor has released the others, saying at the same time that these orders are not to be understood as implying that His Honour thinks the sentences were excessive when given, or that it was not necessary to show extreme severity in order to inspire terror in the district, and that His Honour hopes that that result has been produced. As regards the terror I have no reliable information. As regards the use of arms in cases of murder, grievous hurt, riot and unlawful assembly, the figures are—

1892	...	37
1893	...	19
1894	...	24
1895 (up to 1st May)		26

I have received 17 special reports of gunshot murders up to date since January 1st.

66. In 1889 Mr. Savage, then Magistrate of Backergunge, restricted the use of licensed guns to the village in which the licensee resides. In ignorance of this order, during my absence on deputation to the Patna Division, Mr. A. C. Tute, c.s., directed that ordinarily in the Backergunge district the privilege of carrying arms should be limited to the village in which the licensee resides. The other Magistrates of the Division were also requested either to carry out these directions *mutatis mutandis*, or to suggest any other plan more applicable to their districts. Accordingly the Magistrate of Dacca has restricted the licenses in his district to the licensees' villages (in case of the town of Dacca, to the town).

The enforcement of this restriction has caused some complaint in the Dacca district, and a question has been asked on the subject in Council. This restriction having proved so singularly ineffectual in the Backergunge district, where it has been in force for six years, I have said that if a man wants to use his gun outside the limits of his village, I do not see why he should not be allowed to do so. In Mymensingh licenses are still granted for the whole district, but in Faridpur the Magistrate has limited them within four miles of licensee's residence, or say to fifty villages.

67. The issue of the Government of India's rules under the Act, and of the Local Government's supplementary rules corrected up to date, has much facilitated the administration of the Act.

68. I have submitted a special report, No. 567J., dated 25th March 1895, on the results of the measures adopted for the extermination of wild animals and the destruction of human and kine life caused by them.

Two hundred and seventy-three persons are reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1894, against 197 in the previous year.

Alligators are responsible for 168 deaths against 80 in 1893. These animals have been extraordinarily destructive in all districts of the Division. Rewards are only sanctioned for specially dangerous and destructive specimens haunting particular spots.

There have been 690 deaths from snake-bite against 865 in the previous year and 660 in 1892. There was no extraordinary flood, so deaths from snake-bite have come down to the normal figures.

Two thousand and thirty-three cattle are reported to have been killed against 1,927 in the previous year, increase in Dacca and Mymensingh, decrease in Backergunge.

Rewards were given for 71 wild animals destroyed, against 155 in the previous year. There is remarkable decrease in Mymensingh from 115 to 38, chiefly under heads leopards and tigers. People are more than ever careless about claiming rewards; 976 animals are reported to have been killed, for which no rewards were paid.

During the year a sum of Rs. 813-11 only was granted in rewards, against Rs. 1,492-12 in the previous year and Rs. 1,391 in 1892. No special rewards were paid. Though under the rules four annas can be given for any venomous snake wherever killed, such rewards are very sparingly granted. The following table shows the amount of such rewards paid in the last two years in each district:—

DISTRICT.	Total number of snakes for which rewards were granted.		Total amounts of rewards granted.		Amount of rewards paid from municipal funds.		Amount of rewards paid outside municipalities.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	24	42	5 14 0	10 8 0	5 4 0	7 12 0	0 10 0	2 12 0
Mymensingh	23	10	5 12 0	4 4 0	.....	4 0 0	5 12 0	0 4 0
Faridpur	196	70	49 0 0	15 15 0	41 0 0	14 7 0	8 0 0	1 8 0
Backergunge	48	83	10 11 0	20 0 0	7 10 0	17 12 0	3 1 0	2 4 0

In the face of these poor results I consulted Magistrates whether the rule should be maintained. Though the people are generally too well off to think of claiming rewards of four annas, and though they hardly want encouragement to kill venomous snakes, the Magistrates generally are in favour of maintaining the rule.

As no deaths of men or cattle were ever caused in the Faridpur district by wolves and hyenas, I made enquiries regarding them in the other three districts. In Mymensingh these animals had been very destructive in previous years; in Dacca and Backergunge less so. They are now reported non-existent in any of these districts.

The Municipal Commissioners have generally taken measures for the clearance of jungle within municipal limits. In Dacca and Backergunge the District and the Local Boards did something in this direction. The Magistrate of Mymensingh states that until some local agency is available nothing practicable can be done in this direction. But surely our panchayats and rural police as reorganized will be exactly such an agency.

In Mymensingh Raja Surja Kanta Acherjee, Bahadur, organized two shooting parties and bagged six tigers and two leopards. Parties arranged by Babu Jagat Kishore Acherjee also killed four tigers and 12 leopards.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

69. I devote a good deal of space to this subject, because, though the supervision of the Criminal Courts other than Sessions Courts is one of my most important duties, the annual reports on the working of those courts are not submitted through me, nor, except in this report, have I any opportunity of recording the results of my supervision and inspection.

The following statement shows the criminal judicial work under the Penal Code at each subdivision, extracted from the High Court's Annual Statement No. 2:—

NO. 2.																
DISTRICT.	Name of subdivision.	Popula- tion.	NUMBER OF CASES.					NUMBER OF PERSONS—						Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to num- ber of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Crimi- nal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or trans- ferred.	Remaining under trial at close of the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Dacca	Sadar	790,096	2,463	314	90	2,060	1,166	1,798	775	802	3	163	321	441	53.6	
	Narayanganj	574,516	1,313	377	51	864	466	896	335	430	2	103	437	641	53.3	
	Munshiganj	606,105	3,111	519	51	2,341	1,168	1,671	916	690	6	89	194	308	42.9	
	Manikganj	440,090	1,590	473	63	1,315	840	1,056	510	507	...	39	242	425	49.8	
	Total	2,420,666	8,786	1,683	263	6,400	3,674	5,415	2,566	2,468	11	333	1,194	1,869	49.1	
Mymensingh	Sadar	853,920	4,366	1,136	188	3,036	1,967	2,646	1,302	1,179	3	164	195	323	47.6	
	Tangail	869,475	2,016	441	128	1,437	621	942	524	393	4	23	436	913	42.7	
	Jamalpur	879,748	3,667	1,325	174	2,168	1,234	1,765	1,011	907	5	72	158	294	53.1	
	Kishorganj	642,793	2,797	673	98	1,837	936	1,294	597	635	3	60	219	498	51.6	
	Netrakona	537,186	2,346	773	143	1,430	763	1,079	478	567	...	34	238	497	54.3	
	Total	3,472,186	15,166	4,547	741	9,898	5,461	7,748	3,703	3,080	14	333	323	448	49.8	
Faridpur	Sadar	696,422	1,683	270	15	1,398	607	1,559	635	963	1	70	421	437	64.7	
	Goalundo	330,451	866	100	23	743	300	615	334	340	3	39	408	571	59.3	
	Madaripur	780,447	2,484	607	43	1,834	1,225	1,966	674	1,305	6	103	514	803	64.1	
	Total	1,797,320	4,933	977	81	3,875	2,302	4,180	1,633	2,506	9	212	365	438	63.6	
Backergunge	Sadar	879,177	2,408	516	76	1,816	1,024	1,388	667	637	7	87	365	633	49.4	
	Pirojpur	519,603	1,449	413	28	1,008	370	673	441	335	3	100	358	591	43.1	
	Patuakhali	496,735	906	203	9	779	474	693	234	308	...	40	498	717	56.4	
	Bhola	254,450	768	177	11	675	154	240	84	110	1	5	333	1,076	64.1	
	Total	2,153,965	5,616	1,314	124	4,178	2,323	3,196	1,476	1,480	10	233	383	673	50.0	
GRAND TOTAL		9,344,127	34,471	8,821	1,309	24,441	13,630	20,521	9,177	10,151	44	1,149	235	479	53.5	
Sylhet	North Sylhet	462,341	1,090	293	110	1,357	783	1,331	601	576	6	48	290	616	49.9	
	South do.	261,117	1,637	358	23	1,146	576	937	474	486	3	24	235	637	50.6	
	Habiganj	513,116	2,194	683	43	1,469	868	1,580	733	607	3	37	234	691	53.4	
	Karimganj	334,633	1,463	345	200	1,048	604	1,178	535	532	4	40	257	636	47.3	
	Sunamganj	413,961	1,329	165	48	1,116	730	1,323	551	723	3	17	311	574	53.4	

Mymensingh Sadar is far the heaviest subdivision in my division absolutely. Madaripur, Jamalpur, Dacca Sadar, and Munshiganj come next *longo*

intervello. Madaripur includes the quasi-subdivision of Gopalganj (since abolished), and in the Jamalpur subdivision the Bench at Sherpur receives complaints. Of the Sylhet subdivisions, only Habiganj compares with these. There is always a second officer there, I understand.

Compared with population, Mymensingh Sadar and Jamalpur are far ahead. Munshiganj and Madaripur run them close.

With regard to the small number of cases which came to trial at Bhola out of the number returned as true, the Magistrate, Mr. LeMesurier, writes:—"This is due to numerous complaints of wrongful confinement, hurt, and other compoundable offences which are at once reported owing to the good road communication of the subdivision, but are subsequently settled out of court when the complainant's anger cools down."

The contrast between different subdivisions is most interesting, *e.g.*, between Madaripur and Goalundo.

The percentage of convictions should depend to some extent on the proportion of cases brought to trial to cases declared to be true, and on the proportion of cases summarily dismissed. I give these proportions for the three subdivisions which have the highest and for the three which have the lowest percentage of conviction:—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Proportion of cases dismissed under section 203 to cases reported.	Proportion of cases tried to cases returned as true.
1	2	3
Faridpur Sadar ...	17.0	62.2
Madaripur ...	24.4	66.8
Patuakhali ...	20.9	60.8
Munshiganj ...	26.3	51.8
Pirozpur ...	28.5	56.5
Tangail ...	21.9	43.2

On the whole 25.5 per cent. of cases reported were dismissed under section 203. It must be remembered that cognizable cases refused enquiry, or reported on by the police and not proceeded with, are not included in this column. Adding these the percentage is 33.1. The Jamalpur subdivision has the highest and the Goalundo subdivision the lowest percentage.

On the whole 55.8 per cent. of cases returned as true came to trial. The highest percentage is in the subdivision of Madaripur, the lowest (Bhola being left out of account) in Tangail.

The percentage of cases struck off as false has risen from 2.0 in 1893 to 3.5 in 1894. The percentage was highest in Tangail 6.8, and Netrakona 6.0, and lowest in Faridpur Sadar and Patuakhali, being only .9. The percentage in Dacca Sadar has risen from 1.4 in 1893 to 4 in 1894. The Magistrate, Mr. Faulder, says that much more attention is now given to the question how a case is to be entered which does not end in conviction. The percentage was also low in the following subdivisions:—

1. Bhola ...	... 1.4	3. Madaripur	... 1.7
2. Munshiganj	... 1.6	4. Pirozpur	... 1.9

The number of cases reported false by the police was 864, and the number declared false under the Penal Code was 1,209.

In inspecting criminal courts, I impress upon Magistrates the importance of passing clear orders on each case, showing how it is to be entered in the returns. In the face of the above figures, it is impossible to believe that the same principles are adopted in this matter in all subdivisions.

70. Though Penal Code business is far the most important and occupies more time, the business under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure is very heavy in some of the subdivisions:—

DISTRICT.	Name of subdivision.	Popu- lation.	NUMBER OF CASES.					NUMBER OF PERSONS.					Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to number of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca	Sadar ...	790,036	143	39	1	103	95	358	161	186	...	11	5,531	2,209	53·6
	Narayanganj ...	574,516	132	92	...	40	30	96	43	45	...	8	435	5,984	51·1
	Munshiganj ...	606,105	80	...	...	59	50	290	55	235	1	8	10,372	2,027	81·08
	Manikganj ...	440,099	44	19	...	25	25	34	14	20	...	...	10,206	13,206	62·8
Mymensingh	Sadar ...	883,050	308	...	...	308	193	575	197	347	2	29	2,769	1,483	63·7
	Tangail ...	850,475	174	...	...	174	64	149	33	111	...	5	4,989	5,768	77·0
	Jamalpur ...	579,742	307	...	...	307	110	355	213	196	...	16	1,888	1,403	57·1
	Kishorganj ...	642,763	189	...	...	189	78	169	24	97	...	46	3,038	3,601	90·1
	Netrakona ...	537,186	154	...	...	154	79	336	38	298	1	4	3,488	1,596	68·5
Faridpur	Sadar ...	666,432	135	...	...	135	135	709	257	458	...	20	4,936	989	65·6
	Goalundo ...	350,451	81	...	...	81	52	97	32	60	...	5	4,341	3,614	60·2
	Madaripur ...	780,447	218	...	...	218	214	981	63	917	...	1	3,680	795	93·5
Backergunge	Sadar ...	879,177	305	...	...	305	374	875	285	540	...	70	2,235	983	69·4
	Pirojpur ...	519,603	248	...	...	248	325	703	301	419	...	32	1,403	690	50·1
	Patuakhali ...	493,735	350	...	...	350	370	703	163	534	...	7	1,419	706	76·7
	Bhola ...	258,450	83	...	1	82	41	67	18	49	...	...	3,113	3,867	73·1
Total ...		9,844,127	3,099	160	2	2,047	2,255	6,575	1,576	4,431	4	264	3,176	1,482	70·1
Sylhet	North Sylhet ...	462,941	146	34	4	108	110	318	169	119	...	10	3,304	1,517	56·6
	South Sylhet ...	361,117	56	5	...	51	29	45	29	16	...	...	6,448	2,094	35·7
	Habiganj ...	513,116	50	9	...	41	44	905	134	81	...	...	10,363	2,508	29·5
	Karimganj ...	334,638	96	4	5	97	68	119	51	81	...	7	4,006	3,222	57·6
	Sunamganj ...	413,361	100	16	5	79	73	288	221	65	1	1	4,133	1,436	22·7

Here Madaripur takes a long lead of the other heavy subdivisions, except Mymensingh Sadar. Backergunge subdivisions, except Bhola, though not conspicuous in the Penal Code table, here approach their neighbour Madaripur.

These cases do not occupy much time where, as at Madaripur, accused consent to be bound down. There has been increase in Mymensingh. The Magistrate, Mr. Earle, writes:—"Neither the police nor the Magistrates in former days seemed to understand that it was their duty to prevent offences involving violence; but I have succeeded in some measure, in the year under review, in initiating a change in this respect."

The number of cases returned as true in the Backergunge district is 1,175 against 1,165 in 1893 and 1,603 in 1892.

In paragraph 35 above it will be seen that on the whole 75·9 per cent. of the business under Chapter VIII is preventive of riots. Cases under this chapter cannot be dismissed under section 203.

71. The following statement shows the Criminal Courts' business under Acts other than the Penal Code and chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

DISTRICT.	Name of subdivision.	Population.	NUMBER OF CASES.					NUMBER OF PERSONS—							Percentage of conviction to number of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca	Sadar	790,936	2,522	13	6	2,503	2,333	2,499	93	2,406	..	6	313	316	96.3
	Narayanganj	574,516	360	13	..	347	333	350	14	336	..	6	1,605	1,641	95.9
	Munshiganj	636,105	324	1	1	222	142	161	84	80	..	..	2,705	3,695	49.7
	Manikganj	440,009	112	13	2	98	61	65	36	29	..	..	4,009	6,909	44.6
	Sadar	833,020	605	36	12	557	492	551	113	425	..	13	1,409	1,518	78.9
Mymensingh	Tangail	859,475	240	19	2	219	179	193	36	187	..	..	3,581	4,433	81.3
	Jamalur	579,743	539	33	19	494	405	425	36	367	..	6	1,075	1,364	87.6
	Kishoreganj	642,763	290	33	1	297	158	173	36	109	..	6	2,171	3,715	64.3
	Netrakona	537,186	282	43	6	234	218	254	76	172	..	5	1,904	2,123	89.3
	Sadar	666,423	483	10	..	473	404	438	68	371	..	1	1,379	1,531	84.3
Faridpur	Goalundo	550,451	412	2	..	410	390	433	42	391	..	..	863	813	90.3
	Madaripur	780,447	385	6	1	378	356	364	14	349	..	1	2,027	2,144	90.1
	Sadar	879,177	534	10	1	523	453	601	83	401	..	12	1,646	1,764	88.9
	Pirojpur	519,003	152	1	..	151	147	161	9	152	..	..	3,418	3,227	94.4
	Patuakhali	486,735	224	6	2	226	206	310	44	205	..	1	1,689	1,693	85.7
Backergunge	Bhola	258,430	595	23	13	558	158	187	17	170	..	..	434	1,383	90.9
	Total	9,814,127	8,036	317	58	7,660	6,784	7,067	843	6,163	..	66	1,225	1,393	87.5
Rohat	North Sylhet	482,341	390	31	7	352	279	371	101	233	1	16	1,237	1,300	71.4
	South Sylhet	341,117	326	44	1	481	256	323	76	245	1	..	656	1,118	76.4
	Habiganj	513,116	457	23	1	434	355	584	131	446	1	..	1,123	878	76.7
	Karimganj	384,638	250	8	7	235	125	173	60	112	..	2	1,538	2,233	65.1
	Sonamganj	413,381	329	3	6	323	298	416	66	356	..	4	1,346	993	87.5

Here Dacca Sadar with its large town takes a long lead. Among the heavy subdivisions, Madaripur, Mymensingh Sadar, and Jamalpur take good places, while Munshiganj, as under chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, is near the bottom. It is difficult to understand how the percentage of convictions in this category can drop below 50 in Munshiganj and Manikganj.

Taking all these tables, it is clear that Madaripur, now that the quasi-subdivision of Gopalganj has been abolished, must have a second officer. Jamalpur also seems to require one, though here benches do a good deal of work.

72. The following statement shows the appellate and revisional work district by district of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates:—

DISTRICT.	Court.	NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOSE APPLICATIONS WERE HEARD.		NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOSE APPLICATIONS WERE REJECTED OR SENTENCE CONFIRMED.		RATIO PER CENT. OF COLUMN 4 TO COLUMN 3.		NUMBER OF CASES PREFERRED.	
		Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dacca	Judge	207	650	161	421	77.7	76.6	90	386
	Magistrate (a)	241	642	157	459	65.1	71.4	177	374
Mymensingh	Judge	575	813	263	443	45.7	54.4	284	635
	Magistrate (b)	96	494	31	377	32.2	76.3	84	345
Faridpur	Judge	92	720	68	367	63.0	50.9	26	348
	Magistrate	243	673	143	397	58.8	69.2	101	352
Backergunge	Judge	227	550	119	398	52.4	72.3	122	341
	Magistrate	243	91	162	75	66.6	82.4	75	98

(a) Dacca. By Magistrate 592 442
Do. By Deputy Magistrate 80 37
Total ... 672 479

(b) Mymensingh. By Magistrate 286 246
Ditto. By Deputy Magistrate 163 95
Ditto. By Joint-Magistrate 58 36
Total ... 404 377

Both the appellate and revisional work of the Dacca district is heavy. Since September 1894 the Magistrate has been relieved of much of the appellate work, senior Deputy Magistrate Babu Okhoy Kumar Sen having been invested with powers to hear appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the second and third class. Babu Ganga Narain Ray, senior Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh, was invested with appellate powers in May 1894. The Magistrate of Faridpur seems to require similar assistance. I intended to relieve the District Magistrate of appeals from the sadar subdivision only, but the relief has been made general. I think the District Magistrate should take up appeals from outlying subdivisions from time to time.

Appellate work before both the Judge and Magistrate and the revisional work before the Magistrate in Mymensingh has declined. The increase in revisional work before the Judge and decrease before the Magistrate is due, Mr. Earle says, "to the fact that I am not so inclined to allow applications as the Judge." There is a choice of remedies against an order of a first class Magistrate.

In both the Courts in Faridpur the appellate work increased and the revisional work decreased.

The Magistrate of Backergunge has very little appellate work, because his benches have first class powers, and stipendiaries with second and third class powers do little criminal judicial work.

Column 5 is interesting. Either the Judges or the first class Magistrates of Mymensingh and Faridpur must differ widely in their views, as to the evidence necessary to support a conviction, from those of Dacca and Backergunge, that is, the high percentage of confirmation in the latter districts as compared with the former must be due either to some difference in the first class Magistrates or to some difference in the Judges. The Mymensingh Judge's percentage, 45.7, under revision is also very low. The Dacca Magistrate's percentage under appeals has risen from 58.9 to 71.4, and under revision from 46.5 to 65.1, though the Magistrate was only changed in July.

73. The following statement compiled from the High Court's Annual Statement 4 shows the duration of cases in the different classes of courts in each subdivision in 1893 and 1894:—

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	HONORARY MAGISTRATE SITTING SINGLY.				STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.				Benches of Magistrates.		District Magistrate under ordinary powers.	
		2nd and 3rd class.		1st class.		2nd and 3rd class.		1st class.		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca	Sadar	8.0	5.8	...	...	6.3	9.8	12.2	15.8	3	2	...	1
	Narayanganj	32.9	20.4	...	...	10.6	20.8	10.9	19.2	11.1	24.6	...	...
	Munshiganj	17.6	26.3	...	...	18.7	16.9	14.8	17.9	21.04	22.8	...	...
	Manikganj	15.4	18.6	15.7	14.6	...	...	12.6	11.3	16.3	16.5	...	...
Mymensingh	Sadar	7.8	4.9	...	...	11.8	13.59	18.0	8.4	5.8	4.7	...	30.8
	Tangail	...	23.08	...	...	13.06	12.16	10.8	9.2	9.8	17.4	...	...
	Jamalpur	5.2	7.4	...	...	1.3	...	16.8	15.03	5.4	16.2	...	...
	Kishorganj	...	9	...	...	...	14.22	16.9	18.65	18.9	13.41	...	...
	Netrakona	7.8	8.21	...	...	11.5	8.25	18.4	15.39	8.5	10.1	...	...
Faridpur	Sadar	...	...	...	8.8	4.7	12.1	12.9	19.2	19.6	12.8	3.8	4
	Goalundo	...	1	...	...	...	...	7.6	7.4	6.2	5.8	...	...
	Madaripur	...	8	...	...	10.5	8.8	4.2	3.1	11.8	13	...	...
Backergunge	Sadar	...	3	...	...	7	12.8	10.6	10.7	10.9	12.9	4	...
	Pirojpur	16.8	16.7	...	...	4.4	11.4	8.3	12.8	10.2	11.9	...	...
	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	15.3	11.8	6.5	5.1	...	...
	Bhola	...	...	...	...	3.1	...	3.1	4.3	1	3.4	...	...

Benches in Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Barisal Sadar, Tangail, Manikganj, and Jamalpur show worse than last year. Those at Netrakona, Madaripur, and Pirojpur have not improved. Among Stipendiary Magistrates, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, and Faridpur Sadar are distinctly bad, while Kishorganj, Munshiganj and Pirojpur are better than in the previous year. Backergunge Sadar, Patuakhali, and Mymensingh Sadar have much improved. Considering the work, the result at Madaripur is wonderful. Goalundo and Bhola are very light subdivisions, and therefore of course give good results. Except Tangail, Mymensingh subdivisions do badly.

The percentage of A form cases decided on first and second hearing was 41 in Dacca, 42 in Mymensingh, 51 in Faridpur, and 42 in Backergunge. For the Division it is 44, as last year.

74. The ratio of witnesses detained over two days was, as in the previous year, highest in the Mymensingh district. I see this district comes out badly for detention in hajat in the Jail Report. Detention is endemic at Tangail. Babus Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector; Shib Chandra Nag, Subdivisional Officer; Gogan Chandra Das, Subdivisional Officer—all of that place—have a high percentage. Kali Prosad Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate; S. K. Agasti, Joint-Magistrate; C. A. Radice, Joint-Magistrate; Kailash Govindo Das, Deputy Magistrate; and Babu Banka Behari Bakshi, are also distinguished. The detention was lowest before Babus Baroda Kanta Ganguli, Nikhil Nath Roy, Upendra Chandra Mazumdar, Rajoni Nath Chatterjee, and Maulvi Fuzlal Karim. Though their work is on the whole much lighter, Magistrates at head-quarters are less prompt in the discharge of witnesses than the Magistrates at subdivisions. The bar at head-quarters being as a rule better than that at subdivisions, a different result might have been anticipated. There was no detention before the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola.

75. Mymensingh Sadar, which is the heaviest subdivision generally in the matter of criminal justice, as usual gives the largest income from fines. Madaripur and Jamalpur come next. Only these three subdivisions run into double figures of thousands. I regret to find that the balances have increased in all the subdivisions of the Backergunge district. They have also increased in the Madaripur, Tangail, and Kishorganj subdivisions. The balance in Dacca Sadar is enormous. Magistrates have been authorised to remit fines in Government No. 4261, dated 13th November 1894. Formerly balances were partly due to delay in obtaining Commissioner's sanction to remission.

76. The following statement shows the number of prosecutions in false cases and the result of those prosecutions:—

DISTRICT.	Cases declared false.		Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.		Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of persons convicted.		PERCENTAGE OF—			
									Prosecutions to cases.		Convictions to prosecutions.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	145	263	15	18	7	2	7	2	10.3	4.5	46.6	16.6
Mymensingh	277	497	20	26	5	6	6	64	5.3	5.3	23.7	23.07
Faridpur	92	144	27	42	14	10	14	10	29.3	20.1	51.6	32.6
Backergunge	57	121	9	19	2	3	2	2	15.7	15.7	22.2	10.5
Total	671	1,025	71	95	28	20	29	78	10.5	9.6	30.4	20.2

Only in Faridpur is there apparently a fair proportion of prosecutions. The Magistrate, Mr. Herald, writes that preliminary enquiry was held into every case declared false, and says that it is difficult to get Deputy Magistrates to treat as false complaints founded on some slight substratum of grievance. Mr. Savage's view was that such cases should not be declared false. The present Magistrate of Backergunge complains of the difficulty of getting convictions in cases which are declared false by Subdivisional Officers and which are transferred to the district head-quarters for trial. This I noted last year as a great obstacle to prosecutions.

77. Sessions work does not increase, which supports my view that there is no real increase in crime. The proportion of conviction in Mymensingh is still very low, and points to some anomaly. Mr. Faulder, Magistrate of Dacca, writes that the result would have been very satisfactory but for the breakdown of a fiercely contested case of riot with arson, in which 19 persons were committed.

78. The following statement extracted from Part IV of the High Court's Annual Statement 5-A shows the extent to which the punishment of whipping is resorted to in the different subdivisions of this Division:—

PUNISHMENTS.		NUMBER.															
		Dacca.				Mymensingh.				Faridpur.				Backergunge.			
		Sadar.	Narayanganj.	Munshiganj.	Manikganj.	Sadar.	Tangail.	Jamalpur.	Kishoreganj.	Netrakona.	Sadar.	Goalundo.	Madaripur.	Sadar.	Pirojpur.	Patuakhali.	Bhola.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Total number of whippings awarded.	1893	21	13	9	8	18	10	17	5	4	18	44	19	10	19	4	1
	1894	20	23	19	16	20	24	11	31	16	17	56	26	18	17	18	23
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.	1893	850	127	118	130	175	85	79	66	151	180	156	132	137	13	44	95
	1894	850	146	163	128	135	78	98	90	51	279	81	307	106	36	40	19
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2.)	1893	871	140	127	138	193	85	96	71	155	198	200	151	147	32	48	27
	1894	879	171	173	144	145	102	109	180	67	296	137	423	117	54	57	42
4. Percentage of whipping on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	1893	5.6	9.2	7.0	5.7	9.3	10.5	17.7	7.04	2.9	9.09	22	12.5	6.8	50.3	8.3	3.7
	1894	8.2	13.4	11.04	11.1	16	23.5	10.09	40.3	23.88	5.7	40.8	6.1	10.2	36.3	29.8	54.7

I cannot help suspecting that the figures in heading 2 for Netrakona, Goalundo, and the Backergunge subdivisions are wrong. The increase under this heading in Dacca, Sadar, and Madaripur is curious.

79. According to High Court's Annual Statement I, the receipts of criminal courts exceed the charges in all subdivisions except Goalundo. The receipts from that fine subdivision Madaripur are larger than from the Faridpur Sadar subdivision and nearly as large as from the Dacca Sadar subdivision. The 12 outside subdivisions produce a surplus of Rs. 45,101; the four head-quarter subdivisions a deficit of Rs. 65,476. But this is owing to one-half the salary of the Magistrate of the district being debited to Criminal Courts, which is manifestly unfair.

The normal establishment of Magistrates outside of special officers for each district was sanctioned by Government in 1881, and revised in 1889.

Since that year the work on the criminal judicial side alone has increased 53 per cent. The number of offences reported in 1889 was 29,793; it was 45,602 in 1894. And in other departments there has also been an increase.

Magistrates have complained that Judges will not allow them to look at records for other than judicial purposes. Magistrates often want to look at records, especially when the Judge impugns the conduct of the police.

I have been surprised to find that no accommodation is provided for parties and witnesses in connection with our offices and courts. In this wet climate such accommodation is much required. It is provided in the adjoining district of Sylhet.

Criminal process-serving was amalgamated with revenue process-serving from January 1st, 1893. We have at length adopted the same definition of "process" on both sides.

Much remains to be done. The rules both for process-serving on foot and for process-serving by boats should be the same on both sides. Boat hire should be, like process fees, a fixed charge. The chief advantages of the amalgamation scheme have been:—(a) Abolition of the temporary peons without corresponding increase in the number of permanent peons, and consequent reduction in cost. (b) Appointment of extra baxis and naib nazirs. Baxis to assist the nazir,

who is usually also treasurer, were much wanted at subdivisions. (c) Exemption of Court Sub-Inspectors from doing the duties of criminal court nazirs except as regards warrants. The general result is that while the cost remains much the same, very much more work is done. Had the old separate system continued, the increase in work must have involved extra cost.

80. Next to the reorganization of the rural police, the development of the gratuitous administration of criminal justice is the most important subject at present engaging my attention and that of my subordinates. I need not therefore offer any excuse if I treat the subject in some detail.

No new Bench of Honorary Magistrates has been established, yet the number of nominal benches has increased from 40 to 57. This simply means that 17 gentlemen have been authorized to sit singly. But though there are nominally 57 benches, there are really only benches at 28 places, of which 16 are head-quarters of districts and subdivisions. As the independent Honorary Magistrate at Raipura in the Narayanganj subdivision of the Dacca district does no work, I have not included him as a bench.

The following table shows the work done by the Honorary Magistrates in 1893 and 1894:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons disposed of.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	375	1,347	465	1,454	834	1,334	131	220
{ Sadar ...	513	474	617	589	210	127	407	403
{ Munshiganj ...	648	507	613	598	212	223	401	345
{ Manikganj ...	248	271	240	363	151	170	129	193
{ Narayanganj ...	402	577	463	661	233	354	186	307
{ Sadar ...	317	211	375	257	180	110	106	147
{ Notratona ...	611	760	676	896	384	545	292	350
Mymensingh	402	497	445	606	220	290	225	316
{ Kishorganj ...	78	188	108	227	50	75	89	152
{ Tangail ...	324	433	371	524	234	267	137	266
Faridpur	505	323	525	355	468	294	60	61
{ Goalundo ...	602	386	646	480	309	273	374	216
{ Madaripur ...	346	527	341	336	151	492	190	314
Backergunge	306	374	339	648	154	298	214	360
{ Pirojpur ...	15	75	16	79	13	30	4	8
{ Patuakhali ...	1	23	1	24	1	16	...	...
{ Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,453	6,978	6,335	8,023	3,353	4,628	1,003	2,796

The number of cases disposed of has increased by 27·9 per cent., and the number of persons by 35·7 per cent. This is fairly good for one year, but it is sad to find an actual decrease in Faridpur. This is largely due to the absence on leave of the Goalundo Ghat Magistrate, but also to Madaripur, where the number of cases disposed of has fallen by 30·0 per cent. It is said petty cases are no longer available for benches' apprentice hands. The Magistrate, Mr. Herald writes:—"Leaving aside municipal and nuisance cases, the trial of which consists simply of confession and sentence, the number of cases disposed of by benches has really increased almost double those of last year, taking time occupied into account." Dacca, with an increase of 54 per cent., does best; but this is wholly due to Dacca town, where the bench has been made much more use of than in former years. Backergunge shows great progress, but this district is still much behind hand compared with other districts. Out of 22,618 cases disposed of in the Division, the Honorary Magistrates disposed of 6,978 or 30·8 per cent., against 24·7 per cent. in 1893. This is also fair progress.

The percentage of convictions, only 55·9, though a better result than the past year (52·7), is still much below what Stipendiary Magistrates attain to with cases of a similar class. The benches at the head-quarters of districts all sit daily. So they do at the head-quarters of the Munshiganj, Tangail, Kishorganj, and Pirojpur subdivisions. It is said the benches at Bhagyakul, Teota, and Balla in the Dacca district also sit daily, but this must be a very nominal sitting. Six sit four days and six two days a week. The remainder sit one day a week. The permanent roster system has been adopted in all districts except Dacca. The under-study system is also now generally in vogue, that is, one member who

lives handy is not included in the permanent roster, but stands by to take the place of any absent member. Generally rosters provide for the attendance of two members only (two members form a quorum), but in Backergunge three members are arranged, so that work can proceed even if one member does not attend.

I regret to say that I have still to complain that Stipendiaries have been allowed to take the bread out of the mouths of the Honoraries.

The court accommodation for Honorary Magistrates has improved since I called attention to the subject, and in my Division I hope there is now little to complain of on this score. But in the Patna Division I found Honorary Magistrates relegated to very mean court-rooms.

81. The Magistrate of Dacca, Mr. Faulder, writes:—"The Honorary Magistrates have given me much assistance. I particularly noticed one feature in their punishments, which is not found in the case of Stipendiary Magistrates. The fines are always paid down and hardly any remain outstanding. This is probably due to the local knowledge which prevents them from inflicting fines inconsistent with the means of the accused."

The Magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier, writes:—"I may now say that all suitable cases are as a rule made over to them. One class of cases has been largely made over to benches with very great success, viz., proceedings to keep the peace under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. Benches are also, I think, well qualified to deal with matrimonial cases."

82. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates has been generally good.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh, Mr. Earle, says that in spite of his permanent roster and other

measures, some of the Honorary Magistrates preferred their own to the public convenience. He suggests that Honorary Magistrates should be appointed for a term of one year, with promise of re-appointment if they attend regularly. The present practice of making such Magistrates as do not attend resign comes to the same thing in the end, but is decidedly a less gentle method. Honorary Magistrates before appointment are called on to state how many attendances they are prepared to give.

The following statement shows on how many days the benches should have sat and on how many days they failed:—

District.	Name of Bench.	Number of days the Bench should have been held.	Number of days the Bench was held.	Number of days the Bench failed.	Percentage of column 5 on column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mymensingh	Sadar	274	231	43	15.6
	Tangail	209	186	23	11
	Netrakona	174	166	8	4.6
	Jamalpur	236	200	36	15.2
	Sherpur	121	121	0	0
	Kishorganj	146	135	11	7.6
	Bazitpur	96	82	14	14.6
	Total	1,266	1,111	145	11.5
Faridpur	Sadar	226	212	14	6.1
	Bhanga	102	102	0	0
	Madaripur	174	89	85	48.8
	Palong	95	81	14	14.7
	Goalundo	78	71	7	9
	Total	675	555	120	17.7
Backergunge	Sadar	168	167	1	.6
	Pirojpur	223	248*	0	0
	Patunkhali	37	32	5	13.5
	Jhalakati	44	41	3	6.8
	Total	471	488	9	1.9

* The Bench sat more days than required to dispose of pending cases.

The Mymensingh percentage of failure, 11·5, is fair. Sherpur figures must be considered doubtful. Faridpur, 17·7, is not so good, but this is entirely owing to Madaripur, where the Subdivisional Officer, great as he is in many things, fails in his management of his bench. Except Madaripur, the percentage is 6·9. Backergunge does far the best, probably because there three Magistrates are called, though only two are wanted. Dacca has been unable to supply this interesting return.

83. Nine of the twelve mufassal benches are allowed muharrirs. These gentlemen have a very easy time, as only two of these benches sit daily, two four times a week, two twice, three only sit one day in the week. At head-quarters stations the Magistrates' establishments are large, and a muharrir can be found for a bench even when it sits daily. But at subdivisions, where the bench sits daily or four days a week, the difficulty of providing muharrirs is very great, as the subdivisional establishment is much over-worked. As the benches' work is often largely municipal, and as the municipalities are under existing rules often obliged to entertain larger establishments than they require, it has been suggested that the municipal clerks shall do the benches' work.

84. Three-hundred and forty-eight appeals were preferred against the orders of the Honorary Magistrates. In 240 cases the orders were confirmed. In 108 cases the orders were set aside and modified; 14,925 witnesses were examined in 6,078 cases, or 2·1 per case. Of these, 1,288, or 8·6 per cent., were detained more than two days.

85. Though I reckon myself fairly liberal and progressive in the matter of Honorary Magistrates, some of my District Officers go beyond me. I am pressed to give benches first class powers and power to receive complaints. But so far I prefer that appeals from benches shall go to the District Magistrate, and I am afraid that complaints will not be properly sifted by officers who are not overworked. Except for cases under section 107, Code of Criminal Procedure, benches do not require first class powers. I wish to draw attention to the valuable assistance lent to the administration by those Rural Sub-Registrars who are acting as Honorary Magistrates.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

86. The statement below shows the working of the Registration Department during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of deeds registered in 1893-94.	Number of deeds registered in 1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	34,925	37,316	46,822	23,247	46,328	23,606
Mymensingh ...	51,338	55,564	55,652	29,601	61,052	32,513
Faridpur ...	40,427	38,966	36,493	23,417	32,312	28,436
Backergunge ...	78,634	69,429	32,896	29,184	66,005	37,082
Total ...	205,324	201,275	221,865	115,449	205,697	116,637

Here again the fact that the year has not been a prosperous one in the southern districts comes out. As stated before, the first half-year was the end of a lean time. In Backergunge it is thought the low price of rice in the last half year kept people away from the registration offices.

The increase in Mymensingh is due to leases. In Dacca it is in leases and mortgages.

The net revenue is decreasing. In 1892-93 it was Rs. 1,22,348; in 1893-94, Rs. 1,06,419; in 1894-95, Rs. 89,160. The reduction of the fees for documents, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 50, from 12 annas to 8 annas, which came into force from 1st July 1893, is stated to have reduced receipts. It should have attracted more documents, and will probably do so in the long run.

There has been an increase in the number of operations under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages, in Dacca, Faridpur and Mymensingh. Although a new Muhammadan marriage registration office was established in 1893-94 at Sarupkati in the district of Backergunge, there has been a decrease in registration of marriages in this district. The failure of this Act is so complete that I am thinking of registering marriages as we do births and deaths.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING CESSSES).

87. The total number of estates in the Division was 27,099 against 26,052 in 1893-94. The increase of 1,047 estates is due chiefly to partitions.

The following statement shows the current and arrear demands, collections, and balances of the different classes of estates in each district:—

District.	Estates.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.			Remission.	BALANCE.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	9,260	4,90,092	24,723	5,14,815	4,80,401	19,793	5,00,194	1,313	19,191	2,723	22,914
Mymensingh ...	6,125	5,57,850	7,854	5,65,704	5,52,448	7,097	5,60,145	124	5,432	33	5,465
Faridpur ...	5,900	5,77,503	86,598	6,29,101	5,34,733	67,434	5,81,767	2,400	86,790	7,133	94,923
Backergunge ...	3,594	15,82,493	63,824	16,46,317	15,19,111	51,763	15,80,874	7,584	40,727	2,130	42,857
Total ...	27,099	16,11,938	1,53,008	17,64,946	15,86,693	1,38,987	17,25,680	11,407	1,41,970	19,024	1,60,994
Total 1893-94 ...	26,052	14,86,006	1,57,376	16,43,382	15,70,763	1,44,161	17,14,924	22,546	1,15,734	21,160	1,36,894

The collections have increased by Rs. 48,044, and the balances have been reduced by Rs. 6,790. The result is not good when it is considered that the last half of the year has been prosperous even for this prosperous country, while 1893-94 was one of the worst years on record. The percentages of total collections on total demand have been—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Dacca ...	95.44	95.39
Mymensingh ...	94.04	99.35
Faridpur ...	89.97	92.62
Backergunge ...	95.91	96.02
Divisional ...	95.30	96.10

Dacca stands fast at 95.40 or so. The Mymensingh percentage is very good. Faridpur is still our worst district, but has improved.

88. The current demand has increased by Rs. 24,511. The increase is mainly in class III, and is due almost entirely to Backergunge, Rs. 19,902. Some estates in this district have been transferred to this class from classes I and II, and some estates have been resettled at an enhanced jama. In Faridpur the increase, Rs. 2,237, is due principally to the Kalkini estates, the collections of which are now being made at the enhanced jama.

89. The following table shows the percentages of current collection on current demand under each class in each district:

DISTRICT.	CLASS II—TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES.								CLASS III—ESTATES DIRECTLY MANAGED.			
	Class I—Permanently settled estates.		(a) Settled for periods with proprietors.		(b) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.		(c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.		(a) Those managed for proprietors.		(b) Those owned by Government as proprietors.	
1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	99.10	98.6	85.70	82.94	48.71	51.35	54.34	51.88	53.08	67.61	88.84	89.63
Mymensingh	9.82	99.67	99.88	99.13	93.15	94.56	89.86	78.87	90.30	98.70	99.05	100.00
Faridpur	96.54	97.01	89.01	94.37	80.97	84.70	46.19	51.18	79.12	89.69	83.90	76.92
Backergunge	99.34	99.46	95.25	93.93	95.17	93.84	78.72	71.80	80.03	92.94	94.76	93.16

In Faridpur if the sum of Rs. 10,000 remitted by remittance transfer receipts could have been credited within the year, the collection in class I would be nearly cent. per cent.

In class II (a) Backergunge comes out badly; the result in Dacca is better than that in 1893-94, though the standard percentage of 95 per cent. has not been attained.

In class II (b) the contrast between Mymensingh and Backergunge on the one hand, and Dacca and Faridpur on the other, is very striking. The Collectors of the latter districts complain that farmers are habitually recusant. I can hardly believe that farmers are more recusant in the southern and northern than in the middle tracts. Further, it is a Collector's business in life to overcome recusancy. Faridpur is rising from the abyss.

In class II (c) the contrast between central and outlying tracts is the same, though not so marked. Improvement in Mymensingh is noticeable, and even Faridpur, though very bad, is not so bad as in the previous year. The results are sufficient condemnation of the farming system.

In class III (a) Faridpur shows great improvement. The standard percentage of 90 has not been reached by a small deficit. This is solely due to bad collection in the Kalkini estates. Dacca is getting worse. Backergunge percentage is a great performance when the large revenue is considered.

In class III (b) Mymensingh and Backergunge give good results, Backergunge especially. In Dacca raiyats were allowed to defer payment on the excuse that they objected to the rates. The Collector of Faridpur offers the following apology:—"A large sum of Rs. 5,239 is under suspension. The amount will have to be remitted, as the neighbouring zamindars have virtually dispossessed Government. Even deducting this sum, the collections are bad owing to the leniency shown to the raiyats during the last two years. They have got into a habit of deferring payments, which will not be corrected unless compulsory measures are at once adopted."

With regard to the low percentage of collections from estates farmed, &c., that pay direct into the treasury, the Collector of Backergunge states that of a total demand of Rs. 1,77,950, no less than Rs. 1,33,020 falls due according to the settlement doul on the first day of January, February, March; and that, under clause (2), section 5 of the Certificate Act, no steps are taken to realize these dues until after the last day of payment, March 28th. Under these circumstances, compulsory steps within the year are impossible. This arrangement is indeed a fatuous one.

90. The total number of estates under direct management during the year, as shown in Return XLI, was 737 with an annual revenue of Rs. 5,63,504, against 719 estates with a revenue of Rs. 5,42,781 in 1893-94. There was an increase in the number of estates as well as in the revenue demand in all districts except Mymensingh, where one Government estate has been let in farm. On the whole, there was a net increase of 18 estates and of Rs. 20,723 in the revenue, chiefly by assessment of new lands and new estates, and by transferring estates from classes I and II. The revenue of estates under direct management in

Backergunge is Rs. 4,30,958, but of this only Rs. 1,74,546 is levied from the raiyats; the rest comes from tenure-holders.

91. As required by Government order No. 3502, dated 19th October 1894, particulars of the amounts expended on improvements in estates managed direct are given below:—

District.	AMOUNT ASSIGNED.			AMOUNT EXPENDED FROM—		
	Miscellaneous improvements including agriculture.	Sanitation.	Agricultural public works.	Seven and a half per cent. miscellaneous improvements including agriculture.	Two per cent for sanitary improvements.	Grant for agricultural public works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	238	752	...	238	752	...
Mymensingh ...	158	534	200	158	50	...
Faridpur ...	680	1,280	...	680	728	...
Backergunge ...	8,000	7,800	4,000	4,914	6,962	995
Total ...	6,076	10,366	4,200	5,990	8,492	995

The following table shows the nature of the work on which the amounts were expended:—

District.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.							Total.
	In digging tanks and sinking wells for drinking water.	On drainage and embankments.	On roads, khals and bridges.	On improvements of market and hat.	In construction and repairing tahsil cutcherries and raising their land.	On sundry work.	Excavation of a khal out of grant for agricultural public works.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	...	752	77	84	76	2	...	990
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	158	50	...	208
Faridpur ...	728	...	...	380	220	80	...	1,408
Backergunge ...	6,962	238	899	76	1,795	1,908	995	12,871
Total ...	7,690	990	976	540	2,248	2,038	995	15,477

It will be seen that Dacca spent the entire allotment. In the town of Dacca, for the Government estate Uari, we have received from 1889-90 to 1894-95 Rs. 2,781, and have spent on it about Rs. 16,000. The interest on this at 3½ per cent. is Rs. 560, and the revenue is Rs. 541 a year.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895. 1905

92. The following table illustrates the assessment of the cess. The rates have been fixed for five years from January 1st, 1893:—

District.	Rate at which the cess is levied.	Number of estates assessed to cess.	Land revenue demand of these estates.	Proportion of estates assessed to cess to total number of estates.	Proportion of land revenue demand on which the cess is levied to total land revenue demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.		Rs.		
Dacca ...	2 0 0	1,294	4,06,193	18.8	77.4
Mymensingh ...	2 10 0	2,479	7,82,089	30.2	90.3
Faridpur ...	2 0 0	1,479	4,24,088	24.7	69.5
Backergunge ...	1 4 0	1,142	12,19,512	31.7	74.0
Total ...	1 15 6	6,394	28,31,822	23.6	76.7

As we assess what we require, balances of income over expenditure should not accrue. But I find the following balances on 1st April last:—

	Rs.
Dacca ...	19,246
Mymensingh ...	10,303
Faridpur ...	6,562
Backergunge ...	18,544

In Backergunge, with a low rate, the balance is gradually being worked off. In Dacca the balance is increasing, and the question has arisen whether the rate should not be lowered. I am enquiring whether the expenditure cannot be increased.

Estates paying revenue less than Rs. 50 per annum are not assessable to dak cess, but separate accounts in estates paying Rs. 50 and above and estates cut off from such estates by butwana are assessed. I have proposed to exempt all separate accounts and separated estates where the demand is less than four annas. This would cost us Rs. 370 per annum, and relieve us of 3,164 entries on the ledger.

93. The subjoined table shows the demands, collections, and balances of the cess and the percentage of collection in each district:—

District.	Net demand of cess.	Collections	Balance.	Percentage of collection.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca ...	7,274	6,040	1,234	83.0
Mymensingh ...	16,232	14,902	930	97.8
Faridpur ...	8,636	7,922	614	92.8
Backergunge ...	11,483	11,372	111	99.0
Total ...	43,625	40,236	3,389	94.5

Rupees 10,355 was realized in advance for 1895-96. In the previous year Rs. 13,375 was so realized. It is explained that many people prefer to pay the two instalments, viz. January and September, in January, the sums payable being very small.

Rupees 2,983 was realized as fines under section 9 of the Act, and Rs. 1,427 as process fees.

The total cost of collection was Rs. 3,922, or 7·5 per cent. on the total demand.

94. The following table shows the statistics under this head:—
Road and Public Works Cesses.

DISTRICT.	DEMAND.			Total collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	PERCENTAGE OF—		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				Column 5 on 4.	Current collections on current demand.	Balance column 7 on column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Dacca	1,49,767	16,233	1,66,000	1,64,005	9	14,597	97·6	91·1	8·6
Mymensingh	2,41,176	23,841	2,65,016	2,56,344	103	21,006	97·6	96·7	6·01
Faridpur	1,37,008	29,050	1,67,040	1,37,064	1,420	24,356	81·0	95·3	20·5
Backergunge	2,94,900	50,020	3,44,920	2,96,919	635	41,006	88·9	86·6	12·1
Total	9,13,833	1,21,150	10,44,983	9,06,297	2,173	1,12,919	92·3	87·9	10·8

In Faridpur the balance has increased. Sanction to assess and collect the increase, Rs. 15,390, due to revaluation, was only received in December, when it is said it was too late to take proper steps for its recovery within the year. The percentages of total collections on total demand have slightly increased in all districts, but Faridpur is terribly behind in both years.

The number of estates, the valuation of which was completed during the year, was 2,163, resulting in an increase of cess amounting to Rs. 18,623, viz. Rs. 4,385 in Dacca, Rs. 2,652 in Mymensingh, Rs. 445 in Faridpur, and Rs. 11,140 in Backergunge. It costs us between one and two years' improved income to get this increase.

95. The following table shows how the Sale Law was worked during the year:—
Operation of the Sale Law.

DISTRICT.	Number of estates and shares sold.		Number exempted.		Total number of estates and shares which became liable to sale.		Total number of estates subject to the Act.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	133	144	612	510	745	654	8,423	8,851
Mymensingh	102	110	983	694	1,085	744	7,299	7,915
Faridpur	81	75	462	581	643	673	5,627	5,620
Backergunge	36	78	297	271	323	349	2,990	2,985
Total	352	347	2,344	2,056	2,696	2,420	24,339	25,371

There is no great variation in the number of estates sold on the whole, but Mymensingh, owing to the action taken by Mr. Earle, shows a very satisfactory decline.

There were 112 appeals before me against sales. Of these cases, in 28 sale was annulled, in 13 cancellation was recommended on account of hardship, 69 cases were struck off or dismissed, and two remained pending. Of the 13 cases of hardship, the Board of Revenue ordered the sale to be annulled in ten, in two they declined to accede to my recommendation, and one case was pending.

96. Ninety-nine estates have been settled. Of these, 13 are new estates, 89 have been finally re-settled, and 17 have been summarily settled, leaving 155 pending, including 17 summary settlements. Of the estates returned as settled, 35 have been kept under direct management. The net result shows an increase of Rs. 8,982 in Government revenue, owing mainly to assessment of lands gained by accretions. The increase due to changes in the classification of the soil and to enhancement of rates of rent is small. The settlement of new estates added Rs. 2,600. Of the total increase of Rs. 8,982, Dacca contributed Rs. 2,482, Mymensingh Rs. 2,180, Faridpur Rs. 2,509, and Backergunge Rs. 1,811. Of the 155 settlements, four are pending from 1886-87, two from 1887-88, and two from 1889-90. I have taken steps to have all these cases disposed of soon. I now get (though so far too late to be of any use) monthly and quarterly progress reports of settlements going on. Delays which have been too common should now be more difficult to arrange.

97. The number of certificates filed was 11,875 against 9,155 in the previous year. Including pending cases, the number of cases for disposal was 14,697 against 12,740; of these 11,131 were disposed of against 9,923. The district figures are summarized below :—

DISTRICT.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending over six months.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	3,386	2,500	796	44
Mymensingh ...	3,771	2,789	982	40
Faridpur ...	4,437	3,338	1,099	46
Backergunge ...	3,103	2,414	689	39
Total ...	14,697	11,131	3,566	169

It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases pending over six months has decreased in all districts, though the total number pending has increased.

The separate ministerial establishment sanctioned in Government order No. 530, dated 30th January 1894, was appointed with effect from 1st April 1894 in all districts. The order of Government in this matter has given rise to a good deal of correspondence. Instead of a fixed scale, the establishment should vary by a sliding-scale according to the number of cases to be dealt with.

98. The year opened with 45 cases pending from the previous year, and 21 cases were instituted during the year of report, making a total of 66 cases for disposal. The number disposed of was 19 against 23 in the previous year. In none of the districts of the Division have difficulties been experienced in assessing the value of the lands acquired.

A curious feature about land acquisition work in Backergunge is that people will not take their compensation money, though repeatedly asked to do so. It is reported that the land-holders, as a class, refuse to accept such payments, lest they may have to give abatement of rent to those holding under them.

99. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 544 against 554 of the previous year; the number instituted during the year was 126 against 113. The disposals amounted to 162 against 136, leaving 382 cases pending at the end of the year, against 418. Of the 382 cases, 168 belong to Dacca and 210 to Mymensingh. In the number of estates divided there has been an increase of 18 cases in Mymensingh and a decrease of 11 in Dacca. Only 6,455 acres

have been divided in Dacca, against 15,315 in the previous year. In Mymensingh the area has fallen off from 30,046 acres to 19,565.

In Dacca three cases have been pending more than ten years. Sixty-three cases, covering 14,849 acres, have been instituted in Dacca, against 44, covering 60,396 acres, in the previous year. In Mymensingh 62, covering 18,468 acres, against 68, covering 10,717 acres. Though the number of cases pending has fallen from 418 to 382, the area pending is nearly exactly the same (434,920 acres to 434,810). Area is a fairer criterion of work than number of cases.

In Dacca the case of estate No. 10, pargana Bhowal, which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has characterised as a disgrace to all concerned, and which has been pending since 1884, has been the subject of special enquiry. I find the partition of this estate was conducted in the most careless and slipshod manner. I suspect this description will apply to the business generally in this district.

I have ascertained that the Butwara Deputy Collectors rarely go to the spot, as required by paragraph 6 of Board's Circular No. 17 of April 1893, and previous orders. During the year the Deputy Collector of Dacca actually visited only one estate.

100. The total number of cases for disposal was 14,730, of which 10,799 were disposed of, leaving 3,931 pending against 2,739 at the end of the previous year. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the number of cases pending over six months has decreased from 204 to 35.

The percentage of applications registered under section 42 of the Act on the total number of interests registered under section 38 in each district, is shown below:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3
Dacca ...	...	8.8	9.9
Mymensingh ...	...	11.9	17.2
Faridpur ...	...	7.7	13.3
Backergunge ...	...	7.2	6.2
Total ...	...	9.3	12.05

The result of the year's working is satisfactory in all the districts of the Division except in Backergunge. The increase in Mymensingh is due to efforts made by Mr. Earle to secure registration. The cess revaluation proceedings have greatly assisted him. Mr. Herald, too, has secured improved registration by sending lists to thanas and ordering the police to make enquiries regarding mutations. In Backergunge the chaukidari panchayat of the village in which, according to the register, a proprietor resides, is required to report if he is living and still retains the interest registered in his name. This experiment was tried for one pargana and has been a success.

101. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was allotted to this Division, but only Rs. 9,000 was advanced, Rs. 600 in Mymensingh under Act XIX of 1883, and Rs. 400, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 3,000 to Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge, under Act XII of 1884. Under the former Act no application was made in any district except in Mymensingh, where steps were taken for the first time to make the fact that such advances were available known in the Sadar subdivision. No application was made in Dacca under either Act, probably because

it is not known that such advances are available. It would be easy to advertise these Acts in the mufassal through the chaukidars and panchayats. There would be danger that we might be flooded with applications. And we should no doubt under-sell the local money-lenders and the loan societies, of which there are a good many.

102. Generally the Act appears to have worked smoothly so far as it did work. The following figures show that outside the Civil Courts no great advantage is taken of its provisions:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
1. Transfer of tenures voluntarily, section 12 (3)	2,413	2,201
2. Ditto by decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14	968	695
3. Transfer of tenures by succession, section 15	186	238
4. Commutation of rent, section 40	...	1
5. Appraisal of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70	...	1
6. Registration of improvement, section 80	18	14
7. Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2)	15	5
8. Applications for survey and record of rights under chapter X	36	23
9. Local enquiries held by order of Courts, section 158	16	...
10. Notices of annulment of encumbrances under section 167	113	46

Last year Mr. Earle drew my attention to the neglect of the zamindars to comply with the provisions of the Act in regard to giving rent receipts in the form prescribed. I invited the attention of the District Judge to the matter, and the latter directed his subordinate officers to report instances of omission to the Collector. It is reported that only 17 cases were so reported by the Civil Courts.

103. Including cases pending from the previous year, 77 applications (63 private and 14 Government) were for disposal, of which 22 were disposed of and 55 remained pending at the close of the year. Of these, 44 were for private estates and 11 for Government estates.

Three Government estates were finally settled under the Act, one in Dacca (Jowar Joymongal) and two in Backergunge (estates Madhupura and char Lal Mohan). The increase of revenue actually obtained in them was Rs. 852, Rs. 1,601, and Rs. 10,361, respectively.

As reported last year, I found it very difficult to bring the cost per acre within the rate of eight annas prescribed in revised rule 43, chapter VI of the Government rules at page 55 of the Settlement Manual. These estates, especially in Dacca, comprise scattered blocks of land lying in several villages which are not sometimes within the same thana. The cost is high in some districts, because a Deputy Collector is employed to make four visits to the estates, (1) to test measurements, (2) to publish draft record, (3) for final publication, and (4) for preliminary attestation. In view of curtailing the expenses, I have directed the Collectors to employ their kanungoes in the first three works in the case of petty estates.

The following settlement case has attracted my attention. A Government estate No. 5251, char Kali, containing an area of 831 acres, in the district of Backergunge, was settled under chapter X of the Act for a period of 15 years from 1891-92, in 17 jotes at a nominal rent of Rs. 195, or 1 anna 3 pies per bigha a year for the first ten years, and at Rs. 625 a year, or at annas 4 per bigha, for the last five years. It turned out that there was nothing to settle. No boundary to the jotes were laid on the ground. The land was jungle and used to be farmed annually for grazing, &c. It has been ascertained that the so-called jotedars, instead of reclaiming the land, lease it for grazing purposes. They also sell the wood and reeds that grow on the char. They thus realize a large sum every year. As there was no condition in the khatian prohibiting subletting or compelling reclamation, no action could be taken against them.

By this settlement Government has lost revenue. As we have now khas tahsils in Backergunge, there is no reason for settling land until it has been brought under cultivation. In another case estate No. 5256 (char Umed) an uncleared tract of jungle, some 5,217 bighas of land measured in three blocks, was settled in 21 jotes, the boundaries of which were not defined.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

104. At the close of 1893-94 there were five properties under the management of the Court of Wards. Of these, four were taken over on the application of the Civil Courts under section 95(a) of the Tenancy Act. * During the year three others came under charge of the Court under that section in the Backergunge district.

The properties belonging to A. C. Roy and others, which were taken over on 1st April 1894, contrary to my advice, consist of one revenue-paying estate, No. 1764 in pargana Dakhinshabazpur (held in common with No. 1763); of 62 revenue-paying estates in parganas Srirampur, Maizuddi, and Utter-shabazpur; and of 54 under-tenures or shares in such under-tenures within those estates. They are situated partly in Bhola and partly in the Sadar subdivision.

The properties of Messrs. Lucas and Harvey, which were taken over in June 1894, are composed of 14 entire tenures, shares in 8 tenures, and 7 entire raiyati holdings and a share in one raiyati holding. These properties are mostly under direct management, but are partly let in sub-tenures. They are all situated within the Bhola subdivision of the Backergunge district.

The property of Babu K. M. Roy and others, which was taken over in December 1894, consists of only an 8 annas 2 gandas 16 dhurs share of a tenure in the Dakhinshabazpur estate.

There are therefore now eight properties in the Collector's hands, of which six are in the Backergunge district. A property is not an estate; it means shares in estates, tenures and under-tenures, generally fractional, scattered over different parganas, sometimes over different districts. I am wholly unable to imagine a reason why the Collector and I, who have so many important duties, should supervise the management of these gentlemen's properties for them. The gentlemen themselves are generally of mushroom growth; their properties have been put together in quite recent times. The Collector asks *cui bono*. We cannot manage these properties for ever, and when released they will lapse into their former condition.

105. I mentioned in my report for 1893-94 that the Board of Revenue had, contrary to my advice, taken charge of the Haturia and Bamna properties in the Backergunge district, the former consisting of shares in 415 estates, tenures, under-tenures, &c., the latter of shares in 519 estates, tenures, &c. I was able to add that the Board had already decided to withdraw from the management of the latter. I am not now able to report that it afterwards decided to withdraw from that of the former. Though there is no political or other reason why we should undertake the management of properties such as these; still, having taken them over, I am not sure that I would have withdrawn. The Collector complains that for six months a large portion of his time was spent in endeavouring to get these estates into order. I was wrong in saying in last year's report that the Bamna estate was hopelessly in debt.

106. The total demand, current and arrear, on account of Wards' and Attached Estates, less remissions, and excluding Haturia and Bamna, was Rs. 4,21,563, of which we only collected Rs. 2,42,330. The management of the Dakhinshabazpur properties in the Backergunge district and of the Talipabad properties in the Dacca district has been fairly successful; that of the Kanakahar properties in the Faridpur district is very unsuccessful. Mr. Herald, Collector of Faridpur, writes:—"It seems to me that the former tahsildars were in league with the raiyats. Since their dismissal in December, collections have vastly improved."

107. A Muhammadan gentleman in Faridpur left all his property to charitable uses, asking Government to appoint a mutwali. Government was obliged to decline because some of the uses might bear a religious construction. A Muhammadan finds it difficult to distinguish between religious and charitable uses.

XIX.—EXCISE.

108. The small increase, Rs. 11,566, is confined to the northern districts:—

		Rs.
Dacca	...	+ 5,393
Mymensingh	...	+ 14,597
Faridpur	...	— 5,306
Backergunge	...	— 3,118
Total	...	+ 11,566

Taking the principal exciseable articles, the increases and decreases are—

	Consumption.	Revenue.
	Gallons.	Rs.
Country spirits	— 208	— 19,614
	Mds. ars. ch.	
Ganja	— 3 11 10	— 631
Opium	— 1 30 0	— 873
Imported wines and rum	+ Unknown	+ 30,714
Total	...	+ 9,666

In 1893-94 license fees for sale of imported wines and rum were credited to country spirits.

That we only get Rs. 8,21,133 out of 9,844,127 people, or .08 per head, is not creditable to our administration. It is, however, the largest revenue on record. In the last six years we have taken—

	Rs.
1894-95	8,21,133
1893-94	8,09,667
1892-93	8,12,103
1891-92	8,19,122
1890-91	8,13,878
1889-90	7,76,974

109. Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, says that there are reasons for thinking that the high prices of country spirits and ganja are in some measure driving people to take to rum and imported spirits, a most unfortunate result.

Another competitor of high-priced country spirits in the Backergunge district, to which I referred in last year's report, is a horrible compound of methylated spirit and some scented substance miscalled eau-de-cologne. The Collector, Mr. LeMesurier, writes:—"The local *mélas*, which number 71 and which are thronged by prostitutes and their clients, are the principle places where the sale of eau-de-cologne for drinking purposes goes on. It is also said that this liquor is largely used by schoolboys and other persons who fear detection by the smell of their breath if they drink ordinary spirits. Prostitutes make a practice of buying a small stock for retail to their customers."

Though the law on the subject is admittedly far from clear, it was, I am glad to find, decided, after consultation with the Commissioner of Excise, to prosecute persons found selling this so-called eau-de-cologne under such circumstances as showed a knowledge that it would be drunk. This eau-de-cologne contains much more alcohol than country spirit, and a phial of it is sufficient to make the most inveterate toper completely drunk. Mr. LeMesurier mentions that a prostitute drank carbolic acid out of an eau-de-cologne phial without detecting the difference.

110. Prosecutions for the manufacture of madak and chandu for domestic purposes continue. Licenses at 50 rupees each are never applied for.

111. We do not yet get the assistance we should get from panchayats and the rural police in excise matters. A member of a panchayat in Mymensingh was rewarded in an excise case. This matter has my attention.

XX.—STAMPS.

112. There has been a net decrease of Rs. 4,944, or .7 per cent., in non-judicial stamps. The two northern districts give small increases—Mymensingh Rs. 11,822, or 4.7 per cent.; Dacca Rs. 6,672, or 3.3 per cent.; the two southern districts larger decreases; Faridpur Rs. 4,392, or 5.2 per cent.; and Backergunge

19,046, or 14·3 per cent. The increase in Dacca is attributed to the chance execution by the Nawab of Dacca of some documents requiring stamps of high value which alone contributed Rs. 8,750. The decrease in Backergunge and Faridpur is due to the depression in the money-lending business owing, the Collector of Faridpur says, to bad times; but, according to the Collector of Backergunge, to good crops.

There has been an extraordinary fall in the use of hundi stamps—

Dacca	...	...	35·5 per cent.
Mymensingh	...	...	20·2 "
Faridpur	...	...	68·5 "
Backergunge	...	...	50·4 "

due, it is said, to depression in trade.

Judicial or court-fee stamps give a net increase of Rs. 1,75,027, or 8·8 per cent., as compared with 1893-94. Here again the northern districts take the lead—

Dacca	...	...	10·0
Mymensingh	...	...	13·5
Faridpur	...	...	2·5
Backergunge	...	...	6·0

The increase in Mymensingh is due to the prosperity of the people, which made it easy for the litigious to indulge. There has been some increase in civil litigation in Dacca, large decrease in Faridpur, and small decrease in Backergunge. Though Mymensingh gives such a large increase in judicial stamps, there has been no corresponding increase in civil litigation. Fee paying criminal judicial business has, however, increased in this district. In Dacca and Backergunge there has been some increase in will and certificate work.

113. One thousand one hundred and forty-four cases of insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments were detected during the year, as against 870 in the preceding year. Of these, 396 were detected by Civil Courts and 748 by the Revenue officers.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the Stamp Law has increased from 251 in 1893-94 to 289. In these cases Rs. 2,215-8 was imposed as fines and Rs. 881 was distributed as rewards to informants. Out of the sum disbursed to informants, the Income-tax Assessor of Dacca received Rs. 162 and the Assessor of Mymensingh Rs. 105, while those of Backergunge and Faridpur received only Rs. 53 and Rs. 25 respectively.

114. Besides rewards awarded by Magistrates out of fines imposed in conviction, Collectors, with the sanction of the Board, can award rewards out of the penalties imposed by them under section 37. The Collector of Dacca largely avails himself of this procedure in the case of his Income-tax Assessor. This officer has earned Rs. 365 in such rewards. No other assessor earns anything in this way. The Collector reports that a few petty cases of omission of stamp receipts were detected by their assessors, and that in all of them prosecutions were ordered and the rewards paid from the amount of fines imposed. It is remarkable that these stamp rewards are charged against contract contingencies.

115. The Collector of Backergunge proposed to vest the Subdivisional Officers of Bhola with the powers of a Collector under the Stamp Act, it being found very inconvenient for the people living on the island of Dakshinshahazpur and the neighbouring chars to cross the big rivers and come to the Sadar station, specially in the rainy season. The Board are not prepared to give Subdivisional Officers such powers.

In Backergunge it has been the custom to charge court fees on copies taken for the private use of the applicants. Mr. Commissioner W. R. Larminie, in his letter No. 1147, dated 4th July 1888, issued instructions that the court fees prescribed by section 6 read with schedule I of the Court Fees Act must be paid in all cases. Article 9 of table I of remissions and reductions (pages 157 to 160 of the Stamp Manual), which was republished in Government of India's Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September 1889, had been overlooked. Though uncertified copies were given gratis in other districts, the legal ground for such remission I found had been forgotten.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

116. A special report on this subject has been submitted to the Board of Revenue. 99·4 per cent was collected within the year. Some late assessments bring Mymensingh below 99 per cent. and enhance its balance.

There has again been a small increase in the number of assessees from 11,164 to 11,448.

The following table gives the results of the year's assessment operations:—

DISTRICT.	Original demand.	REDUCED BY—		TOTAL. Amount reduced on objection or otherwise.	FINAL DEMAND.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Collectors on revision to—	Commissioner on appeal to—		1894-95.	1895-96.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	Rs. 47,462	Rs. 86,040	Rs. 88,473	Rs. 569	Rs. 86,873	Rs. 88,304	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,431
Mymensingh	90,462	90,537	90,343	509	90,383	94,773	1,811	...
Faridpur	43,303	4,164	42,163	1,302	42,163	41,068	405	...
Backergunge	65,348	64,984	64,977	571	64,977	60,909	4,068	...
Total ...	2,93,067	2,90,584	2,90,306	2,671	2,90,396	2,85,712	4,683	...

The decrease in Dacca was brought about by the exemption of an important European firm under Part II and of four others under Part IV, on account of the loss they sustained in the jute business in the preceding year. The aggregate amount of tax paid by these firms in 1893-94 was Rs. 4,992. Much of this loss has, however, been made good by new assessments and enhancements in other directions.

No special reason can be assigned for the petty increases in Mymensingh and Faridpur. And in Backergunge an increase of 6·5 per cent. can only be attributed to increased activity on the part of the Deputy Collector and assessor.

117. The following table shows the proportion of persons assessed to incidence of the tax. population and the incidence of tax:—

DISTRICT.	Proportion of persons assessed to population.		Incidence of tax.	
	1	2	3	4
		Assessee. Persons.	Rs. Persons.	
Dacca	1 to 793	1 to 28		
Mymensingh	1 to 935	1 to 36		
Faridpur	1 to 803	1 to 42		
Backergunge	1 to 880	1 to 33		

118. The table below shows the number of persons against whom coercive measures were taken for the realization of the tax, as compared with the previous year:—

DISTRICT.	Number of warrants.		Number of distrains.		Number of sales.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	76	46	35	8	2	3
Mymensingh	104	123	7	60	22	3
Faridpur	49	47	10	21	11	6
Backergunge	62	43	20	13	13	7
Total ...	293	259	72	102	48	19

119. The total cost of assessment and collection has further decreased, as shown in the following table:—

District.	Total collection including penalties, &c.	Total expenditure.	PERCENTAGE OF COST ON COLLECTION.	
			1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Dacca	87,213	2,578	4.1	4
Mymensingh	96,181	3,173	3.3	3.5
Faridpur	42,989	2,674	6.2	6.4
Backergunge	66,190	3,160	4.8	5.3
Total	2,91,573	12,576	4.3	4.5

The increase in Dacca is nominal. Faridpur still costs us too much.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

120. The practice of paying Government dues in notes is still on the increase. In Backergunge Rs. 5,40,340 was so received at our treasuries, against Rs. 1,90,565 in the previous year. And as might be expected there is almost an equivalent increase in the amount remitted in notes from our treasuries to Calcutta and other treasuries.

There has been no noteworthy change in the use of remittance transfer receipts.

121. The work at subdivisional treasuries is still increasing. Generally I have found that treasury work has been fairly well conducted. Special attention is now paid to the detection of counterfeit, light and defaced coin.

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

122. Outside of communications we have not many large public works in hand. The new Science School attached to the Dacca College to cost Rs. 40,139 is perhaps the largest. We are building a supplement to the madrasa at this place. The Magistrate-Collector, Faridpur, has got into his new offices, which have cost Rs. 67,600. We are also improving his cess office. New offices are in course of construction at the Kishorganj and Jamalpur subdivisions in the Mymensingh district, and those at Netrakona have been enlarged. Large improvements to cost Rs. 13,017 have been sanctioned in the Barisal offices. The new Civil Courts at this place have been put in hand, while those at Patuakhali have been completed. A new subdivisional residence bungalow has been commenced at Patuakhali.

In October 1893 the Telegraph Department vacated the premises they had occupied for 28 years at Dacca. As it is desirable to maintain the compound as an open space in the centre of the town, and as the telegraph cables land in it, I proposed to keep on the premises. This has been sanctioned and Rs. 11,442 has been advanced for their repair, to be recovered out of the rent, Rs. 160 per mensem. My office and the offices of the Inspectors of Works and Schools are at present accommodated in these premises. We have secured an excellent house as a residence for the Judge at Mymensingh on a ten years' lease, and have repaired it at a cost of Rs. 2,498.

Some new rest-houses have been constructed in the Mymensingh and Faridpur districts.

Most of these works are in charge of the District Board's establishments. For the Science School at Dacca and the Faridpur courts special arrangements were made.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

123. No new lines of railway have been opened, but the survey for a line from Mymensingh *via* Jamalpur to Jaganathganj, near Subornakhali on the Jamuna, was undertaken with a view to connect the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the Northern Bengal and Assam lines. The Collector of Mymensingh thinks that the construction of a branch line from Gaffergaon station, on the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway, to Kishorganj, 15 miles, or at least to Hossempur, on the old Brahmaputra, 5 miles, would undoubtedly be an advantage to the Kishorganj subdivision. The Collector further considers that in view of the jute traffic such a line might pay.

124. No further action has been taken with a view to connect Dacca-Narayanganj with Goalundo by rail. This is a matter which should be kept in view. The project to connect Madaripur with Singha, on the Central Bengal Railway, is still before Government.

125. The approval of Government has been received to the construction of a pontoon bridge over the old Brahmaputra at Nasirabad, and a detailed project, with an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,86,071, has lately been sent up for sanction. As stated in last year's report, some of the landed proprietors benefited have promised Rs. 57,000 to this work. The old Brahmaputra is now fordable in the dry season in the neighbourhood of Nasirabad, and will perhaps silt up.

126. The working of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway, according to the Collector of Dacca, from a passenger's point of view, was not as satisfactory as it might have been. An inconvenient time-table, slow trains, dawdling of trains at the stations, and unpunctuality, are complained of. The rush of bathers to Narayanganj on the occasion of the Nangalbund festival fairly swamped the rolling-stock.

127. Except in certain parts of the Mymensingh and Dacca districts, we have not much room for roads in this Division. The following statement shows the length of roads of different classes in each district:—

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ROADS.				Village roads.
	Embanked, bridged, and metalled.	Embanked, bridged, but not metalled.	Not embanked and not bridged.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles. Fur.	Miles. Fur.	Miles. Fur.	Miles. Fur.	Miles. Fur.
Dacca	6 7	174 7½	81 1½	263 0	141 0
Mymensingh	30 5	384 3	171 0	586 0	1,585 0
Faridpur	9 0	118 1½	19 6½	147 0	64 4
Backergunge	12 5	263 0	...	275 5	302 7
	69 1	940 4½	271 7½	1,271 5	2,093 3
1893-94	55 3	935 2½	264 2½	1,255 1	1,896 0
Increase or decrease	+ 8 6	+ 5 2	+ 7 4	+ 16 4	+ 197 3

Though the increase in mileage was so small, the expenditure on new works was large.

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT SPENT IN—	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	9,272	18,722
Mymensingh ...	45,670	62,051
Faridpur ...	18,385	17,069
Backergunge ...	37,062	54,403
Total ...	1,10,389	1,47,245

Many of the roads included in the statement are incomplete, and it is fortunately the policy of the District Boards to complete the present roads before commencing new ones. In Mymensingh and Dacca special attention is given to roads which may feed the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway.

The expenditure on the maintenance of roads has been—

DISTRICT.	Amount spent in—	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	34,084	25,755
Mymensingh ...	26,388	35,652
Faridpur ...	14,900	5,908
Backergunge ...	25,382	25,604
Total ...	1,00,754	92,819

In Dacca the injuries caused by the floods of 1893-94 were made good in that year. In Mymensingh the work was postponed to this year. In Backergunge some of the bridges were rickety and stood in need of thorough repairs. Salt water breeds teredos, and the wooden bridges therefore do not last long. In Faridpur there is again a decrease in expenditure, due not to neglect of the roads, but to the non-payment of several bills that were not submitted till 31st March 1895.

Village roads.

128. The subjoined table shows the expenditure on village roads:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	2,598	4,948	7,546	2,378	7,987	10,365
Mymensingh ...	10,240	9,389	19,629	15,019	8,420	23,439
Faridpur ...	5,364	6,845	12,209	4,708	4,541	9,249
Backergunge ...	11,789	18,585	25,374	7,810	12,571	20,381
Total ...	29,991	34,767	64,758	29,915	33,519	63,434

The District Boards of Mymensingh and Backergunge have spent considerable sums on the maintenance of these roads. The reduced expenditure under this head in Faridpur is accounted for by the fact that during the year a portion of the funds allotted to the Local Boards for this purpose was diverted towards the digging of tanks.

129. The following statement shows the number of ferries of different classes in each district :—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF FERRIES.							
	Under Govern- ment man- agement.		Under Dis- trict Board management.		Under Munici- pal manage- ment.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	2	2	66	66	4	4	72	72
Mymensingh ...	4	3	71*	106	1	2	76	111
Faridpur ...	...	...	16	17	6	3	22	19
Backergunge ...	1	1	23	23	3	3	27	27
Total ...	7	6	176	212	14	11	197	229

* In the report for 1893-94 the number of ferries in that year was shown as 69 by mistake.

The steam ferry between Narayanganj and Munshiganj continued to be managed by the District Board. The receipts were Rs. 3,705 as against Rs. 2,498, and the working expenses Rs. 2,193 as against Rs. 1,784 in the previous year. The net income of the ferry therefore rose from Rs. 714 to Rs. 1,512. This is sufficient to cover wear and tear of the steamer. I am glad to be able to report that the District Board of Dacca have introduced a new kind of ferry boat provided with flaps and rails, which is well suited for horses, vehicles, &c. "Mar" boats are unknown.

130. The following steamer services are now running :—

- (1) India General Steam Navigation Company's daily service *via* the Padma and Meghna between Goalundo, Narayanganj and Cachar, carrying mails.
- (2) India General Steam Navigation Company's daily service *via* the Padma and Meghna between Goalundo, Narayanganj and Sylhet, carrying mails.
- (3) Daily service between Madaripur and Sausa Khal junction, carrying mails in conjunction with daily Sylhet service.
- (4) Daily service between Barisal and Khulna, carrying mails.
- (5) Daily service between Barisal and Chandpur, carrying mails.
- (6) Daily service between Barisal and Madaripur, carrying mails.
- (7) Service between Barisal and Ichakhali for Noakhali, carrying mails four times a week.
- (8) Service between Barisal and Amtoli *via* Patuakhali on alternate days.

Besides these the Dhaleswari service between Sabhar and Goalundo ran during the rains on alternate days. In the dry season the Dhaleswari is now unnavigable for steamers. Some of these lines receive subsidies from the District Board and the Zamindari Dak Funds, an account of which will be found under heading Postal.

The Railway Despatch service between Goalundo and Narayanganj was withdrawn from July 1st. There are loud complaints that the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers have no second or intermediate class, such as the railway steamers had, with private accommodation for native ladies.

131. In my Resolutions on their budget estimates for 1895-96, I invited the attention of the Dacca Municipal Commissioners and of the members of the Dacca District Board to the silting up of the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers.

The latter is the branch of the former which washes Dacca. The maintenance of these rivers or waterways is as much a matter of sanitation as of navigation. As I publicly stated when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Municipal Commissioners on the subject of sanitary drainage, unless something is done the Buriganga is likely to give place to a rice-field before many years have passed. At a recent meeting of the District Board it has been proposed to appoint a joint committee, consisting of two members of the District Board and two members of the Municipality, to deal with this subject. Nawab Ahsunullah Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., who, with his usual liberality, has offered to contribute to the expenditure, has been invited to nominate one of the District Board members.

In the year 1893 the India General Steam Navigation Company tried to maintain the Dhaleswari, at the worst part where it emerges from the Jamuna, by the Bandel system which has been so long in use on the Nadia rivers. The experiment was successful so far as it went.

132. Though our communications are chiefly by water, we have no canals except those running alongside of certain roads in the Backergunge and Faridpur districts. Such attempts as have been made with canals have been frustrated by silting. Some useful short cuts have been made between waterways.

133. I am personally aware that the tow-paths along the banks of rivers and khals are often impassable. Except at the height of the floods, which, however, last for three months, the foreshore, that is, the space between the highest and lowest levels, supplies a natural tow-path which is often impeded by cultivation and jungle. I am glad to find that in Mymensingh a good deal has been done with a view to the maintenance of tow-paths. Mr. Earle, the Collector, writes that the tow-paths on the banks of all navigable rivers have been surveyed at a cost, to the District Board, of about Rs. 450, and 27 estimates, amounting to Rs. 16,377, for their improvement have been prepared. When these paths are once improved they will be placed under the charge of the Local Boards, and regular allotments will be provided for their maintenance. In Faridpur and Dacca nothing appears to have been done for the maintenance of the tow-paths. The District Board of Faridpur have, however, allotted a sum of Rs. 500 for this purpose for the current year. The only tow-path properly maintained in the district of Backergunge is from Barisal to Pirojpur *via* Jhalakati along the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. The District Board has provided Rs. 1,000 for maintenance of tow-paths in the current year's budget. It is curious that sections 73, 74, 76, and 78 of the Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885 (B.C.), make no special mention of tow-paths.

134. In accordance with orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4366, dated 28th December 1894, I give some information on this subject. The expenditure in each district has been—

Arboriculture.

				Rs.
Dacca	...	...	...	1,346
Mymensingh	...	...	...	439
Faridpur	...	...	...	513
Backergunge	...	...	...	456
Total				2,754

In Dacca, trees that had withered or died were replaced by new ones. These consisted of mango, jack, sisso, karanj, mahogany, and sirish. Almost all the road-side plants were provided with bamboo gabions for protection against cattle. In Mymensingh 2,109 young plants were raised in nursery gardens within the compounds of inspection bungalows. About 500 young trees already planted out along the sides of roads were maintained and 175 young trees (teak 50, badam 100, and jamun 25) were transplanted from one of the nursery gardens. In Faridpur the existing trees were maintained. In Backergunge no new trees were planted. All the young trees planted on the road-sides were provided with bamboo hedges. The total number of trees already planted up to the end of the preceding year is 1,328, consisting of jack, mango, date, jhao, teak, badam, sal, pepal, jamun, sirish, red sandal, &c. Of the trees planted, 768 are mango and 122 jhao trees. The trees are reported to

be in a thriving condition. The rain tree (*Pithecolabium*) is an excellent shade tree for markets, compounds, &c. I caused seed of this tree to be supplied to all Subdivisional Officers in June 1894, but I am sorry to say in some instances the sowing and growing has not been carefully looked after. Where there is clay in the soil, shade is incompatible with heavy cart traffic on cutcha roads in this wet climate.

XXV.—EDUCATION.

135. I am indebted to Babu Dina Nath Sen, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, for this section.

The number of schools has increased by 1,196 and of pupils by 26,276, or 10·7 per cent. Mymensingh with 19·3 per cent. shows the largest and Dacca with 4·1 per cent. shows the smallest increase. We have now 33 per cent. of boys and 3 per cent. of girls of school-going age at school. Backergunge with 50·7 and 4·0 per cent. is far the best; Mymensingh with 20·4 and 1·5 is far the worst district. But Mymensingh under Mr. Earle is making up ground lost under his predecessors. The proportion of Muhammadan boys at school has increased somewhat in all districts.

Though the total expenditure has risen by Rs. 39,118, Government expenditure has fallen off by Rs. 405. The expenditure from municipal and local funds has risen from Rs. 1,10,200 to Rs. 1,25,740.

The following table shows the number of schools and pupils classified according to management:—

CLASSIFICATION.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public institutions under public management—				
Maintained by the department ...	39	2,808	17	2,803
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	25	1,398	24	1,425
Total ...	64	4,206	41	4,228
Public institutions under private management—				
Aided by the department or by Municipal or District Boards ...	6,106	162,363	6,157	168,266
Unaided ...	1,866	42,752	2,594	60,978
Total ...	7,972	205,115	8,751	229,244
Private institutions for indigenous instruction ...	3,746	35,135	4,186	37,266
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,782	244,456	12,978	270,732

The increase, it will be observed, is chiefly in unaided schools.

136. Four hundred and forty-eight young men went up from our four colleges for the F.A. examination. Of these 232 passed—five in the first division. Sixty-six went up for the B.A. examination, of whom 15 passed—six in honours. The Brojo Mohan College did best out of the four in the First Arts examination.

Out of 755 boys who went up for the Entrance examination, 460 passed, of whom 116 were placed in the first and 203 in the second division. These are better results than in the previous year. The Brojo Mohan Institution at Barisal did best.

The result of the Middle English Scholarship examination was not so good as in the previous year. But in the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination we did well, passing 62·4 per cent.

Out of 2,079 candidates who appeared at the Upper Primary examination, 896, or 43·1 per cent., were successful, against 52·6 per cent. in 1893-94.

Primary schools.

At the Lower Primary examination 3,686 out of 6,885 candidates, or 53·5 per cent., were successful against 39·6 per cent. in 1893-94. These are satisfactory results.

137. The reward examinations are held in this Division, in consideration of its peculiar circumstances, at central gatherings simultaneously all over each district on one day. The total number of pupils that passed this examination by the different standards was 24,726, of whom 10,817 passed by the A standard, 12,205 by the B standard, and 1,704 by a lower standard especially intended for girls, Muhammadan pupils of maktabas, and children of aboriginal races. These results are satisfactory in comparison with those of the previous year.

138. In the subjoined table are compared the statistics of female education for the past two years. The increase is general and satisfactory:—

Female education.

DISTRICT.	GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS.		TOTAL.	
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	211	3,023	169	2,824	3,368	4,392	6,491	7,216
Mymensingh ...	242	3,334	253	3,537	278	357	3,612	3,894
Faridpur ...	217	3,289	290	4,301	316	961	3,605	4,723
Backergunge ...	112	1,877	116	2,047	3,393	4,340	5,240	6,347
Total ...	782	11,523	824	12,709	7,355	9,450	18,878	23,210

The only high English school for girls in this Division is the Eden Female School at Dacca, under the superintendence of a European lady. As remarked last year, this institution has not proved a success. Two girls appeared at the last entrance examination, but failed to pass. No girl appeared at the Middle English or the Middle Vernacular examination. Two girls appeared at the Upper Primary examination, but both of them failed. None appeared at the Lower Primary examination. In 17 years only three girls have passed the Entrance examination, and one of these had been educated elsewhere. These results are exceedingly unsatisfactory in view of the large expenditure of Government money. The total expenditure on this school was Rs. 7,658. Of this Government found Rs. 7,038. The balance is made up of Rs. 120 contribution from municipality and Rs. 500 in fees and subscriptions.

There is no girls' school of the Middle English class. There are two Middle Vernacular girls' schools, one at Mymensingh and the other at Barisal. Both these schools are aided from the grant-in-aid fund. No girl appeared at the last Middle Vernacular examination. The girls were not successful at the Higher Primary examination, but they did well in the Lower Primary.

There are three *zanana* associations, one in each of the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur and Backergunge. All these associations are examining bodies, their main object being to encourage female education in the *zanana*. They receive aid from district funds.

139. The guru-training schools having proved a failure have been abolished. We have now only 21 schools for special education. The Kasi Kisore Technical

Special education.

School at Mymensingh was opened in July 1893. There were 16 boys on the roll at the close of the year. The subjects taught are arithmetic, geometry, drawing, carpentry, and blacksmith's work. Eight boys appeared at the last annual examination from the second year class and four from the first year class. Seventeen boys received stipends varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 a month.

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The institution is under the direct management of the District Board, but all its expenses are borne by Babu Jogendra Kishore Ray Choudhuri of Ramgopalpur. The sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 2,109.

The Barisal Technical School has completed the fourth year of its existence. It had 41 pupils on 31st March against 43 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 3,499 against Rs. 2,765, and the income from fees Rs. 273 against Rs. 261 in the previous year. In addition to the subjects taught in the Mymensingh Technical School, mensuration and surveying also are taught in this school. The expenses of this school are paid by the District Board. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited this school in August last, and was afraid it was not doing much good. Trades were subordinated to surveying, and the teaching in surveying was not good.

140. The Dacca Madrassa is the only institution of its kind for the higher education of Muhammadan boys in the Division.

Muhammadan education. It maintains its popularity. Out of 59 candidates sent up to the central examination of the Bengal madrassas, 12 passed in the first division, 7 in the second, and 15 in the third division, or 34 in all, which gives a percentage of 57.6 against 58.7 of the previous year. Twelve candidates appeared at the last Entrance examination from this institution, of whom 7 passed, 2 in the first division.

We have now two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Mymensingh district. The Muhammadan Assistant Inspector, Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., has unfortunately been transferred to the Presidency Division. While here he made many useful suggestions for making our educational system more attractive to Muhammadans.

Indigenous education.

141. The following table gives the statistics for indigenous education for the past two years:—

		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1		2	3	4	5
Advanced, teaching	{ Arabic or Persian	84	1,956	114	1,790
	{ Sanskrit	434	8,605	417	9,547
Elementary, teaching	{ With ten pupils { For boys ...	70	1,099	57	908
vernacular only	{ and upwards. { For girls ...				
mainly.	{ With less than { For boys ...	593	2,486	661	2,913
	{ ten pupils. { For girls ...	31	138	31	119
Teaching the Koran only		2,474	25,847	2,895	27,824
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	{ For boys ...	1	46	1	19
	{ For girls ...	58	318	10	146
Total		3,746	35,135	4,186	37,266

142. I visited all the zilla schools in my Division and also the following schools and colleges:—

Brojo Mohan College and School (Asvini Babu's).
Behari Babu's School and College.
Barisal Girls' School.
Collegiate School, Mymensingh.

In July last, Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, paid a visit to Dacca, Mymensingh and Faridpur, in company with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

143. Mr. Faulder, the Collector of Dacca, reports: "As an instance of the density with which secondary schools are now scattered over south and east Dacca, I may mention that in the course of one ride of ten miles from Kaliganj to Narsinghdi I was able to inspect one higher and three middle English schools. One of these,

General remarks.

it is significant to remark, is a circle school, that is, one of a class of schools largely assisted by the department in backward parts. This particular village has sent its sons to earn Government pay all over Bengal; it has passed two of them into the Covenanted Civil Service."

Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, states as follows:—

"The feature of the year under report was the impulse given to primary education in the area under the control of the District Board. More money was spent on this branch of education; two new Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools were appointed especially with a view to advancing simple education among the cultivating classes, the majority of whom are Muhammadans, and night schools were opened on an extensive scale with a view to affording the means of education to those (the vast majority) who cannot afford to give up their days to learning. To further facilitate progress in the above directions, the assistance of the village panchayats was, with much advantage, secured, while the complete control over this branch of education was decentralized by transfer from the District Board to the Local Boards. The large increase in the number of primary schools and scholars attending the same, as also of the number of Muhammadans attending schools, amply testifies to the initial success of the measures taken."

At Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensingh we have excellent private institutions competing with our Government Entrance schools. It is a question whether we are justified in maintaining Government schools in the face of this competition. At Backergunge we have a very handsome school-house which rather ties our hands. I shall shortly make a representation about the Mymensingh school. At Dacca a new science building is being built in the compound of the Dacca College.

On my recommendation, the Government of Bengal in its No. 536 L.S.G., dated 9th February 1895, sanctioned as an experiment for one year only, with effect from April 1895, the transfer to the three Local Boards of Faridpur of the control of primary education including the payment of teachers on the authority of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, the appointment or the confirmation of the appointment of teachers, and the selection of backward schools for stipends.

XXVI.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

144. We have made some progress, but are still far behind our neighbours in Sylhet—far behind most parts of India. 282,819 persons, or 2·9 per cent. of the population, were treated at our dispensaries, against 224,862, or 2·2 per cent., in 1893, and 181,209, or 1·78 per cent., in 1892. Two new dispensaries have been opened in the Mymensingh district and two in the Backergunge district, while three private dispensaries have come under inspection.

145. The District Board of Faridpur have proposed to establish a dispensary at the head-quarters of each thana on condition that the cost of building and doctor's quarters is raised locally.

Twenty-one of our dispensaries are aided by the District Boards, while 14 are mainly supported by Municipalities.

The success of the dispensaries established at Durgapur, Bhairab Bazar, Bowfal, Matbaria, and Jhalakati is most encouraging.

146. Only the Mitford Hospital at Dacca is of much practical use as an indoor hospital. There is no reason whatever why hospitals offering similar advantages should not be established at all large centres of population; only a Mr. Mitford of pious memory is wanting. The new Eye ward, erected by Raja Srinath Rai attracted 113 patients, and the new European ward 13 patients, in 1894. The dispensaries at subdivisional head-quarters in the Mymensingh (except Tangail) and Backergunge districts and in the Munshiganj and Manikganj subdivisions of the Dacca district have very small accommodation for in-door patients; the figures against these dispensaries represent little more than persons concerned in police cases. I am glad to say that the District Boards have now recognized their responsibilities in this matter.

147. The dispensary at Faridpur has been a disgrace to the district. Mr. Herald has been able by great exertions to raise a sum of Rs. 800, and has received promise of a further sum of Rs. 400 for the construction of a new building.

148. The following statement shows the percentage of women and children on total treated in each dispensary in 1893 and 1894:—

DISTRICT.	Names of Dispensaries.	Women.		Children.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	1. Mitford ...	8.9	15.38	18.5	15.57
	2. Narayanganj ...	8.2	8.56	12.6	8.12
	3. Munshiganj ...	7.6	9.26	25.4	22.41
	4. Manikganj ...	10.6	11.66	17.9	21.14
	5. Jaydebpur ...	12.01	11.9	20.8	18.3
	6. Shologhar ...	20.1	21.8	33.9	31.3
	7. Bhagyakul ...	17.5	16.9	42.08	38.08
	8. Maluchi ...	12.3	19.64	29.1	27.24
	9. Baliati ...	18.2	19.1	26.2	27.3
	10. Jainshar ...	14.9	16.2	33.4	31.1
	11. Nagoni ...	.....	12.9	.....	19.7
	12. Nasirabad ...	10.01	12.61	8.48	11.51
	13. Muktagacha ...	12.94	13.73	10.58	13.1
	14. Ramgopalpur ...	8.11	7.84	8.06	9.46
	15. Jamalpur ...	14.7	15.08	21.79	16.57
	16. Sherpur ...	6.7	8.01	11.9	11.11
	17. Dewanganj ...	9.01	11.99	17.24	16.38
	18. Taraganj ...	.....	7.18	.....	8.49
	19. Hybotnagar (Kishorganj) ...	7.8	11.96	15.1	20.04
Mymensingh	20. Bazitpur ...	12.6	12.22	26.8	25.19
	21. Bhairab Bazar ...	6.8	8.92	6.2	7.89
	22. Netrakona ...	4.8	7.35	7.8	7.83
	23. Durgapur ...	18.7	19.63	5.9	13.52
	24. Kendua ...	.....	5.77	.....	15.75
	25. Tangail ...	11.7	11.36	25.3	22.25
	26. Shontosh ...	15.5	15.03	25.4	25.54
	27. Ambaria ...	10.5	11.57	17.9	19.71
	28. Jhawail ...	7.1	7.21	19.6	19.53
	29. Jamurki ...	10.5	10.45	30.2	29.61
	30. Karatia ...	13.1	13.52	29.5	29.74
	31. Pingna ...	.....	21.68	.....	8.70
	32. Shukhomoyee ...	20.47	17.35	49.67	30.89
Faridpur	33. Faridpur ...	7.33	7.95	20.	19.66
	34. Madaripur ...	8.7	4.95	8.8	11.21
	35. Goalundo ...	17.9	16.39	40.	38.08
	36. Lonesingh ...	9.2	10.77	19.7	17.20
	37. Gopalganj ...	11.8	7.91	8.7	26.88
	38. Bhanga ...	7.5	4.94	13.5	10.79
	39. Barisal ...	4.3	8.97	9.1	8.92
	40. Perozpur ...	11.5	26.03	17.5	21.06
	41. Patuakhali ...	7.9	7.08	16.5	14.55
	42. Bhola ...	7.0	7.54	16.0	12.48
Backergunge	43. Matbaria ...	8.4	8.92	23.1	13.13
	44. Bokal ...	23.7	22.51	20.0	25.35
	45. Lota ...	5.0	6.51	10.5	13.84
	46. Boufal ...	5.3	9.12	17.6	16.64
	47. Doulatkhan ...	3.9	5.66	9.7	13.73
	48. Shibpur ...	.....	11.23	.....	22.63
	49. Jhalokati ...	.....	8.3	.....	12.30

Some progress is being made. The causes which make Shologhar, Bhagyakul, Maluchi, Baliati, Shukhomoyee, Perojpur, and Bokal so much more attractive to these classes than other dispensaries would well repay investigation.

149. In connection with the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, a new ward is being built by public subscription for the accommodation of females of the upper classes in memory of the visit of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin to Dacca in 1888. In memory of the same occasion the Nawab Ahsanulla with his usual liberality has given a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the entertainment of a lady doctor. I am glad to hear that such a doctor has at last been entertained.

In the Mymensingh district separate female wards in connection with the Kishorganj, Jamalpur, and Sherpur dispensaries are under construction. A large masonry hospital is about to be built at Shontosh, in which ample accommodation for females will be provided.

In the Backergunge district the dispensaries at Barisal, Perojpur, and Patuakhali have separate consulting accommodation for females, and the Magistrate is trying to arrange for this at every dispensary in his district.

Since June 1894 a lady doctor (passed Civil Hospital Assistant) has been attached to the Nasirabad Hospital. She earned Rs. 180 in fees up to December 31st, and treated 336 cases, of which seven were cases of delivery. A midwife employed by the Tangail Local Board since June 1892 seems to be doing good work. She earned Rs. 201 in fees in 1894. Midwives entertained at Kishorganj, Jamalpur, Madaripur and Goalundo have not been a success. A lady doctor entertained at Barisal appears to have made nothing by private practice. Husbands and children somewhat interfere with the usefulness of female practitioners.

150. Only at the Mitford Hospital at Dacca are many major operations performed, and the number is increasing—

1894	...	...	...	757
1893	...	...	...	619
1892	...	...	...	568

I doubt if any other hospital out of Calcutta can beat this record.

At Barisal 79, at Nasirabad 124, and at Faridpur only 10 have been performed out of the thousands which might and should have been performed.

151. The Commissioner inspected the following dispensaries:—

Dacca, Narayanganj, Nasirabad, Kishorganj, Netrakona, Jamalpur, Faridpur, Goalundo, Barisal, Patuakhali.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Dacca Mitford Hospital and the Barisal Dispensary. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals paid us two visits.

152. The total income of the dispensaries from all sources was Rs. 87,208-3-10, and the total expenditure was Rs. 81,613-5-10½. Of the receipts, Rs. 28,788-7-6 was contributed by the Municipalities, Rs. 10,764-6-6 by District Boards, Rs. 2,327-14-6 by Government, and Rs. 45,327-3-4 by private charity. The District Boards might perhaps do more. Some of the municipal dispensaries cost more than the municipalities can well afford, owing to the heavy cost of superintendence. I think in these days an Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100 per month could be found of sufficient capacity for the charge of such institutions. The gentlemen in charge of the private dispensaries at Tangail and Shontosh get Rs. 100 per mensem, and devote the whole of their time to their dispensary work.

XXVII.—LIBRARIES.

153. The office libraries at the head-quarters of districts and subdivisions are reported to be in good order.

Office libraries.

I find my own library contains much useless material, which I am weeding out. I am inclined to think Collectors' libraries may also be reduced in bulk. Some reduction was made in 1893-94 under my orders.

Public libraries.

154. Of the public libraries in this Division the principal ones are—

- (1) Northbrook Hall Library at Dacca, founded in 1882 and containing 4,304 volumes.
- (2) Hemango Library at Sherpur in the district of Mymensingh, containing 4,770 volumes.
- (3) Town Hall Library at Mymensingh, containing 1,629 volumes.
- (4) Barisal Public Library, founded in 1847, contains 1,830 volumes.

The Tangail and Manikganj subdivisions boast of small libraries. There are also several Bar libraries.

XXVIII.—MUSEUMS.

155. There are no museums in this Division, I am sorry to say.

Formerly there was a Central Committee at Calcutta of the Bengal Economic Museum with sub-committees in each district. This Committee was dissolved on the 1st April 1887, *vide* page 53, part I of the Bengal Administration Report for 1886-87. Nevertheless the Commissioner of Dacca (including

myself for 1892-93 and 1893-94) has gravely reported year by year that no meetings of the sub-committees were held. I find in 1893-94 all four Collectors report no meetings. For 1894-95 only one Collector, Dacca, reports that this long defunct Committee has held no meetings. This section will not appear in future reports.

XXIX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

156. In our Honorary Magistrates, in our village panchayats who control the rural police, and in our municipalities, we have such institutions. A proposal has been made, and has been partially sanctioned, to extend the control of the village panchayats to sanitary and other matters.

157.

District and Local Boards.

As observed before, these Boards are swamped by the legal and zamindari interests. The officials

represent the masses.

All the District Boards, and most of the Local Boards, held a sufficient number of meetings. In Dacca Local Boards are rather remiss.

I am glad to be able to report that I still receive very satisfactory accounts of the working of District and Local Boards.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh, Mr. Earle, writes:—

“The District Board continues to be a very efficient and intelligent body of men, whose advice in all important matters I fully appreciate. I find them amenable to reason, while at the same time they hold decided opinions of their own. In short, the Boards of this district well fulfil the office of a council to aid the District Officers. Left to themselves, I fear they would not be sufficiently attentive to the interest of the public at large, as is amply proved by the fact that up to the year under review no serious attempt had been made to advance the cause of primary education among the masses, whereas secondary education has always received the most marked and praiseworthy consideration. As agents of the District Board, the Local Boards continued to work as well as can be expected of bodies of men whose hands are tied by want of a proper agency to carry out the ideas underlying the enactment of the Local Self-Government Act.”

Mr. Herald, Magistrate of Faridpur, writes:—“It is difficult to imagine a large Committee which could work more harmoniously than does the Faridpur District Board. In many cases there were differences of opinion, but only as regards minor points of detail. The general policy of the Board received on all occasions the support of an overwhelming proportion of the members. As Chairman I have never had to give a vote on any matter. At meetings the members showed the same intelligent interest on the subjects under discussion, which I remarked last year as an agreeable improvement over some Boards I could name. Their chief fault is irregularity in attendance.”

“The Local Boards,” Mr. Herald adds, “have done the small amount of work allotted to them with fair success. I hope that by the additional responsibility of primary education thrown upon them for the first time this year, the effect will be an improvement all round.”

Mr. Earle in Mymensingh has much extended the power of the Local Boards in the matter of primary education.

The Legal Remembrancer holds that in the case of a Hindu the fixed place of abode, section 13 of the Local Self-Government Act, means his ancestral home where his social and religious performances are performed. He distinguishes fixed place of abode, section 13, from resident within the area, section 9. The matter is of some importance, as a good many persons ordinarily resident with their families at the head-quarters stations of districts and subdivisions have family houses in other parts of the district.

The Local Board of Netrakona failed in five successive attempts to elect a Chairman or to ask the Local Government to appoint one, two-thirds of the members not having attended any of the meetings convoked.

158. Out of 226 members of municipal bodies, only 17 are merchants, traders, and money-lenders; the law, 70, is over represented; while the landed interest, 48, has quite

Municipalities.

its fair share of representatives.

The following table shows the incidence of the municipal taxes per head of population in the Municipalities. The taxes paid by Government have been excluded from the calculations:—

Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxes per head of population.
1	2
	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	1 0 3
Narayanganj	1 15 7
Nasirabad	1 2 1
Mukttagacha	0 13 1
Jamalpur	0 6 4
Sherpur	0 6 3
Kishorganj	0 4 1
Basitpur	0 3 11
Netrakona	0 5 0
Tangail	0 3 6
Faridpur	0 10 8
Madaripur	0 4 10
Barisal	1 0 7
Nalchity	1 0 9
Jhalokati	1 3 9
Pirojpur	0 3 9
Patuakhali	0 6 3

The proportion of the taxes paid by Government is very high in the following Municipalities:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Dacca	... 5	Tangail	... 9.57	Barisal	... 18.0
Narayanganj	... 5.1	Faridpur	... 19.1	Pirojpur	... 6.8
Nasirabad	... 16.05	Madaripur	... 9.7	Patuakhali	... 7.6

It has hitherto been the custom to include the Government contributions in the incidence.

The following table shows the financial position of Municipalities in each district:—

District.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	16,233	8,539	1,09,869	2,02,533	2,09,625	2,10,964	2,00,353	2,03,134	8,539	8,730
Mymensingh	13,719	12,964	1,03,846	84,976	1,16,567	97,940	1,03,093	84,656	12,964	12,206
Faridpur	3,763	2,023	17,714	20,316	29,877	32,239	16,464	20,040	2,023	1,600
Backergunge	2,651	2,397	41,530	40,739	45,911	43,187	42,034	39,640	2,397	2,678
Total	36,196	26,916	2,64,064	2,48,564	2,90,983	2,74,170	2,61,964	2,44,900	26,916	27,134

The annexed statement shows the percentages of important items to the local expenditure of the Municipalities in this Division during 1893-94 as compared with other Divisions of this province:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Total expendi- ture.	General ad- ministration.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Public works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.								
Bardwan	7,54,205	10.5	9.5	5.5	1.5	34.7	3.7	16.3	6.9
Presidency	5,73,268	12.5	5.5	5.9	3.3	27.5	7.6	22.07	3.3
Bajshahi	2,54,345	12.3	4.3	5.3	5.5	26.9	9.3	21.3	4.3
Dacca	2,20,458	9.2	4.5	14.6	5.0	26.4	12.3	19.3	1.7
Chittagong	70,701	11.9	3.3	1.4	3.5	25.1	13.1	22.6	11.3
Fatma	6,91,000	9.5	3.7	2.9	39.5	30.3	10.7	15.3	8.6
Elahpur	1,54,008	12.03	3.5	7.1	3.9	30.3	14.3	18.5	4.06
Orissa	1,64,340	10.5	4.4	5	3.3	24.5	8.6	16.9	4.3
Chota Nagpur	68,323	15.3	3.1	7.00	3.2	26.6	15.7	19.4	5.4

We do better than our neighbours in cost of establishment, far better in water-supply. In medical we do well. We are far below other divisions in education, because so much education here is self-supporting.

The Commissioner inspected the following Municipalities:—

Faridpur.	Nalchiti.	Pirojpur.	Jamalpur.
Barisal.	Jhalokati.	Patuakhali.	Nasirabad.

The following statement shows the amount of fines realised during the year under the Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890. Curiously enough, the Subdivisional Officer of Narayanganj was not aware of the Act being in force in Narayanganj. His attention has been drawn to the Government notification. The Municipal Commissioners do not take a very lively interest in this matter. A movement is on foot at Dacca to organize an association for the prevention of cruelty to animals:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of cases instituted in—	Amount of fines realised and credited.		
		1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	3	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nasirabad	15	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Muktagacha	11	41 4 0	106 4 0	4 0 0
Jamalpur	4	20 2 0	55 0 0	0 0 0
Sherpur	2	.....	143 6 0	0 0 0
Netrakona	12	.....	44 15 0	0 0 0
Tangail	4	.....	9 12 0	0 0 0
Faridpur	26	.....	1 8 0	0 0 0
Barisal	.....	.....	7 7 0	0 0 0
Jhalokati	.....	2 0 0	16 4 0	0 0 0
Pirojpur	9	1 0 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
Patuakhali	.....	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
		.....	0 6 0	0 0 0

There were three prosecutions at Madaripur, two for carrying fowls hanging by the legs, and the other for drawing plough by a bullock unfit for the work on account of a sore on the shoulder. The Subdivisional Officer held these cruelties to be "the custom of the country," and acquitted the accused.

XXX.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

159. Two subdivisions are in charge of Muhammadan officers, and one of the principal officials at Mymensingh is a Muhammadan. Out of 59 rural sub-registrars, 32 are Muhammadans. Out of 271 Honorary Magistrates, 49 are Muhammadans. Out of 1,906 jurors and assessors, only 248 are Muhammadans. On the different Boards we have—

	Total number of members.	Number of Muhammadan members.
District Boards	104	13
Local do.	196	34
Municipal Boards	223	39

We have now two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools out of 27 Deputy and Sub-Inspectors. The teachers in the district Entrance schools are almost to a man Hindu.

Mr. Earle, Collector of Mymensingh, writes:—"Wherever there is any doubt as to the capacity of a Muhammadan for a post, I make a point of giving the candidate a fair trial by taking him on probation. In this way I prevent myself from being entirely guided by the opinions of others."

Mr. LeMesurier, Collector of Backergunge, writes:—"The claims of Muhammadans have been borne in mind when vacancies occurred, but suitable candidates are few, and as a rule rather high-flying in their ideas."

I think the claims of Muhammadans to employment under Government are fairly weighed.

XXXI.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

160. The postal business is extending, but not rapidly:—

District.	NUMBER OF POST OFFICES ON 31st MARCH—			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	114	114	117	120
Mymensingh ...	118	121	123	129
Faridpur ...	94	79	80	81
Backergunge ...	66	67	69	76
Total ...	392	381	388	406

The increase in number of articles delivered is estimated to be 7·1 per cent., 5 per cent. in Dacca and Faridpur, 9 per cent. in Mymensingh, and as much as 10 per cent. in Backergunge:—

District.	MAIL LINES ON 31st MARCH.							
	Lines.				Miles.			
	Imperial.		Zamindari.		Imperial.		Zamindari.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	58	58	16	16	495	487½	208	208
Mymensingh ...	57	58	28	28	483	486	481	483
Faridpur ...	35	36	21	21	206	212	344	338
Backergunge ...	21	23	25	30	172	190	709	766
Total ...	171	175	90	95	1,358	1,375½	1,742	1,786

Five post offices in Dacca, 15 in Mymensingh, 3 in Faridpur, and 6 in Backergunge are supported by the Zamindari Dāk Fund. One zamindari dāk office in Faridpur has been converted into Imperial. It would be a good thing if all offices were made Imperial.

Though most of our post offices are Imperial, our lines are largely supported from local sources. The zamindari lines are managed by the Postal Department, and ordinary letters, &c., are carried over them on the same terms as over other postal lines. But official letters, &c., concerning magisterial business are carried free of service stamps over such lines. This does not apply to letters, &c., concerning collectorate business, though of course Magistrates' and Collectors' letters go in one cover. In my report last year I suggested it was time this distinction between different postal lines was abolished. An instance of its inconvenience has lately occurred. As parcels containing criminal courts' records are carried free of service postage over local lines, the Postal Department give no receipts for them as they do for ordinary parcels. A valuable record having been lost, a long correspondence ensued, which has resulted in the Postal Department giving receipts for such parcels, not as parcels, but as registered letters.

Rupees 55,453 was spent in the management of the zamindari dák lines and offices in this Division from the zamindari dák cess:—

				Rs.
Dacca ...	...	...	...	9,921
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	19,517
Faridpur ...	...	...	...	9,576
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	16,439
Total			...	55,453

The following statement compares the sales of ordinary and service postage stamps in 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

District.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Ordinary.	Service.	Ordinary.	Service.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	85,160	8,809	92,386	8,740
Mymensingh ...	61,477	6,178	65,972	6,870
Faridpur ...	44,851	4,123	40,499	4,265
Backergunge ...	45,497	6,248	48,400	8,520
Total ...	236,485	25,358	247,257	28,395

The increase in service postage is deplorable.

161. There has been an increase in the number of accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks in all districts. The amount deposited has increased in all districts except Dacca. On the whole the amount deposited has increased 5·6 per cent., in Mymensingh the increase amounts to 17 per cent., in Faridpur 6 per cent., and in Backergunge 4 per cent. In Dacca the decrease is 1·3 per cent.

Dacca has sent away less and has received more in money-orders than in the preceding year. Last year this district paid some eight lakhs more than it issued; in the year before some twelve lakhs. This year the difference is some fifteen lakhs. Only Backergunge has sent away a little more than in the previous year. All districts have received more than in 1893-94. Mymensingh and Backergunge have as usual sent away more than they received. Faridpur as usual has received more than it has sent away. On the whole the Division has sent away Rs. 2,53,000 more than it has received. In 1893-94 the difference was Rs. 13,60,000, in 1892-93 Rs. 6,19,000. On the whole there is a very small increase in money-order business.

There is no increase or decrease worth mentioning in the use of money-orders for remitting land revenue. They were less used for remission of rent in Mymensingh than in the previous year.

162. The post office is now made more use of for the service of processes. It has been proposed to serve certain revenue notices by post in addition to those already so served, a list of which I gave in my report for 1893-94. Indirectly, too, the post office is daily growing more useful in this direction, in that process-serving establishments are being distributed. Process-servers send in executed and receive new processes by post.

163. The District Board of Backergunge pays the following subsidies to steamer companies:—

	Rs.
To B. C. F. & Co., for Barisal and Khulna steamer service	5,400
To ditto ditto and Patuakhali ditto	1,200
To I. G. S. N. Co., ditto and Chandpur ditto	1,500
	8,100

And both in Backergunge and Faridpur some small contributions are made from the Zamindari Dák Fund.

164. The combination system of post and telegraph business is developing.

DISTRICT.	Number of combined offices.		Number of messages sent.		Number of messages received.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	6	18	8,819	14,591	9,518	16,750
Mymensingh	10	14	8,821	10,020	8,774	10,244
Faridpur	8	4	3,156	3,702	3,084	3,936
Backergunge	4	5	6,870	7,844	6,229	7,708
Total	28	36	27,666	36,257	27,595	38,638

The following new telegraph lines have been opened:—

Mymensingh	...	(1) Mymensingh to Subarnakhali.
		(2) Kishorganj to Bhairab.
		(3) Ditto to Bajitpur.
		(4) Ditto to Karimganj.
Backergunge	...	(1) Nalchity to Pirojpur.
		(2) Jhalokati to Backergunge.

We have still three subdivisions without telegraphic communication,—Netrakona, Bhola, and Patuakhali.

165. When the telegraph line from Barisal to Khulna was opened, some of the resident zamindars and merchants verbally agreed to guarantee any loss for five years, but unfortunately no written agreement was taken from them. The loss was Rs. 3,279, not a penny of which has been recovered, and the Government has been advised that the expense of civil suits is prohibitive.

XXXII.—FAIRS.

166. There are a good many fairs in this Division, of which the following are the most important:—

Dacca	...	(1) Kartick Barani fair.
		(2) Nangalband fair.
Mymensingh	...	(3) Jhulan méla.
		(4) Jamalpur méla.
Faridpur	...	(5) Faridpur méla.
		(6) Goalundo ghat méla.
Backergunge	...	(7) Kalisuri méla.
		(8) Lakatia Rásh fair.
		(9) Kalaskáti fair.

The Kartick Barani fair was held as usual on the bank of the Dhaleswari river close to the head-quarters of the Munshiganj subdivision. It was opened on 10th December 1894 and lasted up to 12th February 1895. The usual sanitary arrangements costing Rs. 567 were made at the cost of the proprietors, to whom the fair is very profitable. A small police force and a Hospital Assistant were deputed. The number of visitors is estimated to have been 122,322 against 102,000 in the previous year. With the increased attendance the business increased considerably. The value of goods brought for sale and of goods actually sold is reported to be Rs. 16,14,838 and Rs. 15,38,242, against Rs. 15,91,768 and Rs. 8,27,150 respectively in the previous year.

The Nangalband bathing festival, which takes place at a point where the old river Brahmaputra has dwindled into a blind khal four miles south of Narayanganj, to which the five Pandavas are said to have extended their travels, was held in the beginning of April and was of unusual sanctity owing to its falling on Wednesday. It is said some 350,000 persons attended it. The visitors were chiefly old women. The site is not a good one. There is very little open ground. Behind the site (a narrow strip along the bank of the river) are villages imbedded in jungle. It was difficult to enforce sanitary precautions. Such arrangements as were possible were made. There were 16 cases of cholera, nine of which ended fatally, and there were a few

accidents. A writer in the *Samay* states that the number of people who died from cholera and injuries received in the course of the rush and tumult was very large, while the number seriously injured was by no means inconsiderable. These statements I have been unable to verify.

Rupees 215-12-8 was spent by the Local Board on conservancy.

A native doctor with a stock of medicines attended the fair, and a police force consisting of four inspectors, three sub-inspectors, six head-constables, and 85 constables, and all the chaukidars of the surrounding villages, were deputed to maintain order.

I visited the festival myself. The bathing takes place from six ghâts within a space of about three-quarters of a mile. The bathers bathe from all these ghâts in succession, and only about five hours are auspicious. The water is shallow, the khal narrow and full of boats. It was very difficult to control the crowd.

Mr. Faulder writes:—

“There were enormous crowds of pilgrims, chiefly old women, swarming to the méla from all directions. Owing to their following so many routes and to their being scattered far and wide, it was impossible to help them *en route*. They neither made nor found any adequate arrangements for their board and lodging on their way to the méla; the weather was inclement, and they had to suffer great hardships. Cholera of course broke out, on the return journey especially, and started an epidemic all over the district.”

The fair at the Goalundo ghât is a new one. It is a kind of agricultural exhibition. Samples of various kinds of paddy, sugarcane, potato, clay figures, &c., were exhibited. Rupees 3,612 was realised as subscription, of which Rs. 208 was distributed as prizes to the exhibitors. Prizes were given for boat, pony, and foot races. Jatras and other amusements were provided.

XXXIII.—POUNDS.

167. The following statement shows the pound business of the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	POUNDS UNDER THE DISTRICT BOARD.				POUNDS UNDER THE MUNICIPALITY.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca	175	8,089	179	8,077	12	1,865	12	2,034
Mymensingh	246	33,821	257	33,805	18	4,817	13	4,003
Faridpur	122	6,050	125	6,002	0	203	6	616
Backergunge	80	15,003	83	11,599	5	608	6	573
Total	623	61,963	645	57,143	35	7,693	37	7,226

All the pounds outside the municipal limits are under the control and management of the District Boards. These as well as the municipal pounds are generally farmed out at public auction to the highest bidders. The Narayanganj pound in Dacca and the Barisal pound in Backergunge are held under the direct management of the Municipality.

In spite of an increase in the number, there has been a general decrease in the income, especially in Backergunge. Want of competition, high floods, and bad times are given as reasons for the decrease. Municipal pounds are doing rather better than district pounds.

A good deal of inspection is done and the new forms have been generally introduced. It is suggested that stricter supervision must result in diminished income. Supervision is, however, strictest in Mymensingh, which alone is maintaining its income. In this district the jurisdiction, so to say, of each pound has been fixed, the District Board is providing sheds, and all pounds are provided with teak-wood tariff boards. There is a proposal to employ a special officer to settle pounds and ferries. There are complaints of illegal impounding. Pound-keepers are said to employ impounders who get one or two annas per head of cattle impounded.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING, AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

168. The Land-holders' Association at Dacca met three times during the year and discussed certain projects of law which had been before the Bengal Council. The Association as was natural, protested against the provisions of the Police Act Amendment Bill which were designed to make landlords pay for the disturbances they promote.

Political institutions.

The Zamindars' Association at Mymensingh and the branches of the Indian Association at that place and at Jamalpur have not done much.

The Land-holders' Association at Sherpur is said to be the only institution in the Mymensingh district that has any political importance. The Association has 51 members with Rai Radha Ballav Chaudhri, Bahadur, as its Secretary. It held four sittings during the year under report, the average attendance of members being 27. It has recently resolved to move the High Court to vest the munsif at Sherpur with powers to grant certificates under Acts VII of 1889 and VIII of 1890 on the ground that parties are put to needless expense in having to go to Mymensingh to obtain such certificates. This Association was erroneously reported last year to be a branch of the Indian Association. It is, however, independent, and does not in any way share the views of the Association in question.

In Barisal the People's Association held meetings to petition Parliament to give effect to the Resolution of the House of Commons on the Simultaneous Examination Question. It is said that a petition numerously signed was sent to Parliament. The Association submitted their opinion on some Bills now before the Bengal Council. It sent delegates to the Indian National Congress and the Bengal Provincial Conference.

The People's Association at Faridpur, of which the Chairman of the local Municipality, Babu A. C. Mazumdar, is Secretary, is the only institution in the district which takes much interest in public affairs. It held three general public meetings, one in support of simultaneous examination for Civil Service, another with a view to affording relief to the distressed people of Kotwalipara thana, and a third for electing delegates to the 11th session of the Indian National Congress. It also held three committee meetings to consider and report on certain proposed new laws.

Mr. Morgan-Brown visited Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur in the interests of the English Congress Committee. He collected Rs. 1,227 in all.

169. The Students' Welfare Association at Dacca exhibited considerable life and vigour. Ordinary meetings were held once a fortnight; philosophical and moral subjects were discussed. The Secretary of the Association, the Rev. Wright Hay, of the Baptist Mission, takes much interest in its work.

Social Institutions.

The Anjamani Islamia in Mymensingh is a branch of the Central Muhammadan Association of Calcutta. It has at present 1,600 members with Hafez Muhamed Ali Khan of Karatia as its President. It has 15 branches in the district. The Association has been trying to establish a madrassa and a public library at the head-quarters station of the district.

The Surhid Sabha of Faridpur opened out relief centres in the Madaripur, Kotwalipara, and Ainpur thanas, where more than Rs. 5,000 collected by public subscription is reported to have been spent in affording relief to the most needy. The Sabha also spent a little over Rs. 300 in free distribution of homœopathic medicines when cholera prevailed. There were two general meetings of the institution during the year.

In Backergunge four new social institutions have been started—

- (1) The Barisal Students' Association.
- (2) The Students' Union, B. M. Institution.
- (3) The Barisal Temperance Society.
- (4) The Anjaman Hemayat Islam.

The object of the Students' Association is to promote the general welfare of the student community. During the course of the year lectures were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Whitehead, M.A., and Babu Kali Charan Banerji, M.A.,

on the formation of character. The Association got up an entertainment for Entrance candidates from the mufassal.

The Anjuman Hemayat Islam owes its existence to the exertions of Maulvi Syed Muhammed Hafez. Its object is to promote the interest of the Muhammadan community. It is composed of the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the place. With the generous help of Nawab Ahsanullah Bahadur, of Dacca, the Anjuman has secured a suitable site for the foundation of a boarding-house for the Muhammadan pupils attending the schools at Barisal. At a recent public meeting substantial subscriptions were collected, and many promises of support received in furtherance of that object.

Besides the institutions named above, there is a Sarasvat Somaj at Dacca for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning.

170. I have little or nothing to report on this subject. The landlords naturally objected to pay for suppressing the riots they got up, and organised meetings against the Police Act Amendment Bill in all districts. They also view with great disfavour the proposal to make them open out obstructed drainage. The proposals regarding Local Self-Government are viewed with disfavour by the educated classes. But, generally, I have been surprised to find how little opposition there has been to the reorganization of the rural police, which entails extra taxation generally, and a good deal of unpaid service on individuals.

The Baidyas of Eastern Bengal do not wear the sacred thread as those of Western Bengal do. Some of the former have lately taken to the thread, and have thereby given some offence, especially to the Kayastha community. The object is to make marriages between the two classes of Baidyas possible.

Hindus and Muhammadans generally get on very well together in this Division. The Mahammadans, though in the majority, do not interfere with the idolatrous practices of the Hindus. Mr. Earle reports that "at the time of the last Bakrid festival there was some likelihood of a breach of the peace at Tangail in connection with the question of cow-killing, but timely preventive measures having been taken, the festival passed off quietly." He adds that "some of the Hindu zamindars of that subdivision very foolishly take offence because their Muhammadan raiyats kill cows on their estates, and levy fines from them on this account."

At Barisal an attempt was made to get up an agitation over the District Board's decision to levy the full rate of road cess, and a certain number of meetings were held and placards posted, but the attempt fell flat.

171. The monthly newspaper *Faridpur Hitoishini* has ceased to exist. The *Dacca Bharatbasi* no longer appears. A new monthly paper, the *Samiti Sahachar*, has appeared at Barisal, and a new weekly, the *Charumihir*, at Mymensingh. So we have still nine newspapers. Our four periodicals have declined to three, the *Santi* having fallen through.

The editor of the *Bengal Times* was prosecuted by one of the Deputy Magistrates at Dacca for defamation. The prosecution was withdrawn on the editor making an apology. This is not the first time this editor has had to apologise.

The *Charumihir* of Mymensingh discusses matters of local interest, and the Magistrate finds the publication useful in discovering faults in the administration in various quarters of the district. There can be no doubt that in this regard the native press serves a very useful purpose.

As reported last year, the periodicals are mostly religious.

The publishers of the *Dacca Prokash*, the *Sarasvat Patra*, the *Kashipur Nibasi*, the *Charumihir*, now supply me with copies free of cost. I am very glad to be able to refer to these papers.

XXXV.—CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

172. In my report for 1892-93, I wrote, with the exception perhaps of Mymensingh, the administration of the districts has been fairly successful. The change wrought in the administration of this district, during the two years he has been in charge, by Mr. A. Earle, is simply marvellous. I consider this

officer one of the ablest administrators I have ever had under me. Mr. J. L. Herald found Faridpur, as I have described it in former reports, to say the least laxly governed. He has already greatly strengthened the administration of this district. Succeeding that able officer Mr. H. Savage, Mr. H. LeMesurier could not well improve in Backergunge. Though hampered by special difficulties (see paragraph 16 above), he has succeeded in maintaining the administration of this difficult district at its previous high level. Among Subdivisional Officers, Maulvi Fazlal Karim at Madaripur, Maulvi Faizuddin Hossein, formerly at Perozepur, now at Netrakona, and Babu Prosonna Kumar Karforma at Patuakhali, are distinguished. Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee at Manikganj is an able officer; but while I was away the Officiating Commissioner had occasion to comment in very severe terms on his conduct in a particular case.

173. The following officers were in training in this Division in the course of the year:—

District.	Name of officer.	Nature of employment.	Date from and to which employed.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	H. T. S. Forrest, Esq. ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Do. ...	D. Weston, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	From January to 31st March 1895.
Mymensingh ...	B. C. Sen, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	From 14th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Dacca ...	L. J. Clarke, Esq. ...	Offg. Deputy Magistrate	From 1st April 1894 to 17th May 1894.
Do. ...	R. A. Stephen, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	From 16th October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Probationary Deputy Collector.	From 29th May 1894 to 15th October 1894.
Backergunge ...	Babu Kumud Bundhu Das Gupta.	Ditto ...	From 22nd May to 23rd September 1894.
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Offg. Deputy Collector ...	From 24th September 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Faridpur ...	Babu Kali Mohon Sen ...	Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector.	From 2nd June to 31st October 1894, and then Sub-Deputy Collector.
Ditto ...	.. Reboti Mohan Chakrabutty.	Offg. Sub-Deputy Collector.	From 4th June 1894 to 3rd March 1895.

In the course of my inspections I have satisfied myself that proper attention has been paid to the training of these officers. The senior Assistant Magistrates were taught surveying. Mr. Weston joined only in January 1895. Messrs. Forrest and B. C. Sen were deputed to the Backergunge district and placed under the Settlement Officer, Babu Pyari Mohan Bose, in Government estates Hessamuddin and Tooshkali. Mr. Forest arrived at Barisal on the 21st February 1895, and Mr. Sen on the 20th January 1895, and both remained in settlement camp up to 16th March 1895.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

174. In my report on the Land Revenue Administration, with reference to the relations between landlords and tenants, I wrote:—"The raiyats in this Division are generally too strong for the landlords. The latter do not often venture to harass the former."

The Collector of Mymensingh writes:—"On the whole the raiyats in the Mymensingh district are well off, and though they will tolerate a good deal, they know how to combine, and have sufficient means at their disposal to make combination a serious matter for the landlord. In some villages the tenants are able to withhold rents, while the landlords are afraid to take coercive measures lest their men be hauled before the Criminal Court."

Besides the usual abwabs, a special enquiry made at the commencement of the year established the fact that with a few honourable exceptions the zamindars and talukdars (in Backergunge) habitually charge their tenants with road

and public works cesses at rates varying from 1 to 2½ annas in the rupee. From Mymensingh and Faridpur also it is reported that road and public works cesses are realized from the tenants at illegal rates. Rupee 1-4 on every mill for crushing sugarcane is new to me. Cesses on funerals are said to interfere with cremations, while those on tanks to a certain extent prevent their construction.

In less advanced districts I have known zamindars sell titles—sardar, chaudhri, &c. This practice is said to prevail to some extent in Backergunge.

175. The Nawáb Ahsunullah Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., has fully maintained his reputation as a liberal and public-spirited landlord. He has given a further donation of Rs. 2,781 in aid of the ward for native females, which has been erected in connection with the Mitford Hospital at Dacca. He has given us Rs. 2,000 for the Pasteur Institute and Rs. 500 for the up-keep of the ancient monuments in the Dacca district. He lately brought up the famous "Star" Theatre Company from Calcutta, and entertained some 2,000 persons with their excellent performances. Raja Rajendra Narain Rai Bahadur of Bhowal, Raja Srinath Rai of Bhagyakul, and the zamindars of Teota, have maintained their character as loyal, liberal, and law-abiding zamindars.

There have been some disturbances on the char lands in the Narayanganj subdivision. The Magistrate complains that non-resident landlords do not sufficiently control their subordinates.

176. The year has been an exceptionally peaceful one, and the evils of absenteeism I noticed in last year's report have not been so conspicuous.

Raja Surja Kant Acharji of Muktagacha has continued to act in accordance with the wishes of the authorities. Certain matters in dispute between the Raja and his cousin Babu Jagat Kishore Acharji were satisfactorily settled by the intervention of the Collector. This cousin, like the Raja, a very wealthy and influential zamindar, has given some trouble by setting up new háts in proximity to old-established ones.

Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Choudhuri of Ramgopalpur has maintained his reputation as an exemplary landlord. He was made a Rai Bahadur on the Queen's birthday. Babu Brojendra Kishore Rai Choudhuri of Gouripur is still an absentee. His estates are not well managed. Regret is expressed that this gentleman does not do more for the district.

The Maharaja of Shusang is unfortunately at feud with his Hajang raiyats. He wants them to pay fair rents instead of the services rendered in former years. But his co-sharers will not join him in an application under section 103 of the Tenancy Act.

Srimati Jhanhavi Chaudhurani and Srimati Bindubasini Chaudhurani, whose amla have been a fruitful source of trouble in the Tangail subdivision in former years, are being closely watched. The former lady rendered herself conspicuous on the occasion of the last Bakrid festival by bullying one of her tenants who had killed a cow, though the sacrifice took place outside the limits of her zamindari. She was warned, and her agent was bound down to keep the peace.

177. The conduct of zamindars, the principal of whom are non-resident, continues to be generally satisfactory. The Collector has been able to collect a sum of Rs. 770 towards the erection of a charitable dispensary at Faridpur. The Administrator-General was unable to render any help to the charitable dispensary lately established at Baliakandi from the Paikpara estate, because the will of the late proprietor, Kumar Indra Chandra Singh, gave him no such authority.

The Collector writes:—"The big zamindars known as the Narail zamindars, whose income from the district is said to be enormous, were conspicuous by their refusal to join in any charitable object."

Babu Bepin Behari Rai of Manikdaha in the Sadar subdivision, and Syed Abdur Rab Chaudhuri in the Madaripur subdivision, are distinguished among the resident zamindars for their liberality and good management. The latter gentleman wears some half-a-dozen gold medals presented by his grateful tenantry and others. He has a school, a madrasa, a dispensary, a public library, and a masjid, which he either has established or maintains in an efficient condition.

178. Beyond donations of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 by Nawab Ahsunullah Bahadur and Maulvi Syed Monazzem Hossein, Backergunge. Khan Bahadur, towards the construction of a Muhammadan boarding-house at Barisal, and one of Rs. 600 by Babu Bissessur Rai Chaudhri to the new dispensary at Patuakhali, there are no acts of public beneficence to record.

The Dacca Nawab's estates continue to be well managed, and his amlas are kept well under control. The Nawab maintains two charitable dispensaries, a beneficence I can conscientiously recommend to other zamindars.

Since its release by the Court of Wards in September last, the troubles on the Haturia estates have shown signs of recrudescence. The Magistrate fears that nothing will ever bring home to the proprietors the necessity of union among themselves and of fair dealing with their tenants.

XXXVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

179. Correspondence between Collectors and the Legal Remembrancer, on the subject of civil suits, passes through my office, and I exercise a general supervision over the business. But the annual returns are submitted to the Legal Remembrancer direct. The following statement gives the results of our litigation in the Civil Courts for 1894-95 :—

Government Litigation.

	ORIGINAL CASES.	APPEALS BEFORE—	
		Lower Court.	Higher Court.
1	2	3	4
Decided in favour of Government ...	17	5	...
Do. against Government ...	14	2	...
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn	5	...	1
Total ...	36	7	1
Percentage in favour of Government ..	54.8	71.5	...

Wards' Litigation.

Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	23	3	...
Do. against the ditto ...	67	...	...
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn	4	1	...
Total ...	93	3	...
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards	26.5	100	...

The results cannot be compared with those of the previous year, as the Legal Remembrancer's printed report for 1893-94 has not yet been supplied to this office. We are apparently very unsuccessful in our Court of Ward's litigation. But I observe that out of 67 cases lost, 60 are rent-suits in which the Court, representing the Dakhinshahbazpur properties, intervened to dispute the extent of the claim of a co-tenure-holder. In all these cases the Court's contention was the same.

I do not often give an opinion which may clash with that of the Legal Remembrancer. But in my letter No. 2891, dated 8th December 1893, I deprecated the institution of a suit for ejectment against Babu Jagat Kishore Acharjee, from some land occupied by him in the Mymensingh station. We have lost the suit, and the present Legal Remembrancer finds no ground for appeal.

180. The question of the effective publication of Government notices and orders and of local notices and orders which are at present buried in the *Calcutta Gazette*, English and vernacular, has been before me. I have suggested the vernacular press as a useful and cheap means of advertisement. Notice boards at all post-offices, such as they have in Sylhet, have been proposed.

181. I have pursued my campaign against unnecessary registers and returns. I have succeeded in abolishing the practice of registering papers in the revenue record-room, which are to be destroyed after two years. We register some 20,000 revenue processes in two process registers instead of one, but I cannot persuade the Board of Revenue that this is unnecessary. I have not been able to induce the High Court to abolish their register B (1), Petitions.

182. The subject of stationery and forms receives attention. Generally a decrease in consumption as compared with the previous year is reported. Short letters are now written on the inside of the receipt docket slips of the office addressed, and short drafts on the inside of issue docket slips.

Forms have been kept under the charge of a special clerk or muharrir, and regular account books have been opened to show their consumption.

The horrible practice of opening new registers before the old registers were filled up has been put a stop to. We are now even recovering unused forms from their limbo, the record-room. More care is taken to make each page of a register contain as many entries as possible. Where columns contain much writing and require much space they are allowed to overflow into columns which contain little writing and require perhaps only one line.

I have reduced expenditure on telegrams in my office to Rs. 81. I am afraid there is little decrease generally in the consumption of service postage stamps. Covers issuing from my office and from district offices are now filled up to the weight of ten tolas. Parcels can often be sent more cheaply by special messenger.

183. I submitted the Annual Reports on the following dates:—

			Latest date.
Crime report	...	9th March 1895	... 15th March 1895.
Report on the extermination of wild animals and venomous snakes.	...	25th " "	... 1st " "
Arms Act report	...	1st April "	... No date fixed.
Customs report	...	29th " "	... 1st May 1895.
Salt report	...	29th " "	... 1st " "
Income-tax	...	18th May "	... 31st " "
Land revenue	...	28th " "	... 30th " "
Stamp report	...	30th " "	... 1st June "

184. We have had our fair share of distinguished visitors. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with a brilliant suit, visited Faridpur, Dacca, and Backergunge in July. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and Mr. Monmohan Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, were the guests of Raja Surja Kanta Acharjee at Mymensingh in February last, and shot a *rogue* elephant.

185. A most unfortunate case of embezzlement of public funds occurred at Madaripur. Money sent in by the police (other than fines) has been dealt with at this subdivision, since the transfer of the Court Inspector's duties to the Magistrate's amla, to say the least, in a desultory manner. Manuscript instead of printed counterfoil receipts were given, and the police appear to have accepted almost anyone's receipt. The head clerk, who was on the eve of his retirement, received, but did not pay into the treasury, Rs. 320 of such moneys. When caught he produced the money. He was convicted by the Magistrate, and the conviction was upheld by the Judge on appeal. The High Court, however, held that though he had kept the money some months, he had not converted it to his own use. He as well as the nazir have been dismissed from Government service. There were several embezzlements of municipal funds.

186. When I came here I found all letters went to record-room for reference. We now keep two years' files in the office (in accordance with Board's Rule 13, section 1, page 4 of the Records' Manual), and do all our referencing, so far as these files are concerned, in the office. This much facilitates work.

XXXVIII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

187. This year, on the whole, though we inherited the burden of the bad seasons of the two previous years, the seasons have worked in our favour. Yet I can only point to progress in two or three directions. Unquestionably we have made an advance in the matter of police. I do not say we have yet a really effective police force, but it is more effective than it was, and is daily improving as our reorganization of the rural branch progresses. Honorary Magistrates have been a greater relief to our paid staff than in former years, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging their excellent services. We have made some progress towards the separation of judicial and executive functions. The principle of Local Self-Government has been at last admitted, and we are within measurable distance of the establishment of parish or township councils. Process-serving, though not yet established on a proper basis, has been much improved. We are even doing something for tow-paths in some districts. Generally I think the above sections show that even where I cannot point to real advance, still there has not been retrogression. For this result all my subordinates are more or less responsible. In my Land Revenue Report I have given the first place to Mymensingh, under Mr. Earle. Paragraphs 6, 16, 18, 48, 95, 96, 101, 134, 136, and 168 above show that this district now takes the first place generally. I do not mean to say that Backergunge has retrograded under Mr. LeMesurier. Mymensingh has made greater progress because there was so much more room for improvement. Faridpur under Mr. Herald has no doubt stolen a march on Dacca, which must now be looked on as the worst administered district in the Division: see paragraphs 1, 48, 51, 54, 88, 90, 134. This district has been somewhat unfortunate in changes and in short establishments. In taking leave of the year 1894-95 my feeling is that we might have done much more than we have done for the improvement of the administration and the good of the people, and that our failure to do more than we have done has not been altogether our own fault.

RESOLUTION ON LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL FOR 1894-95.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 12th September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 495T.—R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1894-95.

The report follows the lines laid down in previous years, and presents, as usual, a synopsis of the main statistics and variations of the Land Revenue and the several branches of the administration connected with it. It is exactly the same length as last year, and has been submitted in time; the maps have been since received. Their usefulness in illustrating the progress of the survey and settlement work of the year has been previously acknowledged, but they should be in the hands of the Board while the report is being written.

COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has in previous Resolutions prescribed standards of success in the collection of the current demand of the Land Revenue in the several classes of estates, and has repeatedly called attention to the orders of Government, and endeavoured to encourage officers not to be satisfied with attaining the minimum percentages which will protect their work from unfavourable criticism. The Board have merely recorded the facts that certain districts came up to the standards, and that other districts have fallen more or less grievously short of them. Explanations of the deficiencies are given in a few cases, but there is little to indicate whether those explanations should be accepted as sufficient or not; and some of the officers in charge of the districts most unfavourably signalled—for instance, Shahabad and the 24-Parganas, Saran and Monghyr—are included among those brought to the favourable notice of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad if the Board had laid more stress on the personal responsibility of those Collectors who fail to attain the minimum percentages required.

3. The current demand on account of the land revenue of the Lower Provinces for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,91,818	3,22,47,951	3,22,63,793	3,22,66,896	3,22,61,893
II.—Temporarily ditto ...	26,91,601	26,76,096	27,10,912	28,10,713	28,21,620
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	31,84,778	32,38,128	33,97,627	34,08,777	34,34,498
Total ...	3,81,67,697	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,332	3,84,86,386	3,85,17,851

The current demand, which is the real test whether the Land Revenue of a Province is progressing, was higher than in the previous year by

Rs. 82,465. The increase in four years amounts to three lakhs of rupees in Class III (of estates held direct by Government), and is derived from resettlements of Government estates, the revision of khas mahal rent rolls, and the transfer of estates to this class.

4. The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same period of five years are exhibited in the following statement :—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 3).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 3).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	8,81,67,697	22,46,436	4,04,14,123	3,07,33,454	18,52,435	3,82,85,893	43,066	14,30,882	3,54,519	17,65,164	95.47	101.5	90.2
1891-92 ...	8,81,62,175	17,09,912	3,98,72,087	3,09,87,653	13,62,760	3,83,40,403	50,164	11,67,045	3,14,479	14,81,514	96.15	100.46	90.93
1892-93 ...	8,80,72,034	15,04,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,21,735	11,46,319	3,81,68,054	86,566	13,33,767	2,88,733	16,22,500	95.71	99.46	90.46
1893-94 ...	8,84,65,384	10,11,644	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,506	12,89,748	3,81,43,253	1,91,496	12,65,118	2,67,358	15,32,376	95.47	90.50	90.46
1894-95 ...	8,85,67,851	16,60,095	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247	12,99,078	3,85,09,325	86,741	13,27,963	2,10,418	15,37,880	95.95	90.54	90.46

5. While the current demand increased by Rs. 82,465 over that of 1893-94, the current collections rose by only Rs. 6,742, so that the percentage of current collections on current demand receded from 96.66 to 96.48 (the same percentage as in 1892-93). The average percentage of column 14 of this statement for five years is nearly 96.55. This is a considerable improvement over the percentages of the years 1887-88, 1888-88, and 1889-90, which were 95.37, 92.97, and 95.02 respectively. The collection of arrears has increased by nearly Rs. 60,000, so that the total collections were about Rs. 66,000 higher than in 1893-94. The current balances are higher by Rs. 62,344, while the arrear balances have been diminished by Rs. 56,840, so that the total balances are about Rs. 5,500 higher. As in four years the balances have been reduced by 2½ lakhs, there is no discredit in the fall in the percentage recorded in column 13. The remissions were Rs. 86,741, of which over Rs. 80,000 were in Class III. The remissions of grace were Rs. 40,769, granted, as usual, on account of failure of crops and local causes, chiefly in the 24-Parganas and Midnapore. It is not clear from the Board's report how these differed from some of the remissions of right, when it is stated that in Puri Rs. 9,939 were remitted principally on account of loss of crops by flood, and Rs. 2,230 in Bhagalpur on account of diluvion of holdings. Again, the remissions in Gaya, amounting to Rs. 11,706 and described as nominal, are attributed to low outturn of crops. The Lieutenant-Governor does not feel altogether satisfied that these classes of remissions have been distinguished on clear grounds.

6. The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in Class I was Rs. 3,29,57,552, of which Rs. 3,23,14,102 were collected. The percentage, after excluding from the demand sums in suspense during the year, and adding the sums collected but not credited during the year, was 98.32, as compared with 98.12, 97.86, and 98.41 in preceding years. Even with the adjustment above indicated, the collections fall short of the prescribed standard of 99 per cent. Fourteen districts failed to attain that standard, and eight of these were below 98 per cent. In 1893-94 Patna and Shahabad only collected 89.06 and 88.23 per cent. respectively: in 1894-95 they were even less successful, the ratio being 88.27 and 86.96. The balances in these districts were enormous, amounting to Rs. 1,65,404 and Rs. 2,03,832, and the only explanation offered is that proceedings under the sale law must be taken. The Lieutenant-Governor would have expected from the Board a fuller account of this considerable and repeated delay in the payments of revenue, which deserves their particular attention. In the collections of the arrear demand nine districts failed to attain to 99 per cent. on the balances, and three of them were under 90 per cent. Champaran is again the worst of all; but the balance of Rs. 15,603 is attributable to the frauds discovered in the Tauzi Department, which are under adjustment. The total due from Wards' estates has fallen year by year, and is now only Rs. 7,579, of which the greater part is due from the Sheohar estate in Champaran, which suffered

by the embezzlement of its remittances in past years, and the concealment of the defalcation by frauds in the tauzi office.

7. In the case of temporarily-settled estates the minimum standard of 95 per cent. has been attained this year in some portions of the collections. It has been achieved in column 4 of the following statement as regards estates settled with proprietors, and nearly so as regards leased private estates:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Settled with proprietors ...	1893-94 ...	94.77	84.99	94.20
	1894-95 ...	93.39	95.34	93.49
(b) Private estates leased to farmers ...	1893-94 ...	80.26	40.02	70.79
	1894-95 ...	76.72	94.25	79.98
(c) Government estates leased to farmers	1893-94 ...	85.16	76.26	83.71
	1894-95 ...	85.59	77.90	84.44
Total ...	1893-94 ...	92.38	75.95	91.05
	1894-95 ...	91.31	88.02	91.06

The total demand, current and arrear, from those estates was Rs. 30,58,726 against Rs. 30,58,092, and the total collections Rs. 27,85,316 against Rs. 27,84,531 of the previous year. The arrear collections from estates settled with proprietors and private estates leased to farmers show an improvement, but the current collections in both these sub-classes are worse than last year. The total collections from estates leased to farmers are better, and the unfavourable notice taken by Government of the financial results of farming out estates seems to have produced some effect. The remissions this year have fallen from Rs. 31,332 to Rs. 5,270, but the balances have increased from Rs. 2,37,206 to Rs. 2,68,140. The current collections were below the standard in 28 districts (the same number as last year) under one or more of the three heads, and, as the Board remark, "no sufficient explanation of the large outstanding balances in many of the districts named has been given, for it is no explanation to say that certificates will issue. The Board fear that leases were in many cases given in the first instance without adequate care, and that Collectors are inclined to be too lenient with lessees." Puri, Midnapore, Shahabad, Backergunge, Khulna, show the worst results as regards the amount of arrears, and the 24-Parganas as regards the proportion of the demand collected. The arrears were entirely collected in 17 districts, but in 18 the standard was not reached in one or more of the heads. On the whole the improvement in the management of temporarily-settled estates is infinitesimal.

8. In Class III, or estates held direct by Government, the current demand has increased from Rs. 34,08,777 to Rs. 34,84,498, and the total demand from Rs. 40,54,015 to Rs. 41,17,668. The collections have increased, especially of the arrears, so that the total is Rs. 34,09,907: the remissions

are less, but the current and total balances are much greater, so that the percentages of collections, both current and total, have fallen from 87·63 to 85·74, and from 83·16 to 82·81, respectively. The following statement compares the results with those of the previous year:—

SUB-CLASS.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Managed for proprietors ...	{ 1893-94 ...	76·51	48·02	65·72
	{ 1894-95 ...	67·14	56·71	63·78
(b) Owned by Government ...	{ 1893-94 ...	89·61	69·39	87·04
	{ 1894-95 ...	89·11	73·84	87·32
Total ...	{ 1893-94 ...	87·63	59·53	83·16
	{ 1894-95 ...	85·74	66·66	82·81

The prescribed standard of 90 per cent. was nearly attained, as last year, in the current collections of Government estates, but otherwise it has been regarded as a counsel of perfection if it has ever been remembered at all. In 21 districts, as against 16 last year, the standard for current collections was reached under both sub-classes; in 12 more it was attained under one or other of the sub-classes: explanations more or less unsatisfactory are offered in the other cases. In Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Faridpur, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Purnea the current collections from the estates held direct and owned by Government were between 60·36 and 78·10 of the current demand, while in Saran and Monghyr they fell as low as 35·11 and 53·01. These figures are not creditable to the officers in charge. The enormous balance of Rs. 1,19,723 of the current demand is shown against Midnapore, said to be due principally to the backwardness of collections in the Majnamutha and Jalamutha estates, caused by the damage done by floods in the Argoal and Udbadal circuits. At the same time there were heavy arrears, amounting to Rs. 85,857, outstanding against the same estates and in course of realisation. Some observations were recorded in the Resolution on the Board's Report of 1893-94 on the constant recurrence of these heavy balances, and the Lieutenant-Governor still remains of opinion that they are a blot on the administration and that they should be remedied.

9. The subject of the sale of petty Government estates has been under consideration during the year, and out of 3,186 estates it has been decided to sell 941, with an area of 33,624 acres, and yielding a rental of Rs. 53,859. The principles which have governed the decision are recorded in paragraph 36 of the Board's Report, and have received the approval of Government.

10. There were 2,353 estates held direct by Government in 1894-95, of which 2,109 (against 2,080 in the previous year) were Government estates, and 244 private estates managed by Government. The following statement shows the number of these

Particulars of estates held direct.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895. 1943

estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year :—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	412	64,145	4	2,24,963	416	2,89,128	20,307	6'9	1,49,700	51'9
Presidency	317	3,24,300	46	12,907	260	3,47,207	16,199	4'6	2,88,106	83'9
Rajshahi	98	5,40,078	36	11,748	133	5,51,766	23,948	6'15	5,09,661	92'3
Dacca	681	4,32,137	106	1,31,377	787	5,63,504	30,357	5'3	5,13,935	91'16
Chittagong	325	6,06,323	26	12,836	350	6,19,161	63,700	10'13	5,09,931	82'04
Patna	190	2,19,306	19	23,337	209	3,53,133	24,336	9'6	1,74,101	49'7
Bhagalpur	123	2,77,486	6	15,768	134	3,53,374	2,435	3'2	2,49,896	70'2
Orissa	31	3,99,579	5	74,926	36	4,73,705	11,101	4'4	4,42,923	93'5
Chota Nagpur	177	75,586	1	17,730	178	93,316	3,606	2'6	89,979	96'4
Total	2,109	29,40,530	244	5,34,908	2,353	34,84,468	3,20,836	6'3	29,87,782	85'7
In 1893-94	2,080	28,94,964	237	5,14,513	2,317	34,09,777	3,27,596	6'9	29,87,366	87'6

An establishment for the management of estates held direct by Government is maintained in 34 districts, at varying strengths more or less proportionate to the work to be done. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the cost of these establishments exceeds 10 per cent. on the current demand only in Bogra, Dacca, Noakhali, Chittagong, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Malda, i.e., in seven districts instead of ten as noticed last year. He trusts that the Board will carefully watch these establishments and effect such reductions as may be feasible. Only 29 estates, with an area of 113 acres, were sold for Rs. 6,906 during the year, but the orders referred to in the preceding paragraph had not had time to come actively into operation.

11. As a special report on the working of the Road and Public Works Cesses is annually submitted and separately reviewed by Government, the Board give only the main figures and facts in their report now under consideration. The results of the last quinquennial period are as follows:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1890-91	78,34,987	14,35,056	92,70,043	74,84,013	13,661	19,33,856	19'9
1891-92	79,07,483	10,44,615	89,52,098	80,61,032	15,433	16,36,434	18'51
1892-93	80,11,015	16,54,356	96,65,371	88,76,738	19,366	14,86,471	15'24
1893-94	82,45,859	15,12,319	97,58,178	92,12,800	20,404	14,82,878	15'22
1894-95	83,31,936	14,85,964	98,17,900	93,53,765	27,567	15,17,280	15'46

These figures indicate an increased current demand of nearly five lakhs of rupees in four years, while the collections have increased by 5½ lakhs. The arrear demand is 3½ lakhs lower than it was four years ago, and in the same period the balances have diminished by above four lakhs: so that the percentage of the balance on the gross demand has fallen from 19·9 to 15·46. The total demand of the year increased by nearly Rs. 70,000, but the collections were only Rs. 46,000 higher, and the balances outstanding are accordingly higher than last year.

12. The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-orders has again developed, if the increase in the number of orders be taken as the test; but the amount of revenue paid by them is actually less than in the previous year. The number of orders has increased from 160,892 to 192,984 in four years, but the average value has fallen during the same period from Rs. 9·11 to Rs. 8·8.

The following table shows the variations in the working of the system during the last five years :—

YEAR.	Number.	Amount of revenue paid.	Average value of each order.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs. a.
1890-91 ...	160,892	15,64,268	9 11
1891-92 ...	167,229	14,68,037	8 12
1892-93 ...	183,403	16,35,409	8 14
1893-94 ...	190,785	16,46,450	8 10
1894-95 ...	192,984	16,39,658	8 8

The system of payment of rent by money-orders, which has been in force since 1st July 1891 in all districts in which the whole of the Tenancy Act is in force, has rather receded than advanced during the year. The following table gives the available statistics :—

YEAR.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	5,07,819	12,544	1,27,153
1892-93 (whole year)	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94 ditto	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606
1894-95 ditto	40,822	5,87,373	13,879	1,46,363

As previously, about one-third of the money-orders issued were refused, transmitting about one-quarter of the amount for which they were issued. The Board (in paragraph 47) write of the unpopularity of the system with the landlords, and repeat their opinion that it is only resorted to by the tenants when they are on bad terms with the former. From this point of view it is not desirable to see a larger number of such money-orders issued, but the system is a great benefit to those who are so unfortunate as to need it.

13. The following statement shows succinctly, so far as it can be gauged by figures, the working of the sale laws during the years indicated :—

Operation of the sale laws.

YEAR.	Number of estates and shares liable to sale.	SOLD.			Percent- age of column 5 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amounts realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	15,532	1,015	353	1,368	8.6	1,59,802	41,835	9,03,591
1892-93 ...	16,913	980	395	1,375	8.01	1,38,912	47,040	10,90,773
1893-94 ...	16,239	991	458	1,429	8.7	1,43,089	46,051	10,72,884
1894-95 ...	15,275	950	510	1,465	9.5	1,93,272	72,034	11,11,334

These figures show that the law was enforced somewhat more strictly than in preceding years, though the fact that less than one out of ten estates and shares liable to sale was actually sold justifies the Board's remark that the law is worked with moderation. The increase in the number of sales was entirely in that of the shares sold: fewer whole estates changed owners. The Board comment on the extraordinary differences in the prices realised, varying as they do from 200 times the Government revenue in the Government estate of Panchannagram, in the 24-Parganas to one or two years' purchase in Backergunge and Noakhali. The stricter mode of administering the law, reported to have been introduced last year in Mymensingh and Saran, has had the effect of reducing the number of defaults, and similar measures have been taken in Dacca. Thus in Saran the defaults have fallen from 1,641 to 967, and the sales from 184 to 66: in Mymensingh the defaults were 1,085 and the sales 102 last year, and 744 and 50 respectively in 1894-95. The benefit to the people themselves of a strict working of the law is obvious. This year the largest number of defaults, 1,936, occurred in Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur 1,418. These districts were bad in this respect last year also. In Patna, Monghyr, and Backergunge, too, the statistics are unsatisfactory, and greater attention should be paid to the subject. Altogether 319 appeals against sales were made to the Commissioners, 109 sales were annulled by them, and in 27 cases recommendations were made for the annulment of sales by Government. The percentage of sales to defaults was, as usual, highest in Chittagong, reaching 30·7; and it was high also in Backergunge, Dacca, and Nadia. It is matter for regret that the orders which have been repeatedly issued to the effect that the sales for the arrears of one kist day should take place before the next kist day should not have been universally observed: but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the new tauzi procedure, when it has come into working order, to improve the existing arrangements and put the whole system of revenue payments and recoveries on a better footing.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices the suggestion quoted by the Board from the Commissioner of Patna, that section 18 of Act XI of 1859 should be amended so as to give power to a Collector to inflict a fine; but he is not prepared to advocate a reconsideration of the question of legislating to amend the revenue sale law. There are other changes which other officers regard as equally important, and the question is under the consideration of Government whether it is not desirable to restrict by executive orders the discretion which the law gives to Collectors as to allowing defaulters to pay after the sale day has been fixed, so as to secure more uniformity of procedure in this respect.

14. The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	PENDING—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	510	1,507	2,017	1,552	46	417	465
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7 ...	4,653	18,685	23,338	17,611	2,085	2,548	5,237
Embarkment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.O.) of 1873 ...	1,261	4,273	5,533	4,437	333	793	1,116
Water-rates, Act III (B.O.) of 1876 ...	774	5,810	6,584	5,867	122	625	747
Cesses, Act IX (B.O.) of 1880 ...	37,431	63,811	101,242	80,490	11,857	23,895	40,752
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7 ...	5,550	6,157	11,707	8,615	2,460	1,643	5,092
All other demands under section 7 ...	11,153	28,012	39,165	25,133	2,345	9,087	11,032
Total ... { 1894-95 ...	61,352	153,494	214,846	149,705	20,250	44,001	65,131
... { 1893-94 ...	70,357	143,886	214,243	152,386	23,278	38,579	61,857

The number of certificates filed has risen by 9,598, from 143,886 to 153,484: the increase occurred in most of the classes of demands, and no special reason for the occurrence in each case is mentioned. The total number for disposal was slightly in excess of last year, but the disposals were 2,681 less: thus the arrears increased from 61,857 to 65,131. The number of water-rate certificates has

fallen off in all three Divisions, which testifies to the better working of the Irrigation Department:—

	Number filed in 1892-93.	Number filed in 1893-94.	Number filed in 1894-95.
Oriasa Division	... 7,991	6,667	5,683
Patna "	... 2,914	2,219	2,506
Burdwan "	... 1,237	2,046	651
Total	... 12,142	10,932	8,840

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cesses has risen from 77,500 to 86,716, the increase being specially marked in Hooghly, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Bankura. The Lieutenant-Governor, after his visit to Midnapore in February last, drew the Board's special attention to the mal-administration of the certificate establishment in the Midnapore district, and it is hoped that improvement will be reported next year from this district as well as from Hooghly, and from the districts of the Presidency Division regarding which His Honour notes the unfavourable remarks made by the Commissioner. The whole subject of the Recovery of Public Demands came under review during the year in connection with the passing of Act I (B.C.) of 1895, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to this Act, to the creation of the Arrear Collection Department, and the revision of the Certificate Department's establishment now in progress, to facilitate the recovery of Government dues in the future.

15. The decrease which occurred last year in the total number of cases in which compulsory measures of sale were necessary has been continued, the number having fallen from 3,818 to 3,320. Demands were paid upon mere issue of notices in 45,780 cases, as compared with 44,827 in 1893-94. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that in only eight districts were persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands, the number so punished being 12. Taking all demands together, 41 persons were imprisoned, against 34 last year, and of these 20 were released after a short time on payment of their debts. Sir Charles Elliott desires that all District Officers will bear in mind his injunction that no one should be imprisoned for debt unless there is some admixture of fraud in the default.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

16. Under the orders of Government the 12 per cent. deducted from the collections from estates under the management of Government is distributed as follows:—

- (1) 1 per cent. to Education.
- (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to Communications.
- (3) 2 " to Sanitary Improvements.
- (4) $7\frac{1}{2}$ " to (a) Management Proper and (b) Miscellaneous Improvements.
- (5) In addition to this there has also been a separate Agricultural Public Works grant for works of improvements in Government or temporarily-settled estates.

The sum to be devoted to (a) sanitary improvements and (b) miscellaneous improvements, including agricultural improvements and experiments, has always been (i) the 2 per cent. for sanitary improvements, *plus* (ii) as much as can be saved from the $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above-mentioned. In February last the Board were requested to reduce the cost of management, so as to leave 3 per cent. clear for sanitary and agricultural improvements in Government estates: and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in future years this object will be achieved. Towards the end of the year under review, the sums devoted to sanitary and miscellaneous improvements and the Agricultural Public Works grant have been amalgamated, and are to be treated in one account.

The allotments and expenditure under the heads (3) to (5) above during 1894-95 are shown in the following statement:—

	Allotment, 1894-95.	Expenditure, 1894-95.	Expenditure, 1893-94.
1	2	3	4
(3) Two per cent. for sanitary improvements ...	Rs. 3,70,000	Rs. 53,658	Rs. 50,476
(4) The 7½ per cent. for { (a) Management proper (b) Miscellaneous im- provements ...		2,20,836 (a) 56,469 (b)	2,37,587 (a) 1,16,844 (b)
(5) Agricultural Public Works grant ...	60,000	3,30,963 46,765	4,04,907 54,017
Total ...	4,30,000	3,77,728	4,58,924

It is satisfactory that the cost of management proper has been reduced from Rs. 2,37,587 to Rs. 2,20,836, but it is lamentable that, when Rs. 4,30,000 were available for expenditure, only Rs. 3,77,728 were spent, and the Board should require full explanation from officers who fail to spend profitably the whole of their allotments.

Due provision is made for primary education in the Government estates, and in several districts, and especially in Jalpaiguri, large sums were expended in the construction and maintenance of roads.

17. The list of inspections of the registers and accounts of Government estates by Government officers of all grades now occupies an appendix of 11½ pages. The accounts, it is said, were tested by comparing the receipts granted to the raiyats with the counterfoils, and were generally found to be correct. In the Resolution on the Board's Report for 1893-94, Government pointed out that this comparison, though useful in itself, was not exhaustive, and should not be relied on as the sole method of testing for irregularities. There are many kinds of fraud and omission which would not be discovered by this test alone.

18. The survey and settlement work in Bengal for the survey year ending the 30th September 1894 was reviewed at full length in the Government Resolution of 13th April 1895, and, as usual, only the principal figures of the financial year under review are reproduced in this Resolution. The following table shows the progress made in the settlements of Government and temporarily-settled and private estates under the control of the Director of Land Records during the year:—

Government and Temporarily-settled Estates.

NAME OF ESTATE OR TRACT UNDER SETTLEMENT.	Estimated area in square miles under settle- ment of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages (and jotes and grants).	Area cadastrally surveyed during the year.	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which atten- tion has been com- pleted.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been publish- ed under section 105 (2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Balasore (all temporarily-settled es- tates).	Sq. miles. 1,733	3,736	Sq. miles. 233	Sq. miles. 1,733	2,700	.....	Rs. 1,19,574
Puri (all temporarily-settled estates).	1,089	2,099	104	1,089	1,000	}	1,76,933*
Cuttack (all temporarily-settled es- tates and five permanently-settled estates).	2,280'63	4,883	.....	2,279'63	3,603		
Ohittagong	1,847'66	1,035	80'3	1,928'42	1,035	391	1,39,859
Western Duars in Jalpaiguri ...	78'5	11,112 jotes	.....	788'5	11,112 jotes	11,112 jotes	10,778
Darjeeling Terai jotes and 50-year grants†	237	826 .. and grants	218	218	.....	.....	23,900
Pataspur estates in Midnapore ...	56'83	96 village s	.....	56'83	84 villa- ges	.....	6,976
Jalpur estates in Bogra	45	153	23'32	45	35	.....	8,061
Backergunge Government estates ...	60'37	31	58'13	60'37	2	.....	8,906
Gaya ditto	88	108	20	89	.....	.....	.....†
Palamau ditto	236	301	179'40	212'61	247	.....	32,321
Total ...	8,110'98	24,471	931'44	8,499'18	20,887	11,003	6,19,677

* Includes Balasore expenditure under "Settlement" down to 31st October 1894.

† Cost included in the expenditure on the survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's Estate

Private Estates, excluding Wards' Estates.

NAME OF ESTATE OR TRACT UNDER SETTLEMENT.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages (and jotes and grants).	Area cadastrally surveyed during the year.	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 101 (2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.			Rs.
Chaurai in the 24 Parganas ...	33	52	20'06	20'06	.....	.....	2,613
Tantila in Khulusa ...	20	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	060
Ulania Taluks in Backergunge ...	14'06	.....	.....	14'06	51	51	2,022
Chikuika-di ...	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Chakia Roshnabad in Tippera ...	55'77	1,510	55'48	555'30	171	.....	75,845
Palpara in Tippera ...	3'46	11	.....	3'46	11	.....
Gangakandal in Tippera ...	1'16	3	.....	1'16	3	.....
North Bihar { Muzaffarpur district	9,297	{ Not reported Ditto	2,343'48	4,795'48	2,539	586	4,09,972
Champanan ..							
Saran ..							
Total ...	9,997'46	6,614	2,407'00	5,400'48	4,055	557	5,71,602

The survey of Calcutta, on a scale of 50 feet to the inch, lasted from November 1886 to 31st August 1894, and cost Rs. 2,38,063.

The settlement of ghatwali lands was undertaken during the year in Bankura. It is thus described by the Board (paragraph 47):—"The settlements of two ghâts, Bankdaha and Joybelia, were completed during the year, and that of other ghâts is proceeding. This settlement is one of interest and importance, as it aims at the abolition of the old service tenures by which the ghatwals have held their lands for about a century, the substitution of ordinary village police in place of the ghatwals, and the settlement of the service lands with the zamindars, the ghatwal dropping into the status of an ordinary raiyat with occupancy rights." These proceedings will, it is hoped, prove a final settlement of an old-standing class of disputes: the results are due to the able and conciliatory arrangements made by the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., in co-operation with Raja Ban Behari Kapur, Manager of the Burdwan estate.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements of Government estates under the Tenancy Act and under the supervision of the Commissioners of Divisions during the year:—

	Estimated area in acres under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year.	Total area surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 101 (2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.			Rs.
Government estates in the districts of Khulna, Pabna, Faridpur, Tippera, Shahabad, and Monghyr ...	59,124	179	26,516	88,497	115	19	10,96
Private estates in the districts of Midnapore, 24 Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Monghyr, Patna, and Saran ...	82,940	208	21,081	84,337	208	25	17,944

In the forecast of increase of revenue due to revision of settlements and other causes, a total increase of Rs. 1,35,520 was anticipated for the year 1894-95, but only Rs. 82,645 were obtained. The difference is accounted for by the non-completion of the assessment in Chittagong, from which an increase of Rs. 39,000 was expected, and by delay in Backergunge in approving farming settlements.

19. The following statement shows the number of interests registered under initial registration and the number of applications for mutation during the year :—

1	2	3			4	5	6
DIVISION.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 28).	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 42 FILED DURING THE YEAR—			Percentage of column 3 (c) on column 2.	Percentage during 1893-94.	Percentage during 1894-95.
		(a) On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	(b) On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	(c) Total.			
Burdwan	50,044	1,467	1,008	2,475	6.3	6.7	6.5
Presidency	63,008	2,040	1,548	3,588	5.6	7.3	6.2
Rajshahi	26,925	808	808	1,706	6.6	6.2	7.0
Dacca	90,454	6,516	5,478	11,994	13.0	9.3	6.3
Chittagong	184,398	4,978	5,007	10,045	5.7	4.2	4.1
Patna	257,048	10,714	11,128	21,842	7.5	6.5	6.4
Bhagalpur	96,514	1,181	1,008	2,787	3.0	3.5	3.6
Orissa	100,004	4,081	5,318	9,399	9.7	6.1	4.3
Chota Nagpur	4,311	191	100	291	6.6	11.7	3.6
Total ...	973,190	32,004	33,361	65,435	6.7	6.6	6.3
Total for 1893-94 ...	973,139	34,141	30,651	64,792	6.6		

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows a very slight increase from 6.6 to 6.7, the increase being specially marked in the Dacca Division, and in a less degree in Chittagong, and due to more energetic efforts of the Collectors of those Divisions to secure registration. The cess revaluation and settlement proceedings have also greatly assisted in stimulating registration. The total number of cases disposed of was 63,298, against 61,428 in 1893-94. Mr. Savage's plan of working through the panchayats, mentioned in paragraph 114 of the Report has been successful in one pargana, and might well be extended elsewhere.

20. The partition work elsewhere being comparatively small, the statement below contains the particulars of the number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending in only the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions :—

DIVISION.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1,545	1,510	227	264	1,672	1,774	402	545	1,229
Bhagalpur	101	115	43	75	148	190	28	58	120
Dacca	441	416	115	126	556	544	126	108	280

In consequence of the survey-settlement operations in the Patna Division, the number of partition cases instituted has materially diminished, while the number disposed of has risen, so that the arrears are lower; but it is not satisfactory to read that there are cases still pending of 26 and 23 years' standing. In the Bhagalpur Division more work has been done, but the arrears have increased. In the Dacca Division also more cases have been disposed of, and the pending cases are fewer. But Government have found it necessary during the year to take special notice of the careless conduct of the partition of the Bhowal pargana, which has dragged on for 11 years at great expense. The Bill to amend the law relating to partition of estates has advanced a stage during the year, and is now in the hands of the Board for further consideration of certain points: it is hoped that when it is passed into law the enormous delays now complained of will cease to exist.

21. The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, and the cost of acquisition, as well as the department for which it was acquired :—

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.	Abatement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.
1	2	3	4
	A. B. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	121 3 20	65 14 6	37,854 8 0
Irrigation	679 3 2	275 5 9	77,832 14 6
Municipalities	77 0 37	73 0 4	74,805 6 10
Railways	2,525 1 15	1,174 1 5	5,47,824 10 11
District Boards	112 3 15	79 2 3	22,520 1 3
Chaukidars' jagir lands	11 2 18	1 6 1	1,169 3 3
Lands for Port Commissioners	8 3 14	6 4 7	12,860 7 9
Grand Total	3,537 1 36	1,675 2 11	7,74,867 4 6

The land acquired for Government was again less than in preceding years: and the whole area acquired was only rather more than half of that taken up in 1893-94. Excluding, in both years, certain projects carried out at abnormally high prices, the average cost per acre amounts to Rs. 184 per acre in 1894-95 against Rs. 186 in 1893-94. During the year the acquisition of land was undertaken for the head works of the Howrah water-supply at Serampore, for the recreation ground in Marcus Square in Calcutta, and for a branch line of the East Indian Railway in Burdwan. The main work of the year was the acquisition of lands for the Assam-Bengal Railway in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, and Tippera. Certain irregularities of procedure occurred, of which due notice was taken. Land was also taken up for the East Coast Railway in Cuttack and Puri and for the Orissa irrigation works. Except in the case of one Land Acquisition Officer, the Board do not state whether the standard number of cases a month has been maintained: it is desirable that this point should never be overlooked.

22. The question of reorganising the kanungos and patwaris in Orissa for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records is still under consideration, but no scheme has yet been submitted, and the new settlement does not come into effect until September 1897. In Cuttack all the kanungos but one were trained by the officer in charge of the Orissa survey, and have qualified themselves in surveying. The same officer, Mr. Ewing, has had the sarbarahkars of Khurda under training, with a view to the revision of the village records and of the settlement which is about to expire. In Balasore 9 out of 12 kanungos have produced certificates of efficiency. The sarbarahkars of Angul, who are bound to perform the functions of patwaris, were furnished with copies of the maps of the villages and called upon to supply returns of mutations in forms prescribed by the Commissioner. Returns were filed for 322 villages during the year. In connection with the question of the agency to be employed in Bihar for the maintenance of the settlement records under the legislation which had to be undertaken for the purpose, the repeal or retention of the old Patwari Regulations was much discussed. Sir Charles Elliott strongly urged the desirability of abolishing the patwaris in Bihar, but the Government of India decided on not repealing the Regulations. The correspondence was published *in extenso* in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

23. The Collectors applied for Rs. 1,16,900 as advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883; Rs. 84,100 were allotted to them for distribution, and they disbursed only Rs. 35,620. It is said that in Burdwan the excellent harvest enabled people to carry out improvements by

means of their own resources; but, as the Board appropriately observe, if this be the correct explanation, it is not understood why the collection of revenue did not reach the prescribed standard in Government and temporarily-settled estates in this district. In previous years such large sums as Rs. 35,350 and Rs. 24,050 were expended in Gaya on works specially required in that district for irrigation; last year the small expenditure of Rs. 4,100 attracted notice, and this year the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that Rs. 15,000 were spent as advances. In last year's Resolution it was pointed out that there was nothing to show how the opening balance, said to be Rs. 2,21,685, due on 1st April 1893, was arrived at, but the two columns 26 and 27 of Appendix XV, which show the balance due during the year but not recovered, and the balance outstanding at the end of the year but not yet due, ought together to make up a total equal to that shown in column 2 of the statement for next year. By this calculation the outstanding on the 31st March 1894 should have been Rs. 2,03,321, but the opening balance of the 1st April 1894 is shown as Rs. 1,96,708. The same calculation gives the closing balance of 1894-95 as Rs. 1,82,075, and if next year any error in this figure is found to exist, it should be explained. The balances were largest in Bankura, Gaya, and Saran, *i.e.*, the sums which were due and ought to have been paid in the year. In Bankura Rs. 12,172 principal and Rs. 1,973 interest for previous years were due; the collections were only Rs. 8,148, and Rs. 6,105 principal and interest remain outstanding from what ought to have been collected in the year. In Gaya Rs. 23,063 principal and Rs. 4,503 interest should have been paid in the year: the total collections were Rs. 25,027, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,190 in the year only. In Saran the figures were lower than before, but the balance on the year is greater, amounting to Rs. 3,150.

The sums advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 have fallen from Rs. 1,93,070 to Rs. 1,13,201 in the two years previous, and now to Rs. 50,143. The following districts took the largest sums, *viz.*, Monghyr Rs. 16,387 for loans to help the poorer raiyats to cultivate the *rabi* where their *bhadai* crops had been almost wholly destroyed in the Begusarai and Sadar subdivisions by the floods of August 1894; Darbhanga Rs. 6,000 to the raiyats where there was failure of crops owing to heavy floods; Puri Rs. 4,380 (no reason given), Faridpur required Rs. 5,000, and Backergunge Rs. 3,000 to meet the scarcity arising from failure of the *aman* crop in certain localities; in Gaya Rs. 2,500 were advanced for the purchase of seed, bullocks, &c.; in Cuttack Rs. 2,767 and in Balasore Rs. 1,999 to sufferers from floods. Out of the demand for the year, Rs. 2,33,282 principal and Rs. 33,423 interest, total Rs. 2,66,705, only Rs. 1,48,211 were collected and Rs. 2,402 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,092 on the year's transactions. The percentage of collections on the realisable demand of the year was only 55.5, and it is remarkable that the Board have no word of criticism to pass on the officers who have been most remiss in these collections. Two-thirds of the whole arrear of the Province is due from the three districts of Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur.

RENT.

24. The relations between landlords and tenants do not ordinarily undergo violent changes over a large area in the Lower Provinces, and this year is no exception. The two parties have in the greater part of the country arrived at a *modus vivendi*, which is only interrupted by some special causes, as follows. For instance, in Hooghly the disputed succession to the Tarkessur Mohuntship led to riots and disturbances between the supporters of the rival claimants. In Khulna a petty landlord managed to deprive his tenants of their occupancy rights, and was demanding a cess as much again as the rent, on account of the death of his grandmother: he was shot at night while sleeping in his cutcherry. In Rangpur a zamindar adopted, as a means of putting down his raiyats, the plan of letting loose his stud of elephants, without mahouts in charge, to wander through the crops and destroy them. This oppression was discovered by the Commissioner and has been stopped.

The Dacca Division is generally the worst for agrarian disturbances. In the Maharaja of Shushang's estate an attempt to enhance rents ended in a murder, and the Maharaja and his tenants have been bound down to keep the peace. The most disturbed parts of the estate are to be quieted by the introduction of a survey and record of rights. In Backergunge the exaction of illegal cesses and excessive subinfeudation continue to create ill-will between landlords and tenants; but surveys and record of rights are coming to be recognized as a panacea for the settlement of disputes, and as a golden bridge to bring the zamindar out of the slough of no-rent combinations. A fatal riot took place in an estate purchased by the Nawab of Dacca, whereupon that nobleman, much to his credit, returned the estate to the vendor. Local disturbances are reported on the estates of the Maksudpur Raja and the Madhuban and Madhubani Babus in the Patna Division regarding division and appraisalment of crops and rights to land; and in the Bhagalpur Division, on the Lachmipur estate and those of Mr. Maling Grant and the Chanchal Raja, there has been much friction between the landlords and their tenants. In Balasore, certain of the zamindars behaved well and liberally on the occasion of the high floods of July 1894. In Chota Nagpur the majority of the landlords are described as ignorant and unable or unwilling to do anything to improve their estates. In Manbhum the relations between the European zamindars and their tenants are said to be still unsatisfactory, but those between Messrs. Watson and the ghatwals have improved. The Kolhan settlement is said to be judiciously conducted, and has caused no alarm in the minds of the Kols. A Bill for the application of the Tenancy Act, adapted to the circumstances of the Chota Nagpur Division, and for the commutation of predial services and conditions, has been remitted to the Commissioner for further consideration.

25. As in previous years, the Tenancy Act is generally reported to have worked smoothly. A short Act to amend it was passed during the year, of which the Board write as follows (paragraph 162):—

"On the 22nd August 1894, Act V (B.C.) of 1894, being an Act to remove doubts which had arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled estates, and to amend the Tenancy Act of 1855, was passed into law. This Act removed a doubt which existed as to the date from which proceedings may be undertaken with a view to the resettlement of the land revenue in temporarily-settled areas and of rents in Government estates, and as to the date from which it may be said that a resettlement of land revenue is being made in any local area. The Act provides that fair rents settled under section 104 (2) of the Tenancy Act, previous to the expiry of a land revenue settlement, shall take effect from the date on which the new settlement of land revenue comes into force, and has removed an obstacle which existed to the resettlement of fair rents in Orissa and Chittagong before the expiration of the current settlements of the land revenue."

The following statement shows the operation of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various Divisions of the Province:—

DIVISIONS.	TRANSFER OF TENURES.			Commutation or rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisalment of division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 89.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notice of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (3).	Written permission to landlords to measure land, section 80.	Application by Collector for appointment of common managers, section 88.	Applications made for survey and record of rights (under Chapter X).	Applications made for survey and record of previous private lands (under Chapter XI).	Local enquiries held by order of Court, section 164.
	(a) section 12 (3).	(b) By sale in execution of decrees, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan	4,910	78	114	261	11	137	...	18	...	...	7	...	1
Presidency	5,434	113	234	...	1	16	...	2	...	...	7	...	...
Rajshahi	611	226	22	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...
Dacca	2,301	606	23	...	1	14	...	6	...	...	18	...	...
Chittagong	2,637	726	285	...	...	27	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
Patna	918	...	5	11	335	76	1	1,083	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	1,116	...	3	...	80	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1894-95	18,237	1,877	901	263	429	538	1	1,211	1	...	80	3	...
Do. for 1893-94	20,780	2,147	825	100	382	494	3	1,037	...	...	68	...	...

There was a considerable falling off in the number of tenures voluntarily transferred, viz., from 20,780 to 18,237: it is reported to be due to the restriction of the issue of these notices to permanent tenures and raiyats' holdings.

at fixed rates, and to the discontinuance of the issue of notices in cases of transfer of fractional parts of tenures. A special report on the effect of the Tehancy Act on transfers of estates, tenures, and holdings generally was submitted during the year, and further statistics have been called for. The feeling of reluctance on the part of landlords to accept "landlords' fees" still continues. There were 80 applications, against 63 in the previous year, for surveys and the preparation of records of rights—40 in Government and 40 in private estates. The resources of the Province are strained by the effort to depute a sufficient number of experienced and qualified officers to carry out these operations, and it is necessary in some cases to postpone the work till the completion of other settlements sets free the requisite staff.

26. The number of suits before revenue courts under the rent laws for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 is shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	33	28	...	5
Jalpaiguri	4,709	3,861	...	848
Outtaek	3,582	3,261	...	321
Puri	2,939	2,374	...	565
Balasore	2,460	2,849	389	...
Angul	13	...	...	13
Hazaribagh	3,071	3,049	...	22
Lohardaga	7,626	8,057	431	...
Singhbhum	319	313	...	6
Manbhum	5,579	6,008	429	...
Palamau	237	318	81	...
Total	30,568	30,118	1,330	1,780

The fluctuations are not remarkable, and no special cause can be assigned for the net decrease of 450 cases.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find, for the sake of the administration and the officers themselves, that more attention has been paid than formerly to the orders of Government regarding the training of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service in survey and settlement work. He cannot imagine a better school of instruction for the young officers than the settlement camp, in which they are brought into immediate contact with the native population and the most material interests of their lives, and in which they have to study principles and nomenclature and a literature that will be useful to the end of their service. Such a system also enables Government to discern the zeal and capacity of its promising officers, and test their qualifications for higher responsibilities in the future. Five junior Civilians of less than seven years' standing were regularly employed in the larger settlements under the Director of Land Records. Seventeen others spent some time in the field, making themselves acquainted with various branches of the survey-settlement work. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will bear in mind the orders of Government, and will insist on as many as possible of the junior officers being put through a course of training wherever survey-settlement operations are in progress in their districts.

28. The Board repeat, in language very similar to that of previous years, their acknowledgments of the assistance received by them from the Commissioners, and consider it "needless and invidious to attempt to distinguish between the respective merits

and services of these high officers, whose qualifications are already well known to Government." Several district and subordinate officers are selected for a perhaps too indiscriminate commendation; their names will be duly noted in the Appointment Department. Sir Charles Elliott, while thanking the Board for their able and experienced supervision of the Revenue Department, desires to express a hope that they will remember his views as to the importance of making tours of inspection with a view to investigating local difficulties and peculiarities, adapting rules to the conditions under which they have to be carried out, ascertaining that new circular orders are understood and obeyed, training the younger officers of the Province in the administration of revenue work, and putting life and despatch into the disposal of business in those districts which most require it. The result of the Senior Member's visits to Singhbhum and Burdwan shows how useful such inspections can be, and the Lieutenant-Governor wishes that he had found it possible to make these longer and more frequent; he is confident that the Board desire to co-operate cordially with Government in carrying out this cardinal duty.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE KRISHNAGAR COLLEGE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION—No. 269T.G.

Darjeeling, the 17th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

In pursuance of the policy indicated by the Education Commission, Sir Rivers Thompson expressed in 1886 a desire to transfer the Krishnagar College to local management, if any body of native gentlemen could be found willing to give satisfactory guarantees for its permanent maintenance in an efficient state. The Municipality of Krishnagar clearly stated that they were unable to give the guarantees desired, and no other local body being willing to undertake the charge, the question was allowed to drop for the time being.

2. The idea was revived in 1891, and a plan for effecting the transfer of the College to a local body was given a definite shape. The Government proposal was that the management should be transferred to some local body, if a sum not less than Rs. 1,00,000, or a guaranteed income not below Rs. 4,000 a year, could be provided locally in addition to the endowment of Rs. 40,000, then producing Rs. 1,600 a year, which had been accepted by the Government of Sir Richard Temple for the maintenance of the B.A. classes.

3. A committee was then formed, consisting of official and non-official gentlemen, European and Native, of the Nadia district, to raise subscriptions; but notwithstanding all their efforts, they failed to raise more than the promise of Rs. 2,200 in annual subscriptions and a sum of Rs. 7,000 in donations, representing a total income of Rs. 2,480 a year. The Committee presented a memorial to Government, praying that the donations and subscriptions then collected and promised might be accepted, the deficit being made good by a grant from Government.

4. Sir Charles Elliott expressed his appreciation of the liberality of the gentlemen who had come forward with offers of subscriptions and donations, and gave his consent to the continued retention of the College as a Government Institution, provided that the promised donations, amounting to Rs. 7,000, were added to the invested College fund of Rs. 40,000, and the annual subscriptions above mentioned were secured and properly guaranteed.

5. The promised donations of Rs. 7,000 have now been collected nearly in full, and Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,500 have been added to the invested fund of the College, but no permanent guarantee can be obtained for the continuance of the annual subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,200, the donors being prepared only to bind themselves for three years. In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity to set forth exactly the views of the Government, as now constituted, in regard to the maintenance of the College. His Honour's intention is that the status of the College shall not be altered, and that it shall be kept up by Government on its present footing. If the subscriptions be not paid, Government will be at liberty to close the College, as the undertaking to maintain the College and the payment of the subscriptions will cease and determine together. At the same time Sir Charles Elliott would wish it to be clearly understood that no expression of the present intention of Government can operate so as to bind his successors, who must necessarily be guided by the circumstances of the time in deciding questions of this nature.

6. The large proportion of the cost of the College which devolved on Government in 1894-95, is shown by the following figures:—

					Rs.
From Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	14,990
" Fees	...	...	...	...	3,497
" Endowments	...	...	...	...	1,795
					<hr/>
					20,282
					<hr/>

1966 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Gazette for general information; and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information, and to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for information, and for favour of communication to the Krishnagar College Endowment Fund Committee.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 19th September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 474T.—F.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1894-95.

The principal feature of the Report submitted by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is the insertion in it of coloured diagrams showing for the last twenty years (1) the rise and fall in customs revenue, (2) the total amount of duty collected, (3) the imports and exports of treasure, (4) the value of the trade of Calcutta with the more important foreign countries, and (5) the total value of the trade with the United Kingdom. These diagrams illustrate effectively the main facts of customs administration, and they should be continued in future Reports. The interest of diagrams 4 and 5 is, however, somewhat impaired by the inclusion of treasure, and this might with advantage be shown separately.

2. During the greater part of the year 1894-95, duties were collected under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, which imposes duty on all articles, except cotton goods. The latter were, however, made dutiable from the end of December 1894 by Act XVI of 1894, which also revised the tariff fixed in March of that year. The imposition of duty on cotton goods imported involved the passing of the Cotton Duties Act, XVIII of 1894, under which a countervailing excise duty is levied on such of the cotton manufactures of India as compete with imports from England, yarns not finer than 20s. being exempted. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has been entrusted with the supervision of the working of the Act in respect of the cotton mills in Bengal.

3. *Customs duty.*—The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years, as well as in the years before and after the reduction of import duties on the 10th March 1882:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	Rs. 72,72,428	Rs. 61,72,991	Rs. 14,87,018	Rs. 26,75,754	Rs. 26,08,900	Rs. 31,03,035	Rs. 35,94,860	Rs. 37,60,196
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,025	1,74,72,513	2,30,66,686	2,39,34,018	2,40,16,651	2,36,63,961	2,44,40,899
Export duty	17,90,354	20,16,809	21,28,492	20,89,014	22,43,551	18,97,330	17,54,901	20,36,109
Total gross duty	3,18,10,170	3,19,35,819	2,10,88,123	2,78,31,454	2,89,96,469	2,90,20,006	2,90,13,753	3,03,33,301
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Imports	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	3,13,188	3,32,736	2,63,270	2,98,531	3,13,540
Exports	71,979	1,03,549	1,16,940	70,223	1,02,860	72,886	57,433	73,548
Total	4,09,075	4,08,975	4,37,576	3,83,411	4,35,596	3,36,156	3,55,964	3,86,368
Total net duty	3,14,07,095	3,15,26,844	2,06,50,547	2,74,48,013	2,85,60,863	2,86,83,850	2,86,57,789	3,00,46,933

The total net duty collected during the year under report rose from Rs. 2,86,57,758 in the previous year to Rs. 3,48,56,819, or by 21·6 per cent. The increase is mostly due to the re-imposition of customs duty from the 10th March 1894 on all imports, except cotton goods, and on the latter articles from the end of December of that year. Compared with 1880-81, the year preceding the reduction of the salt duty and the remission of most import duties, the net receipts of the past year show an increase of Rs. 34,49,724, or 11 per cent. To the increase of about 62 lakhs in the net receipts over those of 1893-94, the import duty on general merchandise contributed nearly 51½ lakhs, the duty on salt about 8 lakhs, and the export duty nearly 3 lakhs. The improvement in duty on salt is attributed to the large imports from Europe and the Red Sea ports, while

larger shipments of rice to foreign ports brought in more export duty. The charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 10,82,456, against Rs. 9,36,157 in 1893-94. The increase is due to the entertainment of additional establishment in the Calcutta Customs House to cope with the increased work arising from the passing of the Tariff Acts of 1894. The total net revenue of the year, including receipts other than duty, was Rs. 3,44,21,806, against Rs. 2,82,76,916 in 1893-94, and thus showed an improvement of 21 per cent.

4. Previous to the 10th March 1894, only arms and ammunition, liquors, mineral oils, opium, and salt were subject to the payment of import duty. As already stated, since that date and from the 27th December 1894, when cotton goods were made dutiable, all imported articles, with a few special exemptions, have been subjected to customs duty. As before, export duty is levied on rice and paddy. The collections of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Import duty.

	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa Ports.	Narayanganj.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition	1893-94 1,66,246	23	.....	.....	1,66,271
	1894-95 1,65,209	15	.....	.....	1,65,224
Liquors	1893-94 16,42,714	163	96	.....	16,42,973
	1894-95 17,89,115	1,057	.....	.....	17,90,172
Provisions	1893-94 5,440	.....	.....	.....	5,440
	1894-95 1,63,578	80	.....	.....	1,63,658
Spices	1893-94 16,269	.....	.....	.....	16,269
	1894-95 1,64,510	.....	.....	.....	1,64,510
Hardware and cutlery	1893-94 11,964	.....	.....	.....	11,964
	1894-95 2,00,608	3,011	.....	.....	2,03,619
Metals	1893-94 44,336	.....	.....	.....	44,336
	1894-95 4,02,068	9	.....	.....	4,02,077
Sugar	1893-94 15,278	.....	.....	.....	15,278
	1894-95 2,69,224	.....	.....	.....	2,69,224
Chemical and drugs	1893-94 8,304	.....	.....	.....	8,304
	1894-95 3,00,236	303	.....	.....	3,00,539
Opium	1893-94 2,110	.....	.....	.....	2,110
	1894-95 18,34,904	38,054	15,635	.....	18,87,593
Oil	1893-94 15,96,701	186	15,513	.....	16,12,400
	1894-95 17,39,163	.....	.....	.....	17,39,163
Cotton goods	1893-94 16,454	.....	.....	.....	16,454
	1894-95 5,60,885	5	.....	.....	5,60,890
Woollen goods and apparel	1893-94 12,300	.....	.....	.....	12,300
	1894-95 1,34,228	10	.....	.....	1,34,238
Earthenware and glassware	1893-94 2,416	.....	.....	.....	2,416
	1894-95 55,831	333	.....	.....	56,164
Paints and colours	1893-94 3,576	.....	.....	.....	3,576
	1894-95 39,013	19	.....	.....	39,032
Paper and pasteboards	1893-94 16,068	.....	.....	.....	16,068
	1894-95 4,21,434	.....	.....	.....	4,21,434
Silver bullion, &c.	1893-94 9,842	.....	.....	.....	9,842
	1894-95 86,187	.....	.....	.....	86,187
Umbrellas	1893-94 32,913	4	.....	.....	32,917
	1894-95 6,92,578	688	.....	.....	6,93,266
Total	1893-94 36,40,406	38,243	15,721	.....	36,94,370
	1894-95 87,37,745	5,116	14,333	.....	87,57,194
Salt	1893-94 2,24,35,678	6,23,827	.....	2,14,866	2,30,63,371
	1894-95 2,37,53,266	6,16,021	1,000	72,023	2,44,40,290
GRAND TOTAL	1893-94 38,64,764	6,61,770	15,721	2,14,866	41,57,121
	1894-95 94,06,806	6,19,736	14,333	72,023	1,00,12,938

Export duty.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	15,31,082	18,01,588
Chittagong	24,991	66,595
Orissa ports	1,98,828	1,67,926
Narayanganj	.....	.....
Total	17,54,901	20,36,109

The total import duty collected rose from Rs. 2,72,58,821 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,31,87,092, or by Rs. 59,28,271. The increase was mostly contributed by cotton duties (17 lakhs) which were levied only from the end of December 1894, and by receipts from other articles recently made dutiable (34 lakhs). The import trade of the Calcutta port will be noticed in detail later on. The receipts from import duty at Chittagong fell from Rs. 6,61,770 in the previous year to Rs. 6,19,736, the decrease being mostly under the head of kerosine oil (Rs. 37,868). There was practically no import of the oil, owing, it

is stated, to enormous supplies having been imported from America in 1893-94. There were no striking fluctuations in the import trade of the Orissa ports. The export duty on rice showed an increase at Calcutta and Chittagong, against a decrease of Rs. 30,902 at the Orissa ports, which is attributed to the low rates ruling at Calcutta during the year.

5. *Value of trade.*—The table below compares the value of the import and export trade of the province, both foreign and coasting, in the past two years under the three main heads of merchandise, treasure, and Government transactions:—

	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government transactions.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import trade—										
Foreign	29,10,97,390	26,64,66,682	1,83,63,817	1,06,28,075	1,29,86,951	1,41,64,098	32,33,46,077	29,14,59,833	3,18,86,244	2,10,46,249
Coasting	5,65,06,241	6,30,49,053	58,29,083	24,01,924	10,10,808	8,20,289	6,33,37,799	6,02,77,268	30,59,531	3,10,60,531
Total	34,76,03,631	32,95,15,735	2,41,92,900	1,30,30,000	1,39,97,759	1,49,84,387	38,66,83,876	35,17,37,101	3,49,46,775	2,40,48,786
Export trade—										
Foreign	41,90,91,497	46,01,17,416	29,27,086	84,80,649	1,66,910	3,78,338	42,27,25,495	46,89,76,403	4,62,50,908	4,62,50,908
Coasting	6,07,05,642	6,00,18,921	36,44,317	1,37,31,207	84,88,527	43,13,311	6,77,28,486	6,71,03,439	6,23,74,963	6,23,74,963
Total	48,01,87,139	52,01,36,337	65,71,403	2,22,11,856	35,05,437	40,91,650	49,04,53,981	53,60,79,842	4,58,92,663	4,58,92,663
L.—Total trade of the Province.	82,80,90,770	84,96,52,072	3,07,64,303	3,52,41,856	1,75,03,196	1,90,76,036	87,71,37,857	88,78,16,943	1,06,77,086	1,06,77,086

The total value of the foreign imports of merchandise fell off by Rs. 2,55,30,647, or 8 per cent., entirely under the head of free goods, while the dutiable goods showed an improvement of Rs. 9,45,99,990, or nearly 277 per cent., owing to the transfer of several articles from the free to the dutiable list. In treasure there was again a falling off of Rs. 75,34,742 in consequence of smaller receipts of gold from Hong-Kong and of silver from the United Kingdom, owing to the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. on the latter metal. In Government transactions there was an improvement of Rs. 11,77,147, as compared with the previous year, on account of larger imports of railway materials. The increase of Rs. 4,03,73,414 in the foreign export trade in merchandise is attributed to larger shipments of tea and jute to the United Kingdom. The foreign exports of treasure nearly trebled during the year, owing, it is stated, to heavy despatches of gold to the United Kingdom and silver to Ceylon. In the coasting trade, the improvement in the imports of Indian produce is attributed to larger receipts in the Calcutta port of cotton goods and salt from Bombay, and oil-seeds, castor and til, ground nuts, oils, raw cotton, cotton goods, turmeric, cocoanuts, grain and pepper from Madras; while the increase in the export trade is accounted for by the large shipments from the same port of rice and manufactured jute to Bombay, rice, hides and skins to Madras, betel-nuts to Burma, and grain to the Bengal outports.

6. *Trade of Calcutta with Foreign Countries.*—As usual, the bulk of the trade was carried on with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this branch bears to the entire foreign trade of the port declined during the year from 59·63 per cent. in 1893-94 to 57·44 per cent. The imports of merchandise show a fall in value of Rs. 1,40,23,689, which was mainly due to a decline in the imports of cotton goods, while under the head of exports tea, jute, indigo, and rice showed a substantial increase. The United States occupies the second place with a percentage of 7·05 per cent. of the entire trade, against 5·91 in the previous year, but the imports declined in consequence of a fall in the price of kerosine oil. Larger shipments of jute, raw and manufactured, linseed, skins and hides, and dyeing materials caused a rise in the exports. Germany comes next with a percentage of 6·43, against 4·89 in the previous year. The increase under imports was due to larger import of woollen and cotton manufactures, refined sugar, liquors, and salt, while larger shipments of raw jute, hides, rice and indigo contributed to swell the export trade. Among the causes which tend to bring about this result may be reckoned the low freights from Germany to India, the low wages of German workmen, their superior general and technical education, and the comparative infrequency of strikes and trade disputes. It

seems also probable that the English Merchandise Marks Act, by directing attention to foreign sources of supply, has diverted to the continent a large mass of trade which was formerly carried on through London.

The Chinese trade shows a further slight decline, which is attributed to the war with Japan affecting the imports of treasure, copper, and other merchandise. The Straits Settlements maintain their position with a slightly higher percentage of 4.40 per cent., the decline in imports being more than counterbalanced by the rise in the value of opium exported. The trade with France fell from 2.94 per cent. in the previous year to 2.75, owing to a considerable decrease in the imports of silk and the exports of oil-seeds and wheat. Ceylon (2.60 per cent.) showed an improvement of 12 per cent., the increase being due to very large shipments of rice and to increased export of coal. In the Australian trade there was an increase of 18 per cent., mainly due to the rise of exports of manufactured jute from 63 to 90 lakhs. Mauritius showed an increase in imports, mostly in sugar, while exports decreased. There was a falling off in the value of both the import and export trade with Belgium, but the imports of iron rose owing, it is said, to the influence of low freights and a protective duty. The trade with Austria shows a substantial advance, which is most marked under imports of woollen goods and exports of raw jute.

7. *Shipping in Calcutta.*—The proportion of the total foreign trade carried through the Suez Canal rose from 70 per cent. in 1893-94 to 72 per cent. in the past year. The total shipping entering inwards and clearing outwards without touching at any other Indian ports and the aggregate tonnage in the past two years have been as follow :—

		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5
Steam vessels	... ..	609	1,260,581	678	1,424,574
Sailing do.	... ..	342	574,409	321	533,788
Native crafts	... ..	28	5,113	26	3,855
Total	... ..	979	1,840,103	1,025	1,962,217

The decrease in the number of sailing vessels (21) and native craft (2) is amply counterbalanced by the increase in steam vessels (69). The trade with the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 11 sailing vessels, against an increase of 24 steam vessels, with United States there is a decline of 18 sailing vessels, and with other foreign countries of 10, while Germany shows a net increase of 34 vessels, 16 of which were steamers. On the whole, the past year was a favourable one, showing a net advance of 46 vessels and 122,114 tons.

8. *Imports into Calcutta.*—The total value of the imports, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, into Calcutta from foreign countries, fell from Rs. 30,78,45,342 in the previous year to Rs. 27,44,43,275, or by 10.8 per cent. The decrease occurred both under merchandise (Rs. 2,58,67,325) and treasure (Rs. 75,34,742), the increase of Rs. 9,51,05,314 under dutiable goods being due merely to transfers. The total values of the principal articles of import in the past two years are shown below :—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	... ..	15,22,02,091	14,47,35,956
Twist and yarn	... ..	93,64,054	74,54,630
Metals	... ..	2,60,32,750	2,08,58,890
Mineral oil	... ..	1,85,27,067	1,00,01,981
Machinery (excluding those for railway)	... ..	99,95,554	95,18,775
Woollen goods	... ..	74,67,299	72,35,464
Salt	... ..	64,81,009	67,94,392
Liquors	... ..	46,49,907	49,23,576
Sugar	... ..	44,97,085	54,50,009
Hardware and cutlery	... ..	36,00,437	39,59,682

There was a marked falling off in the quantity of cotton goods and twist and yarn, owing to excessive imports in the previous year, fluctuations in exchange, general depression of trade in England, the competition of Bombay and Japan yarns, and the re-imposition of import duties, and the value of the goods imported declined by 5·8 per cent. The decrease of 19·8 per cent. in the total value of metals is attributed mainly to a fall of 96·9 per cent. in the receipts of unwrought copper. The trade in mineral oil underwent a remarkable decline (48 per cent.) on account of a great reduction in the imports of American oil, large stocks of which had accumulated at the close of the previous year. The imports of Russian oil from Batoum were slightly less than in 1893-94 and a little more than half of the amount imported in 1892-93. Machinery and mill work fell off by 5 per cent., while railway plant and rolling-stock rose by 50 per cent. Woollen goods show a decrease on the whole of 3 per cent., though the imports of shawls rose 27 per cent. The salt trade improved by 13·4 per cent. in comparison with 1893-94, and godowns had to be taken at the Kidderpore Dock in order to supplement the deficient storage room in the bonded warehouses at Sulkoea. Ale, beer and porter increased by 8 per cent., while the imports of whisky rose by 13 per cent., a large proportion being of inferior quality. The decline of 8 per cent. in the trade in wines and liqueurs occurred under the heads of champagne, claret, port and sherry. The sugar trade improved by 29 per cent., in comparison with the previous year, owing to larger receipts from Germany, Mauritius, and Java, against decreases from Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements. A rise of 10 per cent. occurred in the trade in hardware and cutlery, the principal increase being contributed by the United Kingdom, where the low value of iron is said to have enabled the manufacturers to reduce their prices. Amongst other articles of import, large decreases occurred in apparel (9 per cent.), umbrellas (38 per cent.), and agricultural implements (27 per cent.), while spices and provisions showed improvements of 29 and 8 per cent. respectively. The trade in English matches is said to be nearly extinct; and Swedish matches, shipped through Belgium and Germany, are beginning to lose ground through the competition of Japanese matches, which have more than trebled their imports during the past year and are now found in all the bazars.

9. *Calcutta exports.*—The total value of exports from Calcutta to foreign countries, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, rose from Rs. 41,27,17,019 in 1893-94 to Rs. 45,80,59,114, showing an improvement of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores, or 10·9 per cent. The following statement compares the value of the trade in the principal exports in the past two years:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	...	7,92,97,248	9,89,89,311
„ gunny bags	...	2,82,27,268	3,13,00,321
Opium	...	4,84,06,059	5,29,68,740
Tea	...	6,22,28,418	7,11,57,590
Oil-seeds	...	4,68,36,289	3,50,31,068
Rice	...	3,09,76,521	3,67,87,929
Indigo	...	2,86,83,810	3,47,75,823
Hides and skins	...	2,43,60,735	2,72,63,795
Wheat	...	42,69,510	8,51,526
Raw cotton	...	76,30,439	43,15,840
Lac	...	95,21,007	1,39,57,708
Silk, raw	...	67,70,385	48,24,330

The decrease of 16 per cent. in the exports of raw jute in 1893-94 has been followed by an increase of 52 per cent. in the year under report. The shipments were the highest on record, the quality is said to have been good, and the entire export was taken up by the spinners. The improvement of 8 per cent. in the export of gunny bags was due to larger supplies being taken by the United Kingdom, United States, and Austria, against decreased shipments to Egypt, China, and the Straits Settlements. The increased value of the exports of opium was accompanied by a reduction of 8 per cent. in the quantity offered for sale. The exports of tea show an advance of 1·5 per cent., and are the highest yet recorded. The actual outturn of the crop was nearly three million pounds less than was originally estimated, and the average price in Calcutta stood at 9 annas and 3 pies per pound, against 8 annas and 2 pies in

1893-94. The exports of Indian tea to Australia have fallen off by $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, while the Ceylon exports to the same country show a slight increase. On the other hand, the exports to the United States nearly doubled, and those to Canada nearly trebled, while the demand from Turkey in Asia and Persia also increased. A substantial rise took place in the exports to London, and concurrently with this stocks in the home market had been reduced at the close of 1894, and the imports from China showed a decline of 21 per cent. Among oil-seeds, linseed, the principal article, exhibited a decrease of 18 per cent., in comparison with 1893-94, owing to smaller exports to the United Kingdom, Holland, and France, against larger shipments to Germany and the United States. The demand of the United Kingdom was supplied from other sources, while the decreased demand of France and Holland was due to the good crop in Europe. Poppy, rape and til, which are the other seeds exported, fell off. The exports of rice advanced by 22 per cent. owing to the good crop and the lower prices prevailing during the year. Ceylon, which is the principal market for Bengal rice, took only 11 per cent. more than in 1893-94, while the export to the United Kingdom, the next large consumer of rice, increased by 53 per cent. The outturn of indigo during 1894 was greatly in excess of that of the previous year, and the exports rose by 40 per cent. Everywhere shipments were large, and the American demand rose by more than 100 per cent. Exports of raw hides increased by 12 per cent., and there were larger shipments to France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, against decreases to the United Kingdom and Austria. The exports of wheat declined by 77 per cent., and not a single shipment was made to Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland. Prices in the United Kingdom fell to the lowest level on record, and this cause has stopped on the Indian wheat trade. The exports of both raw cotton and raw silk fell off considerably, while lac improved by 39 per cent. in comparison with 1893-94. The crop was good, and the higher prices ruling in the market are said to have led to the opening up of new sources of supply.

10. *Subordinate ports.*—Chittagong shows a marked advance in the foreign trade, the total value of which increased from 90 lakhs in 1893-94 to more than a crore, or by 19 per cent. The import trade increased by 14 per cent., but the increase, as in the previous year, was due entirely to the requirements of the Assam-Bengal Railway. No kerosine oil was received in the port during the year under report, and the import of salt also fell off considerably, while there was a rise in the export of raw jute and rice. In the coasting trade imports improved owing to larger shipments of wooden sleepers for the railway above referred to, and of raw jute from Narayanganj, coal, teak, seeds grain, raw tobacco and sugar, while larger shipments of rice, jute, and tea affected the exports favourably. There were no imports or exports of treasure. The amount of customs duty collected during the year stood at Rs. 6,86,331, against Rs. 6,86,761 in 1893-94. The total value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, at the Orissa ports, as compared with 1893-94, rose at Balasore from Rs. 86,72,300 to Rs. 94,48,136, and at Puri from Rs. 2,84,292 to Rs. 3,73,238, while at Cuttack the value fell from Rs. 24,94,178 to Rs. 21,52,418. As usual, there was no foreign import trade at Puri and Balasore, while at Cuttack the trade declined both in imports and exports. The export of rice and paddy from Orissa declined at Balasore by Rs. 4,16,274 owing to the Mauritius demand falling off and ships not being available at reasonable rates. At the same time a good harvest in Khurda enabled Puri to increase its export of rice from Rs. 2,84,272 to Rs. 3,44,493, the bulk of which went to Mauritius, while the usual exports to Ceylon underwent a substantial decline. The coasting trade at Balasore advanced from Rs. 79,61,279 in the previous year to Rs. 91,53,469, at Cuttack from Rs. 87,117 to Rs. 1,32,111, and at Puri from Rs. 20 to Rs. 28,745. The total trade of Narayanganj, which is entirely carried on with the coast ports, dwindled from Rs. 72,49,960 to Rs. 67,14,087. The decrease occurred both in the import of kerosine oil and salt and in the export of rice and paddy. The customs duty on salt, which is the only duty-paying article imported into the port, fell from Rs. 2,04,856 in 1893-94 to Rs. 72,022, or 64 per cent. Salt is usually imported from Chittagong under bond, but as the price of salt ruled high at the latter port, salt was imported from Calcutta by rail and river. The supplies of kerosine oil received in 1893-94 were more than sufficient for all demands during the year, and no fresh oil was imported.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to the Board of Revenue for their supervision of the Customs Department during the year, to Mr. Marriott for the diagrams referred to in paragraph 1, and to Mr. Skrine for the full and interesting report submitted by him. The names of the officers who are favourably noticed by the Board, with the remarks recorded, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE STATISTICAL INFORMATION FURNISHED
BY THE BOARD OF REVENUE REGARDING THE STAMP
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE—No. 487T,—F.

Darjeeling, the 19th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A memorandum, No. 741B., dated the 14th August 1895, from the Board of Revenue submitting statistical information regarding the Stamp Department for the year 1894-95.

The receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1894-95 under both the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870 were Rs. 1,66,94,504, Rs. 7,04,153, and Rs. 1,59,90,351, respectively, against Rs. 1,59,76,145, Rs. 6,71,859, and Rs. 1,53,04,286 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts occurred in both classes of stamps—judicial and non-judicial. The following table exhibits the receipts from both classes for the last ten years, with the charges and the net revenue. With the exception of a slight decline under the head of judicial stamps in 1888-89, the growth of the stamp revenue has been continuous, the net average annual increase amounting to Rs. 3,73,182:—

YEAR.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Total.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Increase in net revenue as compared with the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	90,92,790	26,76,278	1,17,69,068	6,26,349	1,11,42,719	...
1886-87	99,40,750	34,72,802	1,34,13,552	6,10,303	1,28,03,249	2,20,531
1887-88	1,02,04,782	35,51,253	1,37,56,035	6,16,077	1,31,39,958	3,36,709
1888-89	1,00,89,114	37,50,971	1,38,40,085	6,15,703	1,32,24,382	28,424
1889-90	1,03,49,631	38,88,048	1,42,37,679	6,31,144	1,36,06,535	3,82,153
1890-91	1,01,88,707	41,17,887	1,43,06,594	6,12,732	1,36,93,862	80,327
1891-92	1,09,80,619	41,40,942	1,51,21,561	5,82,692	1,45,38,869	8,45,007
1892-93	1,11,93,557	43,51,104	1,55,44,661	6,54,907	1,48,89,754	3,50,885
1893-94	1,14,99,551	44,77,204	1,59,76,755	6,71,859	1,53,04,896	4,17,142
1894-95	1,21,60,455	48,33,549	1,69,94,004	7,04,153	1,62,89,851	6,84,955
Average of 1885-86 to 1894-95	1,06,96,085	39,80,993	1,46,77,078	6,33,085	1,40,43,993	3,73,182

2. According to the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, which will have to be reconciled with the final figures compiled by the Accountant-General, judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 5,87,122, against Rs. 2,98,523 in 1893-94, the improvement being contributed by all classes of stamps, viz., adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps and stamps for copies.

The largest increases occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 1,88,584), Mymensingh (Rs. 83,137), Rajshahi (Rs. 74,748), Tippera (Rs. 58,555), Dacca (Rs. 52,472), Noakhali (Rs. 51,332), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 35,055), Backergunge (Rs. 30,956), and 24 Parganas (Rs. 30,472).

3. The increase of Rs. 59,203 in the sales of non-judicial stamps was shared by all classes of stamps, except foreign bill, hundi, and notarial stamps. The most marked improvement (Rs. 27,391) occurred in the case of impressed sheets, which are the most important of non-judicial stamps. Twenty-six districts participated in this improvement, the largest increase being observed in Bhagalpur (Rs. 24,486), where it is attributed to the renewal of bonds in respect of the heavy liabilities of the Baneli Estate. Impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, show an increase of Rs. 10,773; share transfer stamps, Rs. 23,414; Advocate, Vakil, and Attorney stamps, Rs. 7,500; impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, &c., Rs. 5,568; and receipt stamps, Rs. 7,927. On the other hand, hundi stamps show a decrease of Rs. 18,499; foreign bill stamps, Rs. 4,670; and notarial stamps, Rs. 201. The causes that affected the sales of different kinds of stamps in different districts are given in the Board's memorandum, and need not be repeated here. The receipts from hundi stamps, which had shown a steady improvement in the previous four years, fell off suddenly during the year by Rs. 18,449, more than one-third of the decrease taking place in Dacca, where the failure of some jute and money-lending firms is said to have discredited hundis as a means of contracting loans. In other districts it is said the use of hundis for remittance has decreased because people prefer to send money by postal orders and bills payable on demand. These causes, however, which have been in operation for some years past, fail to account sufficiently for the sudden fall in the use of hundi stamps. The increase in the sale of receipt stamps is smaller than in the previous year, and twelve districts show a falling off, which is attributed to ordinary fluctuations.

4. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by the Civil and Revenue Courts was 4,581 against 4,375 in 1893-94, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 39,803 as compared with Rs. 37,897. Prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the Act were instituted in 1,186 cases, against 710 in the previous year, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the local officers will not relax their efforts in this direction. The fines imposed on the offenders amounted to Rs. 8,371, against Rs. 5,145, the amount of rewards paid to informers being Rs. 2,226 in 21 districts, against Rs. 1,455 in 14 districts in the previous year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM FOR APPLICATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
TRAMWAYS IN BENGAL.

No. 7051R.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

Dated Darjeeling, the 17th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION.—Much inconvenience having hitherto been felt through the want of a suitable form for the submission of applications for concessions in connection with tramways in Bengal, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with a view to ensure uniformity of practice, to issue the attached memorandum for the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of tramways and to order the adoption of the form X referred to therein for the submission of all applications for tramway concessions in Bengal.

2. Applications in the prescribed form should be submitted to the Local Government through the Commissioner in whose Division the proposed tramway will run.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution and the memorandum and form attached thereto be communicated to the Municipal Department of this Government and to all Commissioners of Divisions, Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, Inspectors of Works, Central and Eastern Circles and Bihar Division, and Executive Engineers, 1st and 2nd Calcutta and Calcutta Workshops Divisions.

Ordered also that this Resolution and the memorandum and form attached thereto, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Documents accompanying:

Memorandum for the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of tramways in Bengal, with form and appendix attached.

MEMORANDUM

For the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of Tramways in Bengal.

1. All applications for leave to construct a tramway in any part of Bengal are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.
2. All such applications shall be printed and shall be drawn up, as far as may be, in Form X attached hereto, and shall specify—
 - (a) the Company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share;
 - (b) all the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns and villages from, through, into, or near which the tramway is intended to be constructed, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment;
 - (c) the length so far as known of the proposed tramway;
 - (d) the gauge, the weight of rails, &c.;
 - (e) the motive power to be employed;
 - (f) the maximum tolls, rates, and fares proposed to be charged on the projected tramway;
 - (g) the proposals for working the tramway when constructed; and if any agreement is under contemplation, or has been provisionally arranged with any existing Railway or Tramway Administration under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working by such Administration, the exact nature and terms of such agreement;
 - (h) any further information that may be required to enable Government to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.
3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map drawn to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed tramway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, and also by an estimate of the works proposed.
4. If the Local Government approves of the proposed tramway, provisional sanction will be given to the project, whereupon the applicants will proceed to prepare the usual surveys, maps, plans, &c., in accordance with the rules which apply to railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, on payment, and to enter into the necessary agreements with the local authorities.
5. When ready, the plans and agreements should be deposited with the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department accompanied by an application drawn up under clauses 3 and 4 of the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883, for an order authorizing the construction of the proposed tramway.
6. The Local Government in the Public Works Department will then draft the required order in consultation with the applicants and with the local authorities, and will submit the draft order to the Government of India for formal approval. When this approval is received, the order will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and communicated to the applicants and local authorities, thus empowering them to proceed with the construction of the tramway.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DARJEELING,

The 17th September 1895.

FORM X.

To accompany all applications for leave to construct a tramway in Bengal.

No.	Nature of particulars to be specified.	PARTICULARS.
1	2	3
1	The name of the Company, person, or persons by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share.	
2	The termini, together with the names of all the principal towns and villages from, in, through, or into, or near which the tramway is intended to be constructed.	*
3	The length as far as known of the proposed tramway.	
4	The gauge proposed and weight of rails, &c.	
5	The motive power to be employed.	
6	The maximum tolls, rates and fares intended to be charged on the proposed tramway.	†
7	Details of any agreement which may have been provisionally arranged, or which it is desired to enter into—(i) with the local authorities in connection with the construction of the tramway and (ii) with any Railway or Tramway Company for the working of it.	‡
8	Any further information that may be required to enable the Local Government to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.	

* Reference to an Appendix (*vide* Appendix A) may be here given, if necessary.

† Ditto ditto (ditto B) ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto ditto (ditto C) ditto ditto.

APPENDIX.

Alignment of proposed tramway.

Termini of main line of proposed tramway _____ and _____

Branches— { (1) From _____ on the main line to _____
(2) From _____ on the main line to _____

Principal villages and towns and the districts through which the projected tramway will pass—

		Villages and Towns.	Districts.
		1	2
Main line	...		
Branch No. 1	...		
Branch No. 2	...		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895. 1969

APPENDIX B.

Schedule of maximum and minimum rates and fares intended to be charged on the proposed tramway.

					Maximum pies per mile.	Minimum pies per mile.
Passenger fares—						
1st class	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2nd class	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3rd or lowest class	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					Maximum pies per maund per mile.	Minimum pies per maund per mile.
Luggage	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					Maximum pies per mile.	Minimum pies per mile.
Carriages—						
Single carriages	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					Maximum pies per truck.	Minimum pies per truck.
Two or more carriages on one truck	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					Maximum pies per mile.	Minimum pies per mile.
Horses—						
Single horse	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					Maximum pies per 50 miles or portion thereof.	Minimum pies per 50 miles or portion thereof.
Dogs—						
Each	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					First 100 miles.	Every additional 100 miles.
					Annas.	Annas.
Parcels—						
Not exceeding 5 seers or 1 cubic foot	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
" " 10 " 2 cubic feet	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
" " 20 " 4 "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
" " 30 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
" " 40 " 8 "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
For every additional 10 seers or 2 cubic feet, or portion of 10 seers or 2 cubic feet	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					Maximum pies per maund per mile.	Minimum pies per maund per mile.
Goods rates—						
5th class	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4th "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3rd "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2nd "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1st "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Coal, edible grain, and other low-priced staples to be carried at special rates	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

APPENDIX C.

Working of proposed tramway.

No agreement has yet been arranged with any existing Tramway or Railway Administration under which the projected tramway is to be worked, but when completed it is proposed to offer the working to the _____ Company on the following terms:—

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii), &c. _____

OR

It has been provisionally arranged with the _____ Company to
work the projected tramway when completed on the following terms :—

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii), &c. _____

**RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG
FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.**

No. 1921 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 21st September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1894-95.

Financial.

The financial position of the Chittagong Port Fund, on the 31st March 1895, is shown in the following statement:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3
Opening balance of the year	...	Rs. A. P. 38,223 12 11	Rs. A. P. 7,341 11 3½
Receipts during the year	...	77,584 1 4	16,599 0 0
Total	...	1,15,807 14 8	23,940 11 3½
Expenditure during the year	...	60,516 3 8	9,050 6 5
Balance at the close of the year	...	55,291 10 7	14,890 4 10½
Total	...	1,15,807 14 8	23,940 11 3½

2. The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

Shipping.

		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports	{ Entered { Cleared ...	26 27	39,926 41,028	17 15	30,272 28,694	22 20	50,861 20,697
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports	{ Entered { Cleared ...	11 2	1,824 187	17 ...	2,572 ...	7 ...	1,205 ...
Vessels trading with home ports	{ Entered { Cleared ...	734 762	211,362 213,357	626 617	202,030 208,885	595 566	210,834 219,942

In paragraph 7 of the report under review, the number of European vessels which cleared for foreign ports during the year 1894-95 is stated to be 22, and that of British Indian 1, the total number sailing for foreign ports being thus given as 23. From the statement given in paragraph 11 of the report, it appears that this total includes three vessels which sailed for ports situated in the island of Ceylon: but those ports come under the category of home ports and not of foreign ports, under the provisions of Act I of 1859. The figures in the table above have been corrected accordingly.

3. The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 1,07,31,946, of which Rs. 27,62,362 is under imports. There is an increase in the value of this trade of Rs. 17,16,949, as compared with that of the previous year.

Foreign trade.
4. In the coasting trade both the exports and imports increased. The total trade was valued at Rs. 1,63,35,492 against Rs. 1,47,73,960 of last year, the increase amounting to Rs. 15,61,532. The principal items of increase are "Treasure" and "Railway materials," probably required for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and "Grain—Paddy," "Rice" and "Tea."

Coasting trade.
5. The principal articles of trade are exhibited in the following statement:—

		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Exports	Jute	...	Tons 33,762		37,395
	Rice	...	" 8,455		37,335
	Tea	...	lbs 11,10,426		10,75,948
Imports	Salt	...	lbs 13,301		10,142
	Oil	...	Gals. 12,18,725		2,517
	Piece goods	...	Pieces 160		621
		...	lbs 423		.....
		...	Yds. 24,59,289		1,15,88,968

6. The appliances of the port and the light-houses at Norman's Point and Kutubdea are reported to have been kept in good order during the year.

Port appliances.
7. The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 15,125, whilst the expenditure on maintaining that vessel, exclusive of Rs. 16,294 for interest and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 17,411. The net loss therefore was Rs. 2,286 against Rs. 8,495 in 1893-94. There was, however, a set-off to the extent of Rs. 5,000, being the estimated value of services performed for the port, for which no charge was made. Apparently the *Gekko* has now secured the whole of the towing work done in the Port.

Earnings and expenditure of the *Gekko*.
8. The health of the shipping was good compared with that of the previous year. Twenty-five seamen were admitted into the hospital against 30 in the year before. Of this number, two were relieved, and 23 were discharged as cured.

Health of the shipping.
9. The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

		1893-94.			1894-95.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance of the year	...	3,962	7	6½	7,341	11	3½
Receipts during the year	...	14,842	11	3	16,599	0	0
Total	...	18,805	2	9½	23,940	11	3½
Expenditure during the year	...	11,463	7	6	9,050	6	5
Balance at the close of the year	...	7,341	11	3½	14,890	4	10½
Total	...	18,805	2	9½	23,940	11	3½

The working of the Pilot Service is stated to have been satisfactory. There were two slight accidents to ships under pilotage charge, but the pilots were not to blame for them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 23rd September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Burdwan 5.93. Weather seasonable. Good rain in Sadar and Raniganj and parts of Kalna has improved prospects of *aman* rice. Very little rain in Katwa. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 6.59. This heavy rain is expected to do a deal of good to the standing crops and help to prepare lands for the cold-weather crops. Water and fodder abundant. Rice selling from 14 seers per rupee at Ghatal to 24 seers per rupee at Contai.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.21. Weather hot. Prospects of *aman* somewhat improved by rainfall within the week. Transplantation completed. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar 12 to 14 0
Barasat 15 0
Basirhat 17 7
Diamond Harbour 18 0
			} per rupee.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall 1.69. Weather hot and cloudy. The recent rain has done much good to *aman* rice. Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice and jute going on. *Kalai* is being sown in some places. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 4.92, Bagerhat 5.39, Satkhira 4.50. Weather hot and for a few days cloudy. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. The grain in the ear of the *aus* is not full. Transplantation of *aman* still going on in Satkhira. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar 16 to 21
Bagerhat 19½
Satkhira 15
		} per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2.57. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1.14. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute going on. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease prevalent in some parts of the Nilphamari subdivision.

Pabna.—Rainfall 1.80. Weather cloudy and rainy. Rivers falling. Prospects of crops good. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers per rupee and at Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee. Jute at Sirajganj selling from Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 5-6 per maund.

Dacca.—Rainfall 2.27. Weather hot with rain at intervals. Harvesting of jute nearly completed. Prospects of *aman* favourable. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1.63. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* completed. Outturn estimated at 10 annas. Transplantation of *aman* still continues. Prospects generally fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 5.41. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested. Prospects of paddy favourable. More rain wanted for the paddy crop in the Barh subdivision. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.55. General rain has benefited rice crops greatly. *Bhadoi* harvest over. Common rice continues selling below average at 16 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 6.00. *Bhadoi* harvested. Prospects of *aghani* good.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.65, Samastipur 1.69, Madhubani 2.95. Harvesting of *marua* and *makai* in progress. Common rice selling from 18 to 19½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.48. Approach of the cold weather is being felt and morning is becoming cooler. Wind at times westerly. *Kurthi* and autumn indigo are being sown. Reaping of *bhadoi* almost completed with more than average outturn. Prospects of paddy as yet favourable. Common rice sells at 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895. 1975

Purnea.—Rainfall 2·08. Transplantation of *aghani* finished. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute are being out with fair outturn. Cattle-disease at Sadar and Gondwara outpost. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 25 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 6·37. Weather seasonable. *Beali* being harvested. *Sarad* doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	21 0	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	23 5
Kendrapara	...	...	...	26 4
Banki	...	...	...	25 0

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·75, Giridi 3·95. Ample rain has fallen all over the district. Prospects of rice crops immensely improved. *Bhadoi* crops being reaped with good results everywhere. Ploughing for winter crops continues. Fodder abundant. Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and Giridi 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week, the falls being heavy in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. The winter rice crop has been generally benefited by the rain. The prospects in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, though still bad, have somewhat improved. The rain has also helped the preparation of lands for the cold-weather crops. *Aus* rice and jute are still being out, and the harvesting of the *bhadoi* crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur is in progress. Sugarcane is generally doing well. No cattle-disease is reported except from Rangpur and Purnea. The price of common rice is steady, but in some districts there has been a fall owing to the harvesting of the *aus* crop.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 24th September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	18 0	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 8	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...
	2 Birbhum	15 12	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	12 0	19 8	19 8	14 4	...	...	...
	3 Bankura	15 8	15 8	13 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 0	20 0	17 8	16 8	...	...	...
	4 Midnapore	15 0	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	17 0	17 5	14 11	...	...	...
	5 Hooghly	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...
	6 Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 6	13 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7 24-Parganae	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...
	8 Calcutta	12 1	12 4	13 5	16 0	16 6	20 0	7 12	8 0	7 9	11 6	11 13	10 0	17 4	17 13	17 7
	9 Nadia	15 8	16 0	15 0	24 8	24 7	20 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	13 5	15 8	11 0	...	...	...
	10 Murshidabad	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...
	11 Jessore	12 8	13 0	12 0	13 4	16 0	...	12 8	13 0	9 8	20 0	17 12	14 0	...	...	...
	12 Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13 Rajshahi	18 0	17 4	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	10 2	15 0	14 10	11 4	...	...	...
	14 Dinajpur	15 0	15 0	14 6	15 10	16 0	...	10 14	9 0	9 9	15 8	15 8	11 7	...	...	...
	15 Jalpaiguri	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
	16 Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...
	17 Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	7 0	8 0	13 8	13 13	10 0	...	...	...
	18 Bogra	17 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
DACC DIVISION.	19 Pabna	19 8	20 0	15 12	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
	20 Dacca	18 0	13 0	13 14	...	15 0	...	12 12	12 12	9 8	16 8	16 8	11 8	...	...	...
	21 Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
	22 Faridpur	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 8	18 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...
	23 Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	10 4	16 8	19 8	11 4	...	...	...

* For "common rice," price of ordinary "Khairajali" rice has been shown and not "Pargu" rice as in previous returns.

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers 10 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers.

B At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Oontal 10 seers 8 chitaks, Tamaluk 10 seers 8 chitaks and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.

E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 11½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.

F At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Obetia 11 seers 7 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magrahat 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Baduria 11 seers 8 chitaks.

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 seers, and Ranaghat 10 seers.

I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kandi 11 seers, Jangipur not reported.

ERS OF 80 TOLAH.

MAJRA OR CUMBU.
(*Penthorum hyssopifolium*.)

MAJRA OR RAQL
(*Alouina Coreana*.)

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
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Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000

100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000

100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000

100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000
100	000	000	000	000	000	000

KANO NI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, GHANA, CHUOLA, KADALA OR BUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding turn.	re- turning turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding turn.	re- turning turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	17	8	16	18	18	...	...	...
...	18	0	18	0	12	...	...	...
...	16	0	16	0	16	...	...	...
...	15	0	16	8	16	...	...	...
...	16	0	16	0	16	...	...	...
...
...	16	0	16	0	16	...	...	...
10	0	10	0	10	5	15	8	15	8	15	8
...	20	0	20	0	19	...	...	...
...	20	0	20	0	17	...	...	...
...	16	0	16	0	16	...	...	...
...	11	8	11	8	11	...	...	...
...	19	8	20	4	18	...	...	...
...	18	0	17	12	14	...	...	...
...	16	0	16	0	14	...	...	...
...	13	0	12	8	11	...	...	...
...	16	0	16	0	16	...	...	...
...	16	8	16	8	18	...	...	...
...	16	8	17	4	14	...	...	...
...	14	0	14	0	14	...	...	...
...	12	8	12	8	12	...	...	...
...	18	8	18	8	10	...	...	...
...	14	0	14	0	18	...	...	...

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1895.

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICT.	Number.												
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cassia Indica.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.																						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																				
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.														
...	15	0	16	0	...	90	0	100	0	...	1	A	10	8	11	7	3	5	0	3	10	0	3	8	0	Burdwan.	1					
...	12	0	12	0	12	0	160	0	160	0	140	0	10	8	11	0	3	10	6	3	10	6	3	10	6	Birbhum.	2					
...	12	0	12	0	11	8	320	0	300	0	320	0	11	2	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	12	0	Bankura.	3					
...	17	0	16	8	17	0	240	0	180	0	150	0	11	0	10	8	10	10	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	Midnapore.	4			
...	11	0	11	0	13	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	0	11	8	10	0	3	12	0	3	9	0	3	12	0	Hooghly.	5			
...	11	0	11	0	12	6	106	0	105	0	105	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	Howrah.	6			
...	14	8	14	7	11	7	91	0	91	6	100	0	11	6	11	7	11	7	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	24-Parganna.	7			
16	6	16	6	17	12	14	8	14	8	19	6	91	6	91	6	85	0	11	8	11	8	11	18	3	9	0	3	9	0	Calcutta.	8			
...	17	8	17	8	17	0	128	0	128	0	128	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	Nadia.	9			
...	18	0	18	0	16	0	190	0	190	0	190	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	7	0	Murshidabad.	10			
...	18	0	16	0	...	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	4	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Jessore.	11		
...	11	0	11	0	11	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	12	9	12	9	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Khulna.	12			
...	19	11	19	15	17	10	240	0	240	0	240	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	10	8	3	10	8	4	0	0	Rajshahi.	13			
...	13	4	16	0	...	110	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	5	3	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	10	0	10	0	10	0	160	0	160	0	180	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	Jalpaiguri.	15
23	0	23	0	22	0	7	12	7	8	8	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	12	0	Darjeeling.	16
...	10	8	10	0	9	0	60	0	45	0	60	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	3	13	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Rangpur.	17
...	90	0	90	0	90	0	9	12	9	12	9	12	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	Bogra.	18
...	18	0	18	12	17	4	160	0	160	0	200	0	9	12	9	12	9	12	3	8	0	3	9	6	3	7	6	3	7	6	Fabua.	19
...	14	8	14	8	...	115	0	110	0	140	0	10	10	10	10	9	0	3	9	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Dacca.	20	
...	13	0	13	0	13	0	120	0	110	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Mymensingh.	21
...	13	0	13	0	...	160	0	140	0	120	0	9	12	9	12	10	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Faridpur.	22	
...	70	0	70	0	80	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	Backergunge.	23	

J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9 seers 9 chitaka, Narail 9 seers 8 chitaka, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaka.

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.

L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nator 9 seers and Naugon 9½ seers.

M In the Alipur Duar the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram and Nilphamari not reported.

P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

Q In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 10 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirrindia 11 seers, Munshirhat 11 seers.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishorganj 9 seers, Kagrari 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, and Netrokona 10½ seers.

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Dhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																							
Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR OHOLUM. (Borghum Vulgare.)											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
		P. Ob.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ob.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ob.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ob.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ob.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.									
BENGAL—concluded.																									
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tipperra	...	10 0	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	10 10	11 0	10 11	20 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.																									
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 8	18 8	15 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Gaya	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	23 8	22 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	8 12	17 0	17 0	13 4	17 4	20 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
	29	Shahabad	...	18 0	18 0	14 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	16 0	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31	Champaran	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	29 4	27 8	18 0	8 8	8 2	8 8	17 8	17 2	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 14	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	...	13 0	15 0	13 10	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 14	10 8	10 8	10 0	18 8	18 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	15 8	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	24 11	26 0	16 12	12 0	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	16 6	16 6	13 14	...	...	...	22 11	23 15	17 10	13 14	13 14	10 11	18 15	17 10	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	...	11 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	11 8	18 0	17 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																									
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	11 18	11 18	18 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 14	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	Puri	...	10 8	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	9 8	23 0	23 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																									
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	10 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	13 4	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	15 8	13 8	12 14	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	16 14	9 0	9 9	11 4	12 15	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	13 4	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	11 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46	Singbhum	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 13 chitake and Chandpur 9 seers.
 V At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
 W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bath 11½ seers, Bihar 10½ seers, and Dinapore not reported.
 X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahannabad 10 seers, Nawada 9 seers, and Aurangabad 10½ seers.
 Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Samaram 10½ seers, and Bahbhan 9½ seers.
 Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 14 chitake and Gopalganj (Mirganj) not reported.
 a At Bettiah the retail prices of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
 b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
 c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10 seers and Samastipur not reported.

CALCUTTA

The 24th September 1895.

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (Setaria italica.)	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAT OR SUNAGA. (Cicer arietinum.)
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Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- turn of last year.
-----------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	...	...	...	13	5	13	5	12	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	0	11	14	11	8	...	...

25	0	18	0	24	0	21	0	20	8	22	0
16	4	16	4	14	4	18	4	18	4	19	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	16	0
17	0	16	0	18	0	19	8	18	8	19	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	19	12	17	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	17	0	17	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	16	8	16	8

13	8	13	8	12	9	20	8	21	0	18	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	20	8	17	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	15	0
16	0	16	0	13	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	14	0

...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	15	2	12	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	12	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	16	0	16	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	7	11	0

...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	15	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	8	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	14	10	14	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	0	17	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0

BEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhodesum</i> .)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eriosema Ceylanicum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

Ch. 3.	Ch. 3.	Ch. 3.	Ch. 3.	Ch. 3.	Ch. 3.
...
...
...

...	...	...	29 0	28 0	...
...	...	...	25 4	24 0	22 8
...
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	20 0
...	...	...	30 0	26 8	22 0
...	...	...	27 8	...	21 0
...	...	...	30 0	25 0	32 4

...
...
...
20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
...

...
...
...

...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0
...	...	...	new	...	...
...	...	...	27 0	16 14	...
...
...

Collection Bazaars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1895—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zae Mays.)															ARHAR OR TURU, CADIAN PEA. (Onjans indous.)															FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.															DISTRICTS.			Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	

d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bogusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10½ seers.
e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers, Madhubani 9½ seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
f In the Kishanpur and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Godda 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, Rajmahal 9 seers, Deoghur and Jamtara not reported.
h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
j At Giridi the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

O. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and S

Number.	MARKS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 5 0	3 4 0	2 15 6	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	4 0 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 2 0	5 5 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 8 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	2 4 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	3 8 0
4	Narayanganj [*]	3 0 0	4 4 0	...	2 0 0	3 12 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 14 0
6	Patna ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 0 0	2 2 6	2 8 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0									
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 14 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	2 12 0
9	Puri ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	4 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0

^{*} Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND					
JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhroides</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
3 5 02	4 02	2 02	11 02	12 02	5 0
...
...
...
...
...
1 9 01	10 0	...	...	...	...
...
...
...

OF 40 SEERS.

NARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Kleinsino Corocana.</i>)			KANONI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	4 0 04	0 03	14 0
...
...
...
...
...
1 5 61	6 6	...	1 9 02	3 01	10 0
...
...
...

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 15th September 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Oicer Arictium.</i>)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays.</i>)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus.</i>)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 4 0	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
2 4 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Sirajganj.
2 9 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
...	2 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	0 6 0	0 5 0	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	Narayanganj.
3 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
1 14 0	1 14 6	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
Biri or kalai. 2 10 0	2 10 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	2 2 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
Chhola. 2 10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
Biri or kalai. 2 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 10 0	2 10 0	3 9 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	Puri.

O. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of Sept. 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.
				Sunday, 18th.	Monday, 19th.	Tuesday, 17th.	Wednesday, 16th.	Thursday, 15th.	Friday, 20th.	Saturday, 21st.							
BENGAL—continued.	Bhagalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura	0'08	4'25	0'35	3	4'69	1'31	9'38	7'83	40'44	41'78
		Bangan (Sy. Sabad).	...	...	...	0'14	...	1'87	1'05	3	3'06	1'02	6'39	?	41'14	?
		Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	0'12	2'25	1'28	3	3'85	1'30	9'68	7'05	42'34	41'88
		Pratapganj ...	0'05	...	...	...	0'15	0'32	1'05	3	2'77	?	9'37	?	51'12	?
		Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	0'01	0'54	2'44	0'49	3	3'43	1'09	5'05	5'86	37'76	39'76
		Banka ...	...	...	...	0'18	1'21	0'45	0'40	4	2'24	0'58	5'44	5'48	24'02	30'91
		Chhagan ...	...	...	...	0'06	1'73	2'03	2'49	3	6'95	?	10'22	?	40'87	?
		Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	0'72	0'65	...	3	1'37	?	8'55	?	?	?
		Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	0'35	0'49	0'43	3	1'38	2'38	6'07	10'06	63'25	67'63
		Araria ...	...	...	...	...	0'26	0'47	1'25	3	1'99	1'70	11'54	8'44	70'95	69'94
Orissa.	Orissa.	Purnea ...	Kishanganj	0'20	0'81	1'20	3	2'08	1'74	5'46	11'12	40'80	57'22
		Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'40	1	2'40	?	?	?	?	?
		Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Korbaganj ...	...	...	...	...	0'25	0'70	1'88	3	2'63	?	12'80	?	64'04	?
		Kallaganj ...	0'05	...	...	...	0'33	...	...	2	0'85	?	7'41	?	75'59	?
		Malda ...	...	...	...	...	0'78	0'24	0'12	3	1'14	1'89	2'75	8'46	34'86	46'57
		Channahal ...	0'05	...	...	...	0'07	0'43	0'23	3	1'38	1'43	2'08	8'09	31'78	53'56
		Gajal ...	...	...	...	...	0'45	0'35	0'50	4	1'88	?	3'72	?	33'73	?
		Sibganj ...	...	0'49	...	...	0'19	1'32	1'10	4	3'09	?	5'01	?	28'49	?
		Sonthal Paraganza.	Rajmahal	0'59	0'73	...	2	1'30	1'02	2'38	0'38	24'84	40'06
Orissa.	Orissa.	Godda ...	...	...	...	...	0'47	0'80	0'46	3	2'13	1'97	3'01	7'01	25'72	41'16
		Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	0'21	1'03	1'71	1'21	4	4'70	3'10	8'38	9'71	41'68
		Naya Dumka ...	...	...	...	...	2'10	0'72	0'13	3	2'95	2'30	7'54	8'19	35'74	40'21
		Deoghur ...	...	...	...	0'28	1'40	1'07	0'15	4	2'98	1'49	3'70	6'23	28'34	44'03
		Janitara ...	...	...	...	...	0'36	0'37	0'02	2	1'25	1'83	?	5'50	?	44'43
		Balaboda ...	...	...	...	0'55	2'40	5'00	0'02	2	2'80	?	?	?	?	?
		Nunihal ...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	0'30	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Assenboni ...	...	...	...	1'35	0'76	0'36	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Katikund ...	...	0'02	...	0'20	2'02	0'75	0'21	4	3'20	?	7'33	?	?	?
		Madhapur ...	...	0'12	...	...	2'21	0'70	0'01	3	3'14	?	4'39	?	37'37	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Barwan ...	...	...	0'41	1'47	0'21	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Barath ...	...	...	...	...	2'10	0'26	0'02	2	2'38	?	5'72	?	?	?
		Barkupe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	1'18	2'00	0'80	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	1'04	2'25	1'20	3	5'15	?	9'80	?	?	?
		Bahua ...	0'01	...	...	...	1'51	1'85	0'23	3	3'58	?	5'72	?	?	?
		Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	1'00	1'70	1'10	3	3'80	?	5'10	?	?	?
		Chandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Jagatsingpur ...	0'00	...	...	1'42	...	0'63	...	...	...	2'33	?	6'84	?	38'99
		Banki ...	0'41	...	0'03	1'05	1'81	0'18	...	...	...	2'55	?	7'71	?	42'30
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	0'17	0'06	0'09	3'85	1'25	0'35	Nil	5	6'37	2'73	6'30	8'24	61'00	47'26
		False Point ...	...	...	...	0'04	1'32	0'02	Nil	2	1'04	2'43	1'00	8'57	24'11	47'70
		Kendrapara ...	0'01	...	0'53	0'73	2'31	0'05	...	4	5'02	2'02	7'13	8'02	167'73	42'81	
		Jajpur ...	...	...	0'02	0'35	1'20	0'00	...	3	2'17	2'07	3'04	7'56	63'08	54'84
		Dharmasala ...	...	...	0'08	2'15	0'06	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Gaipore ...	...	...	...	1'75	3'85	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Atthapada ...	...	...	0'04	0'13	1'02	0'90	...	3	2'98	?	3'67	?	40'05	?
		Chandbali ...	0'06	...	...	0'02	2'30	...	...	2	3'50	3'06	5'40	7'70	41'19	41'38
		Bladrak ...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	0'55	2	1'55	3'10	4'47	8'15	40'06	41'32
Orissa.	Orissa.	Sore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'01	8'05	?	41'32	?
		Balasore ...	...	0'06	...	0'10	2'08	0'45	0'46	4	3'15	2'45	6'35	7'84	46'00	40'24
		Jollasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'23	8'00	?	44'08	?
		Baripada ...	...	...	0'07	1'09	0'78	0'31	...	4	3'45	3'03	6'11	8'17	57'10	45'80
		Puri	0'02	...	0'00	2'32	2'26	2'54	...	4	11'04	2'26	12'09	7'46	161'04	36'83
		Khurda ...	...	0'03	2'05	4'00	0'14	...	...	...	...	2'07	8'35	?	60'32	?
		Bhanpur ...	0'05	...	0'73	2'30	2'00	...	...	...	...	2'04	7'25	?	38'34	?
		Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Jatpara ...	...	...	0'25	3'48	2'00	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Pipli ...	0'15	...	0'04	2'33	2'40	0'27	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Nayagarh ...	...	0'43	0'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Ranpur ...	...	0'38	0'06	1'05	6'06	0'07	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Kurmala ...	0'50	...	0'39	3'10	5'10	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Hamirbagh ...	...	...	...	0'20	2'56	1'23	0'02	3	3'05	1'04	6'10	6'60	32'57	41'35
		Hamirbagh (Giridih).	...	...	...	...	2'06	3'10	...	3	6'06	1'44	6'42	6'21	38'00	41'53
		Semtagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'87	6'01	?	40'24	?
		Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'27	6'70	?	43'17	?
		Jhumsa Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	5'80	?	50'38	?
		Barhi ...	...	...	...	0'14	1'01	1'06	...	3	3'10	?	5'30	?	31'65	?
		Chitra ...	...	...	...	...	1'11	3'71	...	2	4'83	?	6'06	?	41'08	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	2'04	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Rongor ...	...	...	...	...	5'10	0'40	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	2'12	3'06	...	3	4'27	1'38	5'74	7'21	41'10	45'44
		Banchi ...	...	...	...	...	3'45	0'88	...	4	5'35	1'61	6'07	6'75	?	45'08
		Nilli ...	...	...	0'25	0'00	4'10	0'30	...	4	5'35	?	?	?	?	?
		Palakot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Chalapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	0'06	3'08	...	1	3'10	1'06	3'46	5'71	26'56	26'20
		(Daltanpur).	...	...	...	...	1'15	4'36	...	1	4'00	?	6'05	?	37'40	?
Orissa.	Orissa.	Bahumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	4'00	...	1	4'73	?	5'53	?	36'58	?
		Gurba ...	...	...	...	...	0'12	4'61	...	2	4'73	?	5'53	?	36'58	?
		Purulia ...	...	...	...	0'09	2'25	0'09	...	2	3'02	1'76	4'05	6'13	34'20	46'07
		Gubbapur ...	...	...	...	...	3'75	0'41	...	2	4'14	1'43	6'07	5'51	31'81	38'35
		Bughumadh-pur.	0'04	1'10	0'44	...	2	1'68	?	3'20	?	23'92	?
		Barabhum	0'80	2'70	1'10	...	2	4'00	?	5'81	?	32'08	?
		Jhalda	0'03	4'07	0'50	...	2	5'00	?	7'41	?	43'49	?
		Chus	0'24	3'46	0'50	0'10	4	4'30	?	5'58	?	28'09	?
		Pandra	0'40	0'18	2'70	1'37	0'06	4	4'68	?	6'26	?	46'23	?
		Singbhum ...	Chalbasa	0'00	...	2'08	0'26	...	2	3'38	1'29	3'69	6'17	37'79	43'86
Chakurkhar-pur.	...	...	...	...	2'43	0'15	...	2	3'06	?	5'73	?	38'17	?		
Orissa.	Orissa.	Shalita ...	...	...	...	...	1'43	1'80	...	1	3'26	?	5'00	?	48'00	?
		Buharagura ...	...	...	...	...	0'83	1'02	0'30	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Gunikura ...	...	...	...	...	0'35	1'75	...	3	3'40	?	6'80	?	?	?
		Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	3'10	...	...	3	3'22	?	4'24	?	50'40	?
		Monahorpur ...	...	...	...	...	1'40	2'10	...	3	3'22	?	4'24	?	?	?

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY
THE 21st OF SEPTEMBER 1895.**

THE chief feature of importance in the weather of the week has been the cyclonic storm which crossed the south-western districts about the middle of the week, and led, after a break of considerable length, to a renewal of monsoon weather over the whole province, and to heavy rain in the parts across which the area of lowest pressure passed.

During the early part of the week, while the depression was developing and moving slowly from Burmah, where the first signs of its formation appeared, fine weather, with very little rain, prevailed over the whole province, except in North Bengal, where showers were more frequent than in the other districts. On the 15th, the first day of the week, pressure was falling everywhere, moderately in Burmah and slowly elsewhere. The distribution was then very uniform over the province and the north of the Bay, and readings were below the normal by amounts varying from .01 inch in Orissa to .1 inch in the south of Burmah. A more important change was beginning over the south of the Bay, and to this change I think was due the ultimate strength of the storm when in the north-west angle of the Bay and the western districts. The change which probably advanced from the extreme south appeared as a steepening of the pressure gradients across the whole of the south of the Bay from the Tenasserim coast to the Madras coast. It was attended by a strong advance of monsoon winds and very heavy rainfall probably over the wide stretch of sea area between those two coasts, as Tavoy reported 5 inches and Cuddalore 3 inches on the 15th. There was, therefore, at the beginning of the week a shallow diffused low pressure area to the south-east of Bengal, and drifting westward, while from the south was coming a strong advance of monsoon winds due to some cause other than the depression. The moderate to slow fall of pressure continued on the 16th over the whole area. The shallow depression was over the north of the Bay, and the gradients were again steeper in the south, advancing slowly northwards. The heavy rain continued in the south of Burmah, most of the stations receiving from 2 to 4 inches. On the 17th pressure changes were very slight except in the south of Burmah, where there was a rapid rise. The depression was in almost the same position, but the steep gradients had closed up towards the north, and the two actions appeared from that date to combine. The depression concentrated, and from being wide and diffused it in a short time gave rise to a storm of considerable severity. This concentration was due not so much to falling pressure near the centre as to the rapid increase which became general over the area from the south of Burmah to the extreme north of the province. At the same time the energy conveyed to it by the inrush of monsoon winds from the south caused a deepening near the centre which was most apparent after the depression was inland.

On the 18th the centre was in the north-west angle of the Bay about equally distant from False Point and Saugor Island, and before 8 A.M. of the 19th it had crossed the coast line between Saugor Island and Balasore, probably at no great distance from the latter station. Owing to the quick development of the disturbance on the 18th and the steep gradients over the whole Bay, weather became stormy in the north-west angle. It also changed quickly over the province. From being fine with only occasional showers, cloudy rainy weather became general. As the storm moved over Chota Nagpur there was a rapid fall of pressure, and the depression deepened near the centre. Strong easterly winds prevailed in all districts except Orissa, and there was no loss of strength on the following day, as a gale of wind blew in Bihar after the area of lowest pressure had passed into the North-Western Provinces. The strongest winds recorded this season were at some of the extreme western stations of Bihar, and the highest average velocity for 24 hours was 42 miles an hour at Dehri.

From the 18th to the 20th rainy weather prevailed, the heaviest falls being in the western districts and at Darjeeling, where 12 inches fell in two days. The recovery was unusually quick. A rapid rise of pressure in the west on the 21st and a slow fall in the east gave a distribution of great uniformity over the whole area. The skies cleared and rainfall became light and scattered at all stations.

Pressure.—Changes were large while the depression was crossing the western districts, both the fall and subsequent rise amounting, near the path of the centre, to a quarter of an inch. In the eastern districts changes were generally small or moderate. Owing to the continued low pressure in the early part of the week means are below the normal everywhere by amounts varying from a few thousandths of an inch to .06 inch.

Temperature was from 3° to 4° above the normal at the beginning of the week, and though falling it remained relatively high till the 18th, when the disturbing effect of the depression became general. During the latter part of the week while the cloudy rainy weather lasted day temperatures were very low, and the mean daily temperatures were below the normal by between 1° and 6°. The means for the week are above the normal, except in Orissa, but the excess is small, except in Chota Nagpur, where it is 1°·1.

Rainfall.—As stated above, very little rain fell during the early part of the week, and during the latter half there was moderate rain in the east of the province and very heavy falls in the western districts. Orissa received on an average 4·42, Chota Nagpur 4·14,

1988 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

Bihar 3·05, and South-West Bengal 2·76 inches. All these are above the corresponding normal amounts by between ·95 inch and 2·47 inches. In East Bengal the fall of 2·13 inches is practically normal, while in North Bengal it is only half the normal. In Assam only about a fifth of an inch fell.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of September 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1896.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	95·7	75·1	89·0	78·8	84·4	+0·6	2·76	1·81	+0·95	8·19	2·45	+0·74	5·31	6·70	32·34	51·78
North Bengal ...	93·4	74·1	80·8	78·0	83·6	+0·6	1·28	2·56	-1·28	2·31	2·66	-0·44	9·19	9·52	58·08	70·53
East Bengal ...	92·7	74·1	87·6	78·0	83·0	+0·2	2·18	2·39	-0·20	2·73	2·93	-0·21	7·77	8·71	50·24	74·40
Bihar ...	90·5	72·6	89·7	77·0	83·0	-0·4	3·05	1·45	+1·60	3·17	2·00	+1·17	6·14	6·34	38·58	47·17
Orissa ...	95·2	74·1	89·3	77·7	83·6	+0·6	4·42	2·69	+1·73	3·53	3·21	+0·31	7·51	7·75	45·98	50·62
Chota Nagpur ...	94·4	70·9	86·8	74·4	80·6	+1·1	4·14	1·67	+2·47	2·00	2·73	-0·72	5·90	6·56	34·93	51·21
Assam ...	90·6	74·5	88·4	77·2	82·8	+0·2										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 24th September 1895.

O. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st September 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inche.
September ...	15th ...	29.898	87.5	94.0	13.6	80.7	89.6	84.0	1.006	81.2	77	Nil
" ...	16th ...	.038	86.0	92.5	11.8	81.0	89.6	89.0	.966	79.7	73	Nil
" ...	17th ...	.614	85.6	91.0	11.5	79.8	88.6	84.0	.891	81.5	80	Nil
" ...	18th ...	.626	80.6	84.0	7.5	76.8	79.1	78.5	.889	77.5	95	0.20
" ...	19th ...	.639	82.3	87.0	10.0	77.3	89.6	81.0	.905	79.3	87	0.18
" ...	20th ...	.823	83.3	89.5	13.0	78.8	84.6	82.0	.884	80.3	87	0.58
" ...	21st ...	.851	85.8	92.5	14.0	78.8	87.6	88.0	.950	80.6	80	0.28

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29·701

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 84·6

The extreme variation of temperature ... 17·2

The maximum temperature ... 94·0

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 83







The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st September 1895 ... 1·54

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 23rd September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	15th	153.9	6.9	29.630	85.6	92.4	12.0	80.4	81.4	1.016	79.7	83	WNW and N by E	37	Nil	Partially cloudy,  .
"	16th	148.5	7.3	29.592	86.1	91.9	11.1	80.8	81.5	1.016	79.7	82	NNE and calm ...	48	"	Partially cloudy,  .
"	17th	138.2	1.8	29.581	82.5	88.0	9.3	78.7	80.2	0.999	79.2	90	Variable and calm	28	0.15	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t,  ,  .
"	18th	93.5	Nil	29.558	80.0	80.6	8.4	77.2	78.0	0.936	77.2	91	NE and ENE ...	165	0.29	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
"	19th	142.5	2.4	29.618	80.9	84.9	7.7	77.2	78.4	0.940	77.8	89	ESE and SSE ...	273	0.51	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t,  .
"	20th	155.5	7.1	29.764	83.2	87.7	11.3	76.4	80.4	1.004	79.3	89	SE, SSE and SSW	120	0.26	Partially cloudy, o, d, p.
"	21st	151.8	6.6	29.801	83.6	89.2	11.0	78.2	80.8	0.991	78.9	86	S, WSW and SSW	81	Nil	Partially cloudy,  , o, lr.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	29.649
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	...	...	...	32.1
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	...	...	85.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	°
The extreme variation of temperature ...	...	...	...	83.1
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...	83.1
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	...	...	...	16.0
The mean relative humidity ...	...	...	...	92.4
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	Miles.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st September 1895 ...	...	...	...	14
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	%
The total fall from 1st January to 21st September 1895 ...	...	...	...	87
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	86
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.	...	...	...	Inches.
The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.	...	...	...	1.21
The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.	...	...	...	2.42
The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.	...	...	...	35.35
The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.	...	...	...	56.37
The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.	...	...	...

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.



The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; , lightning; , dew; lr, lightning reflection.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 1,688.79 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	266,800	3,00,155 12 0	82,16,971 30	6,63,784 5 0	14,006 9 0	9,78,544 10 0	77,838	121,536	199,374
Or per mile of railway ...	...	176 11 0	...	390 11 10	8 9 7	576 0 5	...	...	...
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year ...	2,651,834	729,20,346 10 0	72,00,51,778 30	708,83,300 12 0	1,57,733 8 0	83,11,283 14 0	780,385	1,077,109	1,857,494
Total for 10½ weeks ...	2,138,735	81,80,474 6 0	2,03,08,160 10	58,97,085 1 0	1,72,340 1 0	91,89,839 8 0	858,223	1,188,945	2,047,168
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	211,833	2,11,836 6 9	20,47,530 20	6,84,191 9 7	18,319 5 7	9,14,397 5 11	77,000	114,080	191,780
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	127 7 7	...	351 2 7	11 0 2	540 10 4	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year ...	2,000,193	29,06,690 9 0	2,92,60,010 20	26,18,506 4 7	1,82,005 11 4	91,67,708 8 11	831,388	1,198,712	2,030,100

* Added number of passengers 1,348 and deducted Rs. 10,099 }
 † Ditto maunds 80,422 and " 41,817 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd August 1895.
 ‡ Deducted " 2,033 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,740	4,394 15 0	4,712 10	214 0 0	11 0 0	4,619 15 0	1,156	38	1,194
Or per mile of railway ...	...	197 11 3	...	9 10 0	0 7 11	207 15 2	...	...	...
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year ...	190,234	44,614 11 0	44,932 20	71,978 4 0	1,123 0 0	46,700 16 0	11,837	583	12,420
Total for 10½ weeks ...	214,974	51,009 10 0	50,644 30	2,186 4 0	123 0 0	53,396 14 0	12,443	615	13,058
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,097	4,283 7 2	9,408 0	309 19 0	6 8 0	4,615 12 2	1,116	72	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	190 10 7	...	16 9 6	0 4 8	207 8 0	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year ...	200,169	47,512 10 9	33,479 10	2,557 5 0	92 10 9	51,409 10 6	12,697	676	13,373

* Added number of passengers 1,516 and Rs. 834 }
 † Ditto maunds 1,094 and " 24 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd August 1895.
 ‡ Deducted " 4 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,596	12,401 0 0	84,227 0	10,800 8 0	32 0 0	23,033 8 0	6,094	2,743	8,837
Or per mile of railway ...	...	76 12 4	...	66 10 10	0 8 2	143 11 4	...	...	...
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year ...	208,086	1,44,465 4 0	77,75,753 10	189,930 0 0	300 0 0	2,39,740 4 0	64,100	22,000	86,100
Total for 10½ weeks ...	222,612	1,56,866 4 0	8,00,060 10	93,530 8 0	302 0 0	2,32,778 12 0	70,293	31,712	102,005
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,777	10,007 8 0	50,121 10	8,900 0 0	50 8 3	21,224 14 3	5,511	2,102	7,713
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	62 12 5	...	55 12 9	8 5 12	122 3 0	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year ...	200,291	1,52,000 5 4	6,60,734 0	82,000 7 2	651 1 3	2,39,719 14 3	60,000	22,000	82,000

* Added number of passengers 2,512 and Rs. 300 }
 † Ditto maunds 7,396 and " 1,622 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd August 1895.
 ‡ Deducted " 18 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	181,510	Rs. A. P. 81,290 0 0	Mds. s. 10,00,340 0	Rs. A. P. 2,33,330 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,816 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,25,360 0 0	30,280	30,283	60,563
Or per mile of railway	223	100 0 0	1,230 0	287 0 0	1 0 0	1308 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1,746,030	7,62,088 0 0	79,81,890 0	18,17,505 0 0	1,01,050 0 0	23,80,727 0 0	304,972	304,964	509,837
Total for 11 weeks	1,927,540	8,43,378 0 0	80,82,230 0	17,80,825 0 0	1,11,890 0 0	27,06,667 0 0	325,072	324,967	650,039
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	182,868	87,898 0 0	11,77,101 0	2,51,238 0 0	12,109 0 0	3,33,927 0 0	32,023	41,116	70,140
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	186	88 0 0	1,446 0	309 0 0	1 0 0	803 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,849,491	7,93,188 0 0	80,07,078 0	17,81,381 0 0	1,50,000 0 0	27,34,108 0 0	323,663	357,000	680,663

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	30,530	Rs. A. P. 10,830 0 0	Mds. s. 97,910 0	Rs. A. P. 5,970 0 0	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,930 0 0	4,500	3,044	7,544
Or per mile of railway	244	82 0 0	783 0	48 0 0	1 0 0	131 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	310,330	1,00,169 0 0	5,58,730 0	51,230 0 0	2,197 0 0	1,53,396 0 0	35,430	25,644	61,074
Total for 11 weeks	340,860	1,10,489 0 0	6,54,630 0	67,190 0 0	2,297 0 0	1,60,676 0 0	39,930	28,688	68,618
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,005	8,304 0 0	64,776 0	6,800 0 0	144 0 0	15,157 0 0	2,642	2,446	5,088
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	207	66 0 0	516 0	54 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	283,347	98,044 0 0	5,90,191 0	55,743 0 0	2,855 0 0	1,56,643 0 0	36,402	25,278	61,680

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	18,630	Rs. A. P. 6,280 0 0	Mds. s. 49,790 0	Rs. A. P. 3,130 0 0	Rs. A. P. 230 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,530 0 0	2,230	964	3,234
Or per mile of railway	219	73 0 0	579 0	36 0 0	3 0 0	119 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	203,770	62,311 0 0	2,33,210 0	14,571 0 0	1,791 0 0	78,673 0 0	23,897	8,019	31,916
Total for 11 weeks	222,400	68,591 0 0	2,83,000 0	17,601 0 0	2,021 0 0	86,303 0 0	26,127	9,015	35,140
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,633	5,612 0 0	30,025 0	2,150 0 0	77 0 0	9,018 0 0	2,126	1,070	3,196
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	196	65 0 0	464 0	26 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	206,748	66,523 0 0	2,35,430 0	17,802 0 0	1,847 0 0	85,201 0 0	23,630	12,124	35,754

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 14th September 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	97,490	Rs. 26,120	Mds. 2,13,840	Rs. 33,750	Rs. 8,420	(a) 77,390	15,699	13,990	29,689
Or per mile of railway ...	128.29	44.46	282.66	44.64	11.14	102.34	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year (b) ...	925,306	3,53,608	25,35,170	3,35,177	82,419	7,31,304	141,608	154,885	296,493
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,022,856	3,80,728	27,49,010	3,68,927	1,00,639	8,45,634	157,407	168,815	326,222
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	93,487	34,205	2,03,361	27,781	6,522	68,898	13,191	12,702	25,893
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	123.59	45.36	268.98	36.75	8.63	90.74	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,055,671	3,86,861	26,39,956	4,45,321	1,08,651	9,35,828	161,229	177,045	338,274

(a) Increase is due to better traffic

(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 20th July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 7th September 1895 ...	13,272	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	11,899	0	0
Increase ...	1,373	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 7th September 1895 ...	260	8	9
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	238	5	1
Increase ...	26	14	8
Receipts from 1st July to 7th September 1895 ...	1,17,714	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	1,13,291	0	0
Increase ...	4,423	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 14th September 1895 ...	13,208	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	12,585	0	0
Increase ...	623	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th September 1895 ...	258	15	8
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	246	12	5
Increase ...	12	3	3
Receipts from 1st July to 14th September 1895 ...	1,30,922	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	1,25,876	0	0
Increase ...	5,046	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 2, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS—No. 307T.—G.

Darjeeling, the 30th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Chittagong Division for the year 1894-95 for general information.

2. The subjects of special interest on which Mr. Oldham has made valuable remarks which should be studied by all officers appear to be as follows:—

Paragraphs 35 to 39, 89 and 90, and 188 and 189.—On the material condition of the people and the liability of the country or parts of it to famine.

Paragraphs 109 and 110.—On the reorganization of the village chaukidar.

Paragraphs 152 to 160.—Land acquisition cases—principles and results.

Paragraphs 162 to 173.—Management of wards' estates.

Paragraphs 174 to 178.—Excise as affected by local conditions of population and of geography.

Paragraphs 236 to 242.—Local Self-Government Institutions.

Paragraphs 253 to 260.—State of public feeling and the public press.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor does not concur in the views expressed by the Commissioner in paragraph 21 on the subject of the tours which Subdivisional Officers are required to make. Nor did Mr. Nolan's opinion on the same subject commend itself to His Honour, who has already in the Government Resolution on the Report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, called special attention to the value of tours by Subdivisional Officers, and the kind of subjects to which these inspections should be directed. These remarks may be read with Mr. Carlyle's instructions to his Subdivisional Officers, quoted in paragraph 12 of this Report, which seem judicious. It may be unnecessary in some subdivisions to require a tour of three months in the year, and long continuous tours are certainly to be deprecated; but the Subdivisional Officers should be frequently on the move, and every branch of the service throughout the subdivision should feel that it is liable to be visited and inspected by him at any time without notice.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 484M., dated Chittagong, the 29th June 1895.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I.—CHARGE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report for 1894-95 of the Chittagong Division. Mr. R. M. Waller, who succeeded me on the 25th February 1894, held uninterrupted charge of it from then till the 24th November 1894, when I relieved him. There has been no other interruption. The following District and Sub-divisional Officers held charge for the periods against their names:—

Districts.	Subdivisions.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1	2	3	4
Tippera ...	Sadar ...	R. W. Carlyle, Esq., c.s. ...	The whole year.
	Brahmanbaria ...	Babu Gobinda Chandra Basak	From 1st April 1894 to 1st June 1894.
		" Krishna Dayal Pramanik	" 2nd June 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Noakhali ...	Chandpur ...	" Prokash Chandra Sinha	The whole year.
	Sadar ...	S. K. Agasti, Esq. ...	Ditto.
	Fenny ...	Babu Bogala Prasanna Mozumdar.	Ditto.
Chittagong	Sadar ...	C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Esq., c.s.	From 1st April 1894 to 22nd April 1894.
		J. D. Anderson, Esq., c.s. ...	" 23rd April 1894 to 3rd August 1894, and from 5th November 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		C. G. H. Allen, Esq., c.s. ...	" 4th August 1894 to 4th November 1895.
	Cox's Bazar...	A. T. Fraser, Esq. ...	The whole year.

The frequent changes in the charge of the Chittagong district were managed so as to cause very slight administrative inconvenience. Both Messrs. Caspersz and Allen had held the office before. Both had been Joint-Magistrates of Chittagong, and the former as District and Sessions Judge, and the latter as Settlement Officer, had had experiences of the charge which were of much advantage to their administration as Magistrate-Collectors.

2. The charge of the political areas, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the South Lushai Hills, will, with all other subjects connected with them, be separately dealt with in the political section.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS.

3. Mr. Waller was on tour for 41 days. In the rains he went to Rangamati and inspected all the offices there, and travelled up the Karnaphuli as far as the old border

(a) Tour of Commissioner. mart, Kasalong. In November he visited his former district, Noakhali, and inspected the offices at its head-quarters, and went on to Chandpur, where he inspected the subdivisional offices. The inspection memoranda and orders are the only notes left of these tours.

4. On the 10th December I left for five days to visit Cox's Bazar, where I inspected all the offices. This tour was made because of an outbreak of cholera which had carried off the Police Inspector and some well-known residents and created a panic. The Magistrate was in a distant part of the district, and I wished to see if the arrangements made for meeting the outbreak were adequate. Such visitations are rare at Cox's Bazar, and the usually gay little town wore a sombre appearance with disinfecting fires burning at each street corner, while the Mugs, who give it its bright aspect, cowered in their

houses. The arrangements made by the Assistant Surgeon to meet the epidemic were very complete, and it abated and soon disappeared. The people expressed much gratitude for my visit, during which I was able also to settle the question of the local madrasa, which was exciting much interest and about which they came to see me. Since the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Cox's Bazar in 1893, and the notice taken by His Honour of this institution, efforts had been made by the authorities and residents to give it some stability as well as vitality, and had failed. Its supporters had resisted, but reluctantly assented to the Director of Public Instruction's proposal to merge it on the local English school and maintain it as a special class. The cholera panic had emptied the madrasa, and so made the solution of this question easier.

5. On the 15th December I started on my tour to the South Lushai Hills, and did not get back till the 12th January 1895. A separate report of this tour has been submitted. Rain fell till the 23rd December, and the wet marches and camps in the first part of the tour caused much sickness later on.

6. On the 20th January I left for Noakhali, and did not return to Chittagong till the night of the 16th March. Mr. Waller had inspected the Noakhali offices, and my visit was to confer with the Collector about the very troublesome state of affairs in his district connected with the acquisition of land for the Assam-Bengal Railway. But I was also anxious to renew my acquaintance with Mr. Agasti, an old colleague, and particularly desirous to learn the results of the first inspection of Noakhali ever made by a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir Richard Temple had paid it a casual visit after the great cyclone of 1st November 1876, and no other Lieutenant-Governor, while in office, had been to the district till August 1894 (in my absence on furlough), when Sir Charles Elliott came there on inspection. From Noakhali I went on to Brahmanbaria, stopping for coal at Narayanganj, and taking the opportunity to have what for three years has been an annual meeting with the Commissioner of Dacca, with whom I have always notes to compare. At Brahmanbaria a large share of my time was given to the Municipality, with the result that the Commissioners at last assented to accept and pay for the services of an Assistant Surgeon, a question which has been under discussion since February 1892. They have since fulfilled their promise, and Brahmanbaria, with its 18,000 inhabitants, will no longer be remarkable by its supply of medical needs being represented by a dispensary under a Civil Hospital Assistant with an average attendance of 15 or 18 patients a day.

7. The state of the village watch, which, for this Division, is bad in the Brahmanbaria charge, also engaged my attention. Otherwise my office inspections were chiefly confined to the sub-treasury, and of these they were formal (by the catechism) and complete. I also met the two officers engaged in the settlement of pargana Sarail, with whom I had a good deal to do. By an arrangement made by the Board and assented to by Mr. Waller, these settlement proceedings are supervised by the Collector of Tippera under the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and the Commissioner of Chittagong has nothing to do with them. Pargana Sarail, however, used to give us annually some 2,000 certificate cases, and from this part of the administration it is impossible for the Commissioner of Chittagong to hold aloof, while the matter is vital to the success of the operations in progress. The system of issuing certificates for pargana Sarail had been greatly limited when I was at Brahmanbaria in November 1893.

8. From Brahmanbaria I came straight to Chandpur on the 29th January, and went on by rail to Comilla next day, and arrived without any adventure worth note. But on the return journey, on the 22nd February, we were first run into by the engine which was to take us on, the collision knocking about and injuring everyone who was in the train, and throwing some of the occupants of open trucks out on to the rails, and later on we were turned, without any warning, on to an unprotected siding, and the engine was stopped only within a few feet of where the rails, and the bank on which they lie, ended. The result of two hours' delay was that the last 15 miles of the journey were made in a perfectly dark night over an unlighted line, and at a speed of over 20 miles an hour. These experiences are given because these journeys were memorable as the first over the Assam-Bengal Railway. When I had seen it last in February 1894, the bank was not finished and no rails had been anywhere laid.

9. At Comilla I stayed for nearly four weeks, my work much interfered with by fever from which the followers who had been with me on the Lushai tour equally suffered. In addition to the office and out-door inspections, I was able to inspect the volunteers and to do some work with them. Mr. Greer, who has left his mark on the Tippera district in many other ways, raised this half troop at Comilla just before his transfer to Darjeeling in July 1893, and its strength is undiminished and its members took keen interest in making themselves efficient.

10. From Comilla I came (by a circuit) to Calcutta, where I was summoned to the Investiture of the 7th March. The steamer for Chittagong had left the same morning, and this kept me in Calcutta for a week. My tour to Fenny, which I generally visit twice in the year, had been left for the last half of March, but fever recurred on my return to Chittagong, and I was unable to get to Fenny till the beginning of April, when I spent three days there, meeting Mr. Carlyle, who, like Mr. Greer in March 1892, came down to see me. A visit by the Magistrate of Tippera to Fenny is always worth his while, if only to see the contrast which the Noakhali chaukidars present to those of Tippera. A further reason for Mr. Greer's coming in 1892 was to ascertain why the Noakhali section of the Trunk Road was in such good order in contrast to the Tippera section; but Mr. Carlyle came by rail. I, too, travelled by rail (train and trolley) without adventure, and spent six hours at the two great bridges over the Fenny and the Mohari. The train in the Chittagong section was a heavy one, both going and coming, and fully a third of the line was over diversions at the bridging points. The speed, nevertheless, was some 30 miles an hour, sometimes more.

11. Thus, including this Fenny tour, which counts to the past season, Mr. Waller and I were absent from Chittagong for 134 days, of which 10 were spent by me in Calcutta, and I was at Chittagong for 37 days only in the year. Only one visit was paid to Comilla, where I generally spend ten days in the rains, and the time spent by Mr. Waller and me in Noakhali has fallen just short of the prescribed period.

12. Mr. Carlyle gives the following account of his own and his subordinates' tours in Tippera. Ample as Mr. Carlyle's own tours were, the time spent on them would have been longer but for my illness at Comilla at the end of January and in February, when by his knowledge of the Chittagong district, of the Commissioner's office, and of frontier and Hill Tracts' affairs, Mr. Carlyle was able to give me much appreciated assistance in my own work:—

"I was on tour for 120 days during the year, of which 31 days were spent in Hill Tippera. I was on tour every month except October. I inspected the two subdivisional offices, police-stations, jails, sub-registry offices, municipalities, dispensaries, outstills, ganja shops, schools (occasionally), khas tahsil offices, important roads, settlement works, &c. In inspecting police-stations the registration of vital statistics and payment of chaukidars received my careful attention. I also paid special visits to some of the thanas, without previous notice, to see how chaukidars' parades were carried on. The greater portion of my time in May and June was occupied by enquiries regarding the distress caused by the floods of 1893, and distribution of relief and agricultural loans. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on the General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1893-94, the following instructions were issued by me to the Subdivisional Officers:—

(1) They were to arrange their tours so as to interfere as little as possible with the hearing of judicial cases.

(2) When on tour they should inspect—

(a) All settlements under their control.

(b) All outstills and ganja shops.

(3) Enquire into income-tax cases requiring local enquiry, and at the same time make enquiries whether any one who should be taxed had been overlooked.

- (4) Inspect thanas on Mondays or Tuesdays so as to be present at chaukidari parades, and on those occasions they should require the attendance of the panchayats with their accounts.
- (5) Visit dispensaries, pounds, and schools.
- (6) Enquire at post-offices regarding the sale of quinine.
- (7) Note the state of roads and ferries over which they pass.

At the suggestion of the Commissioner, the panchayats' account, mortuary statistics and pounds formed the matters finally selected for special enquiry by the Subdivisional Officers during 1894-95."

The detailed notice of Mr. Carlyle's tour in Hill Tippera appears in the political section.

13. In Noakhali Mr. Agasti was on tour in every month except May, November, and December. He writes:—"I spent 128 days away from headquarters. Excluding the days of arrival and departure, on which, as a rule, not much travelling was done, and also the few days of trip to Ichakhali and back to receive and see off His Honour and party and the Divisional Commissioner, and so on, the actual number is 105 days." He looked up a large number of bad characters. He made prolonged tours during the rainy season, to acquaint himself with every part of the district which had come recently under his charge, and he inspected the police-stations, khas mahal and sub-registrars' offices, schools, dispensaries, pounds, ferries, excise shops, and important roads. The subjects that engaged his attention were enquiries into bad-livelihood cases, the work of chaukidars and panchayats, vaccination, village sanitation, the condition of the peasantry, and the state of trade. In August he was for nearly a month engaged in inspecting the office of the land acquisition officer at Fenny. His cold weather tour was spent in visiting the islands Hatiya and Sandwip and some of the chars, where he enquired into settlement and survey operations, embankments and other matters, especially the arrangement of the steamer service of the Bengal Flotilla Company with the island of Sandwip, which he discussed with the agent who had come down for the purpose.

14. The Magistrate of Chittagong writes:—"Mr. Stevenson-Moore was on tour for three days. On the 15th April he rode to Raojan, returning to Chittagong on the 17th. During the interval he tried badmashi cases on the spot. I spent five days in July in inspecting at Patiya the thana, patshalas, khas tahsil and sub-registry offices. Mr. Allen was on tour for eight days in September, from the 6th to 13th. He left Chittagong for Cox's Bazar on the 5th, and reached Cox's Bazar on the 9th, encountering the contrary wind during the voyage. On the 13th he returned to Chittagong. The interval he spent in giving instructions to the Court of Wards' naib, khas tahsildar, Assistant Settlement Officer and Police Inspector, and in inspecting the khas mahal office, the sub-jail, the subdivisional office with the sub-treasury, the sub-registry and the settlement offices. He also made further arrangements with the khas tahsildar and the Assistant Settlement Officer for working the new settlement of the area known as Old Thana Ramu. Mr. Allen again spent three days on tour in September at Patiya, and while there inspected the settlement offices and held a meeting in which the matters relating to the constitution of the proposed Patiya union were discussed." Mr. Anderson began his tour on the 18th November and spent 13 days in the north of the district, visiting Sitakund and the lodging-houses there, and was engaged in inspecting thanas and outposts, Court of Wards' offices, schools, post-office, dispensaries, and sub-registry offices. He specially scrutinized vital statistics. In December he was on tour for 13 days. For eight days he was at Hathazari inspecting the local institutions and offices there and checking vital statistics, and three days he spent on the island of Kutubdia. In January he was 15 days on tour, chiefly in the Cox's Bazar subdivision. He spent eight days in February in Patiya on the usual inspections. In March seven days were spent in Satkania and Banskhali in the same way.

The District Officer of Chittagong's tour fell short of the minimum period by 17 days, chiefly because of frequent change of officers. Mr. Anderson explains that he was unable to give more than 54 days to touring, because he was constantly recalled by exigencies arising in the great office at headquarters, the work of which was new to him.

15. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on the General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the preceding year, all District Officers gave instructions to their Subdivisional Officers regarding the objects of their tours, and the most compendious were those issued in Tippera, and described above. For Noakhali they were too detailed, minute, and obvious.

16. In Chittagong the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar was directed to pay special attention to panchayats and their accounts, to mortuary statistics and pounds. His accounts of the state of panchayats was satisfactory and interesting.

17. In Brahmanbaria Babu Gobinda Chandra Basak was on tour for six days, and his successor, Babu Krishna Doyal Pramanik, for 101 days. In Chandpur Babu Prakash Chandra Sinha spent 128 days away from his headquarters. He omitted to look after the pounds in his subdivision. Otherwise all matters requiring their attention were inspected by these officers. The most prominent special subjects were chaukidars, khas management, and, in Chandpur, local settlements. In Brahmanbaria, the Subdivisional Officer had also to look to the distribution of relief.

The second officer at Brahmanbaria, Babu Hemendra Lal Kastagir, spent nine days out of doors in miscellaneous revenue work.

18. In Noakhali the Subdivisional Officer of Fenny was on tour for 112 days, exclusive of his journeys to head-quarters to attend the reception of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, District Board's meeting, and the sale of excise shops. He was out every month, and made the usual inspections. He successfully exhorted his people about vaccination, and induced several of them to reserve tanks for drinking water. He made enquiries about income-tax assessments, illicit ganja and liquor from the hills, illicit manufacture of salt, gun licenses, movements of bad characters, besides the state of crops and of public health, and the relations of landlords and tenants.

19. In Cox's Bazar the Subdivisional Officer was on tour for 92 days. His judicial work while on tour was heavy, and his detailed inspections were almost wholly given to the working of panchayats and to excise matters.

20. The most interesting diaries were those of Babu Bagala Prasanna Mazumdar from Fenny, whose light judicial work enables him to assume the functions of the ruler of his charge more nearly than any other Subdivisional Officer. It, too, with its hills in the east and railway and great bridges under construction, and its various population, was the most interesting charge. Babu Krishna Doyal Pramanik's diaries were the most detailed and minute, and were those which evoked most action and order. The points which Mr. Frazer took up in Cox's Bazar were closely gone into and clearly described.

21. The inconvenience attending tours is felt most in the cases of Subdivisional Officers, and is inevitable under the existing orders. It is least felt in Brahmanbaria, where there has been a competent second officer for many years, and is lessened at the other subdivisions by the presence at them of Deputy or Sub-deputy Magistrates in the tour season. At Chandpur and Fenny this is a recent measure adopted to meet the requirements of the railway. Nevertheless, I do not think the advantages gained by Subdivisional Officers being compelled to be on tour for at least three months, counterbalance the disadvantages and expense and inconvenience to the public concerned with them, no matter how considerably their cases are arranged. In my Annual General Administration Report for the Burdwan district for 1886-87, I explained the same views, with the result that the period was curtailed from four months to three months; and I am in favour of some further modification of these orders. The Subdivisional Officers of Chandpur and Fenny are both natives of the respective districts to which they are posted, and cannot have much to learn about their charges. Their respective predecessors were natives of the immediate vicinities, and the officer at Fenny had held charge of it for eight years. Similar incidents must now-a-days be common elsewhere, but the main grounds for my views are more general. At one time the idea was often put forward that the Subdivisional Officer was the correlative of the District Officer, and was in Bengal the unit of administration. There are some non-regulation charges in which this is true, but in the Regulation Province it is becoming daily less

tenable, and I have, for regulation districts, always resisted it. A Subdivisional Officer is primarily a judicial officer stationed in the interior for the convenience of the administration and of the public, and for the same reasons some executive functions and powers were entrusted to him. These are yearly becoming more contracted, both under orders of Government and under the development of the judicial system. Thus, excise work and income-tax work have been centralized, so has settlement work if at all important. A Subdivisional Officer was always in name, and has finally in practice, been debarred from controlling the police enrolled under Act V of 1861, and now, in this Division, the control of the chaukidars has been taken from him. The judicial duties meanwhile have increased, and the due performance of these is the chief obstacle to extended tours. I think it would be sufficient to require them to visit once in the year every institution, except schools and post-offices, in their charges, by which the work of Government is carried on, as well as to hold the inspections required from them by the District Officer. In many cases this would not involve more than two months' absence in all from their headquarters. As already said, I altogether except Subdivisional Officers in non-regulation tracts from these remarks. I would also except European officers who have so much to learn out of doors.

22. In Tippera, successive District Officers for many years have found it easy and advantageous to considerably exceed the prescribed touring period, and no complaints of inconvenience resulting have come to notice. In Noakhali, on the other hand, the minimum period has hitherto been barely attained. The District Officer's absence in the islands does cause inconvenience, but these tours to the islands are necessary and are insisted on by the Commissioner. In Chittagong the Magistrate and Collector's tours are restricted to the prescribed period, and often fail to attain it, and his absences are always short; but this is due to the exigencies of his own enormous office, and not to the demands of the public.

23. Appeals to the Commissioner of Chittagong are so few, and it is nearly always so easy to arrange for hearing them locally, that he could without much inconvenience be on tour for six months instead of four. I have been on tour in every month of the year except June, and my absences would have been longer but that hitherto I have been cut off from Tippera and Noakhali from March to November, unless by a circuit *via* Calcutta. The only capacities in which inconvenience from my absence is felt are those of Chief Customs Officer and of Chairman of the Port Commissioners. In the latter business is done personally, not by correspondence. The questions that arise in the former are unforeseen and urgent, and require long telegraphic correspondence. My Lushai tour this year did cause inconvenience, because by the Board's orders the papers in the important land acquisition case in Noakhali had to be sent to the Board in my absence, and I have never yet seen all the records, or been able to report the case in a complete form. It is the local practice before these tours to warn the Board and the Legal Remembrancer that routine work will be sent to them directly in the Commissioner's absence, and without his seeing it till his return. It is impossible to carry references on these tours, and the hill offices do not contain even books of reference. I also, in this tour, in ignorance of the new orders about the arrear collection department, the decentralization of contract contingencies, and respecting chaukidars, passed some erroneous orders, which in two cases afterward required reference to Government. The Lushai tour is inconvenient if made directly after an interruption to the threads of work caused by absence or otherwise.

24. Mr. Waller inspected the Chittagong and Noakhali offices, and also the district treasuries at both places. I inspected the Magistrates' offices and the treasury at Comilla. (d) Inspections of district offices and treasuries.
(1) By Commissioner. The rest of the collectorate I generally inspect at my visit in the rains. I inspected the Lungleh offices and treasury.

(2) Collectors. 25. In Tippera the Collector inspected the treasury on the 13th July and in November 1894.

In Noakhali the treasury was inspected by the Collector in September 1894 and in March 1895.

In Chittagong the treasury was inspected only once within the year, and once again immediately after its close. Mr. Anderson reports that on his

return from camp in March he had so much office work to do that he was unable to inspect some of the offices within the year.

26. Mr. Waller inspected the Rangamati offices and sub-treasury, and the office of the Bohmong's Circle at Rangamati. He also inspected the Chandpur offices and sub-treasury.

(c) Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries.

(1) By Commissioner.

I inspected all the offices and the khas tahsili at Cox's Bazar, but did not use the form for the sub-treasury. At Brahmanbaria I did use it and closely inspected the account department, and had less time for the other offices.

At Fenny I did not use the form in inspecting the sub-treasury, but had to inspect it closely nevertheless, on the results of the Collector's use of the form just before. All other offices and institutions at Fenny were also inspected.

27. In Tippera the Collector inspected the subdivisional offices and treasuries twice during the year. Brahmanbaria was inspected in June and February, and Chandpur in July and March.

(2) Collectors.

In Noakhali the Fenny office and treasury were inspected in July and March.

In Chittagong the Cox's Bazar subdivisional office and treasury were inspected in September and January last.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

28. The year was one of average and well distributed rainfall and of splendid crops. The rainfall was 102·99 against 125·75 the year before. I have this year excluded figures for the Chittagong Hill Tracts, since that region as little represents the weather and crops of any portion of the Division to be considered in that connection as do Hill Tippera and the South Lushai Hills.

29. In Tippera there was a heavy fall in May. The rains did not begin till the 2nd June, and continued till the beginning of November. The cold weather was unusually dry.

The floods of 1893 left layers of fertile soil which yielded fine crops. The showers in April and May helped the *aus* crop, which was over 17 annas against some 8 annas the year before. *Aman* was over 19 annas against 10 annas, and the jute crop 18 annas against some 10 annas in 1893. The dry cold weather affected pulses, chillies, and *boro* paddy, which were poor. There was a bumper betelnut crop, and it is important in the southern part of the district.

30. In Noakhali the rainfall was less than that of the year before by almost 28 inches, though 2 inches more than the average for the last four years. The crops, rice, jute, cocoanut and betelnuts were all on the bumper scale, and the year a very prosperous one.

31. In Chittagong the rainfall was less than in the year before by 34 inches. The *bhadoi* crop was average, but the *aman* was excellent. Pulses and similar crops, too, were better.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

32. The following table gives the registered mortality under the main heads:—

PREVAILING DISEASES.	TIPPERA, POPULATION 1,782,985.				NOAKHALI, POPULATION 1,009,693.				CHITTAGONG, POPULATION 1,290,167.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cholera ...	7,206	3,692	...	...	6,683	3,116	...	...	765	2,335	...	...
Small-pox ...	152	30	...	...	58	225	...	...	105	61	...	...
Fever ...	27,579	28,652	...	...	23,577	19,415	...	...	27,445	26,020	...	...
Bowel-complaints ...	362	390	...	...	207	180	...	...	576	643	...	...
Others ...	6,746	6,715	...	...	3,854	3,179	...	...	2,735	2,768	...	...
Total ...	42,047	39,681	23·5	22·2	32,378	26,100	32·06	25·8	32,586	24,837	25·2	19·7

The year is said by all the Magistrates to have been an exceptionally healthy one.

In Tippera, though the figures are probably far from being accurate, it is also true, as the Magistrate remarks, that the mortality was much less than in 1893. Cholera broke out in an epidemic form in 1893-94 and continued up to April and May. Then it suddenly disappeared, and broke out afresh in November, locating itself in two thanas, where it continued in a virulent form till last May. It was imported by pilgrims, or received an access from them, after the Brahmaputra bathing festival in the beginning of last April.

The increase in the deaths from fever is attributed to the want of good drinking water aggravated by the dry cold weather of 1893-94, and to the unwholesome food which the poorer classes ate during the scarcity which lasted till July 1894.

Cholera and small-pox imported from Calcutta appeared in Comilla, but it was healthy nevertheless. It is fairly protected by vaccination.

The District Board spent Rs. 1,388 for sanitation in the re-excavation of a tank and the deepening of five channels.

The two municipalities spent just under Rs. 1,000 between them in masonry drains round a tank, in cleansing drains, in re-excavating and cleansing tanks, and on tank bathing-places and fencing. These are petty sums, but do not include the maintenance and reservation of drinking water tanks which are also carried on.

33. In Noakhali the figures under cholera, fever, bowel-complaints and other diseases show reduced mortality. A few cases of cholera happened in May and June, and from then till the end of November the district was practically free from it. The most unsatisfactory feature in the year's record is the increase of small-pox. There was one death in 1890, 27 in 1891, seven in 1892, 58 in 1893, and 225 in 1894. There were 3,000 vaccinations—a very small number compared with the birth-rate. The Magistrate, Mr. Agasti, insists on the accuracy of his figures, and certainly took much pains in verifying them and in keeping his chaukidars up to their work.

The District Board claim to have spent Rs. 10,335 on sanitary works, chiefly drainage and tank and canal clearing.

The little Municipality spent Rs. 107 on the embankment of a reserved tank, as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

34. In Chittagong the Magistrate insists that the year was a particularly healthy one, and attributes the higher mortality shown to better reporting, as is always the case in epidemics of cholera. In the Chittagong Municipality the death-rate reported was under 21 per thousand, and the Magistrate says he has no reason for doubting the accuracy of these figures. No doubt it is by the health of this capital, which is sometimes very bad, that the health of the whole district is judged. The deaths from small-pox dropped from 105 to 61. There was an outbreak of cholera in Cox's Bazar in November, December, and January, and it spread thence to the Hill Tracts.

The Chittagong Municipality spent Rs. 440 in deepening its main drainage channel, Rs. 970 in cleaning minor drains, and Rs. 470 in repairing wells and springs.

The Cox's Bazar Municipality spent over Rs. 1,500 on its drainage. The direct expenditure of the District Board on sanitary works has not been given.

The unhealthy season in Chittagong and Noakhali is the two months' interval before the rains. It empties the schools and cripples the offices.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

35. Hitherto this subject has been dismissed with a few congratulatory remarks, and in 1893 I wrote that, important as it was, none could be more lightly treated in this Division, which was that year excluded from the ordinary purview of the Famine Code. But after the floods and cyclone of the same year, private subscriptions aggregating Rs. 6,500, and contributions from the District Boards to the amount of Rs. 1,450, were expended in relieving the poor in Tippera and Noakhali, while last year relief works were opened by the Comilla and Brahmanbaria Local Boards, on which 4,451 persons found employment and Rs. 8,559 were distributed in gratuitous relief. His Highness the Maharaja

subscribed Rs. 2,871 of this sum, and the District Board and the Sarail estate gave the rest. The distress stopped in July, when an unusually fine crop of *aus* rice was harvested. Nearly Rs. 2,500 had been meanwhile advanced to 558 persons as agricultural loans.

These occurrences have given a rude shock to the preconceived ideas on the subject. Mr. Carlyle tells me that my dictum that the experience of over a century and a quarter showed that no need for famine relief might be apprehended, even in Tippera, in April and May, was a serious embarrassment to him when the call for some relief to the poor and helpless actually came. But an examination of the nature of this distress and comparisons with the results of scarcity elsewhere in India, show that there is little cause for anxiety and no need for the systematic maintenance of safeguards. The distress was caused by the floods of 1893, followed by the cyclone of that year, and then by the appearance of insect pests. It was much aggravated by the extent to which the cultivators, who of late years in Tippera have shown much speculative spirit in connection with jute, had depleted their food-stocks under the attractions of the high prices offered for rice earlier in 1893. Some of the rice exported to Burma actually came back to the Tippera markets. Because of their normal prosperity, there is no regular *mahajani* system in these districts, and the peasantry had not the alleviation which it affords in more precarious and impoverished parts of the Province. The result of these combined causes was that want of food was felt by women and children who had no men to look after them, and who usually subsist by begging or light household work. Mr. Carlyle writes that the difficulty of relieving this distress is great, "as the cases are scattered about a few in each village, and unless the distress assumes far larger proportions than was the case last year, relief should be given locally; and this, owing to local conditions, makes it practically impossible, in the case of women and children, to exact work for relief given. Spinning cotton, for instance, is an art with which most of the women are unacquainted and for which they have not the implements." He adds that if serious distress did recur it would be necessary to start poor-houses, both for men and women, at which work could be enforced. It would be impossible in the rains to provide earthwork for a large number of men in a country which is under water from the middle of June. For the smaller cultivators loans to be given by the District Board on the joint security of not less than 10 or 15 cultivators in a village, up to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, would be the best relief.

36. So that the exclusion of Tippera from the purview of the Famine Code is further justified because the relief provisions of the Code could not be worked in it.

Mr. Carlyle also says that "the comparatively small class of labourers who hold little or no land, and weavers, were also much affected." But on this statement I can throw some side-lights not referred to by him. When I was at Brahmanbaria in November 1893, the head of the local mission, a clergyman much respected for his soundness of judgement and knowledge of the people, represented that the distress among the peasantry was extreme and should be relieved on a large scale, and that the sums entrusted to him for distribution in charitable relief were wholly inadequate. I pointed to the road and drain and canal clearing works in progress, for which the authorities had to import labour from the south of the district and from Noakhali, and said that acceptance of work on them would be a proof of need. The answer was that the Muhammadans of pargana Sarail would sooner die than engage in such menial labour, and to this I remember giving a hard reply. The statement, nevertheless, is as true as it is of the Feringis of Chittagong, of whom the same is often said, and the causes for this feeling of pride which are known in the latter case, are, I believe, similar. The Sarail Muhammadans are the descendants of the Nawab's soldiery. It is a coincidence that they exhibit the morose and gloomy puritanism referred to elsewhere as conspicuous on the Sylhet border.

But the weavers alluded to by Mr. Carlyle are under no such influence. They are Hindu *jogis*, and the caste, which was within the century a very numerous professional one, has taken generally to agriculture.

37. Again, I find from the report of the Director of Surveys that when this distress, as represented to me, was at its height, the survey party engaged on the Maharaja's estates touching and partly comprising the area of scarcity had

to import 300 coolies from Western Bengal for its ordinary field work. There was no decrease in the influx of labourers from Bihar and Oudh for agricultural labour in Tippera, and the railway which intersects the locality most affected still failed to attract local labour, though at its rates a full day's work will earn over six annas.

So the indications of prosperity among the lower order in Tippera are still the same. Their women do no out-door labour. They themselves select it, and though they can toil hard at work of their choice, like ploughing and sowing and reaping, a very great number of them will not engage in cutting and carrying earth, and they employ foreign labour to do this. Closely crowded though the population is, they never emigrate. They are so confident of their food-supply that they devote most of their land to jute, now the most important crop in the district, and since 1891 they have joined in the speculations which attend this produce.

38. I should have liked to have reproduced the remarks made by Mr. Agasti for Noakhali, but that this chapter has already far exceeded its usual length. He writes fully on the subject, and from his knowledge of the country his opinion on it is especially valuable. Nowhere else has he seen such prosperous people enjoying such an even distribution of wealth, and he says with the last good harvest they have completely recovered from the effects of the calamities of 1893, and are again able to freely indulge in their pastime of litigation. He has given a calculation by which he estimates that in an ordinary year the surplus rice exported gives close upon 100 lakhs of rupees to his small district, and the betel and cocoanut exports between 20 and 30 lakhs. His concluding remarks are—

“In certain respects Noakhali may be described as a model district. The people are non-criminal. They are all but total abstainers. They are law-abiding, and there are very few offences under the marriage laws, which so prominently characterise the Muhammadan population of Barisal and several other districts of East Bengal. The people are prosperous; their material wants are few and are easily satisfied. They are, however, ignorant, superstitious to a degree, wanting in the amenities of social life, and boorish.” I think them genial folk compared with their neighbours in North Tippera. Mr. Gee, the Engineer on the Mohari and Penny bridges, who is isolated in a part of the country where a European has been seldom seen, and who knows no Indian language, is treated by his rustic Muhammadan neighbours with the greatest courtesy and kindness, and other similar instances have come under my notice. The temperance of the people and their social morality are wholly attributable to the strictness of their religion.

39. Chittagong, with the most prosperous population in Bengal, enjoyed a good year. Wages continue their gradual rise. Chittagong is the only part of India known to me where cultivators are found holding land at a higher rent than its produce can possibly repay, like the examples which used to be so common in Ireland and are becoming so common in England.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

40. In Tippera a few fishermen as usual left for Sylhet and Mymensingh to fish, and people went to Hill Tippera in the cold weather and the rains for timber and other forest produce; but this is not emigration, and there is none.

41. Crowds of up-country men came to work on the Assam-Bengal Railway. During the harvest season a large number of reapers came from Dacca, Faridpur and Mymensingh.

42. From Noakhali there was the traditional exodus to Backergunge to cut paddy and to Akyab for daily wages or trade.

43. From Chittagong there was the usual migration to Arrakan in the winter season for harvest and mill work, and the wages so earned are believed to be the source from which tenants in Chittagong are often found paying for their fields' rents which are higher than the produce can bear.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

44. In Tippera, between September 1893 and July 1894, the price of rice went up to Rs. 5-8 per maund, and did not drop till much of the rice which it had sent away in this very interval came back to it from as far as

Akyab. Notwithstanding the scarcity, there was no perceptible cheapening of the labour rate or diminution in the numbers of immigrant labourers. During the latter part of last year, after the good harvest, the price came down to Re. 1-8 a maund.

Labour becomes dear during the harvests, when a common cooly receives Rs. 12 a month.

45. Noakhali did not share so fully in these fluctuations of prices, because its internal communications are bad and it could not export so fully. The present low prices have not been enjoyed in Noakhali for the last five years.

46. Chittagong shared the low prices following the bumper harvests, but the rates of labour continue slowly to rise under the influence of the railway.

It is said there was no change in the price of salt in each locality, but great differences between the prices in these localities came under notice, and in consequence salt began to come southwards from Narayanganj, which it has not done for several years.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

47. There are no mines in the Division. A pearl fishery has recently been discovered off the south coast of Chittagong, and has caused some excitement. The pearls are said to be very valuable, and the great firm of Visram, Ibrahim and Company are among the competitors for the lease of the fishery. The case is under inquiry.

In Tippera there are no important manufactures. Brass utensils, bamboo baskets, pottery, rough agricultural tools and carpenters' work, coarse cloth and molasses are the only manufactures, and they are consumed locally.

The Elliott Artizan School has sent out one student from the blacksmiths' class and five from the carpenters with certificates of proficiency.

48. In Noakhali, earthen pots, bamboo mats, baskets, wooden seats and fishing-nets are manufactured for local use.

49. In Chittagong, ships are built, rice is milled, and tea and coffee are made. The quantity of tea exported was 1,075,948 lbs. against 111,942 lbs. the year before. On account of unseasonable rain and the absence of cold weather in January and February there was a short outturn in 10 out of 15 gardens that furnished returns. In quality the tea was superior to the outturn of last year. Messrs. Bullock Brothers and Company milled 8,150 tons of rice worth Rs. 58,000, against 1,320 tons, then valued at Rs. 22,300, the year before.

The milling season extends from November to April, and on an average 100 coolies are employed daily.

Six brigs or sloops were built against one in 1893-94. Coarse mats used for bedding are prepared in Chittagong from a reed known as *Patipata*, and are sometimes sent to Arakan and Rangoon for sale.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

50. Writing in 1893, I said that nearly all the trade of the Division was focused at the ports either of Chittagong or Narayanganj. This is scarcely correct. The amount of trade carried on with Calcutta and with neighbouring districts in countless boats by the innumerable water-ways is enormous. The cart traffic, however fast it is developing, is inconsiderable and strictly local. How small it is can be seen from the fact that Brahmanbaria, a busy mart with a population of over 18,000 within its municipal area, does not possess a single cart, and that the whole Division has only a single road, that from Dacca to Chittagong, with a surface breadth of over 16 feet throughout.

51. Rice is the chief article of export, and in prosperous years the bulk of it doubtless comes to Chittagong, but any rise of prices in the deltaic districts diverts it by the far safer routes by which they can be reached. Though fleets of boats laden with rice come to Chittagong in the cold season, they can only do so, and must make the return journey, in the intervals between the spring tides. Off the Noakhali coast these make navigation dangerous even for a powerful steamer, so strong and high is the *bore*. Still more capricious are the exports of jute, which appear to depend altogether on the choice of freights offering at the time in Calcutta and Chittagong. The most constant export is cotton, an inconsiderable item, because Chittagong is

its nearest outlet. Equally great and apparently unaccountable are the fluctuations in the chief articles of import at Chittagong, salt and mineral oils, while piece-goods, which are probably the chief imports, do not pass through it at all. Thus Chittagong is a port of the most partial kind. Its statistics, varying unaccountably as they do, give no idea of the volume of the trade, only a partial idea of the character of the exports, and one still more partial of the character of the import trade. Considering that it is selected for the import and export of only four main articles of commerce, this was to be expected. Next to it in importance, and with a far greater variety of trade, is Chandpur, also a port. Then in order come Brahmanbaria on the Titas and Hajiganj on the Dakaitia in Tippera and Cox's Bazar in Chittagong, only approachable at certain seasons of the year. The trade registered shows not only the fluctuations at particular centres noticed, but sometimes great inequalities before the level is reached. When these refer to jute, the cause is speculation in which the jute cultivators have now begun to share. The same cause probably accounts for the fact that a great deal of the rice which in 1893 was sent from Tippera, Noakhali and Chittagong to Burma, came back from Burma to those districts. Last year salt was found to be cheaper by Rs. 1 a maund in the north of the Noakhali district, which gets its supplies from Calcutta, than on the littoral within the salt limits, where salt is received from Chittagong, and the inequality lasted for a long time and perhaps continues, notwithstanding the facilities that have been given for import from the north by the establishment of new stations.

The following remarks notice the state of trade in each district, though the Chittagong statistics are the only figures available and, as explained, they are not as representative as those collected for the trade up the Karnaphuli, and noticed in the section on the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

52. Besides country boats, steamers on the Cachar and Sylhet lines touch at several marts; but the daily steamer service between Chandpur and Hajiganj has been given up, as it did not pay. There are several roads, but carts are only used in the interior in the dry weather.

The chief exports are jute, rice, betelnuts, dried-fish, hides, mustard-seed, sesamum, canes, and cocoanuts. The last jute outturn is estimated at 18 annas, and that of rice at close on 20 annas. Several trading firms at Narayanganj have opened jute depôts and sent agents to the principal marts to make purchases. There are numerous middlemen between the cultivators and jute merchants. The cultivators also frequently take their produce direct to Narayanganj. The price of jute during the year ranged from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 per maund.

Rice comes next to jute. This is exported, both husked and unhusked, to Calcutta, Dacca* (for Chittagong), Faridpur and Mymensingh. During the first few months of the year, when scarcity prevailed and the price ruled as high as Rs. 4-8 a maund, paddy and rice were imported.

Next come betelnuts, which are abundant in the south of the district. The principal places of business for dried-fish are Chutalpur and Bhulakut. Hilsa fish is salted on the banks of the Megna.

European piece-goods brought from Calcutta or Dacca are the largest imports.

Country-made cloth of fine quality used by the wealthy classes is still imported in small quantities from Dacca and Mymensingh, but the cheaper machine-made fabric is fast replacing it. Firewood, timber, building materials such as bamboo, canes, &c., as well as cotton, are imported from Hill Tippera. A large quantity of cotton goes to Dacca and Narayanganj.

Oil, tobacco, pulses, brass utensils, sugar, salt and fancy goods are brought from Dacca and Narayanganj and distributed all over the district.

Under this section I quote the Magistrate's notice of the establishment of a novel kind of speculative association: "Death and marriage associations have sprung up in the subdivision of Brahmanbaria in imitation of life assurance companies. Subscribers to these associations are required to register their names on payment of an admission fee which varies according to the class of subscription. A death or marriage fee is required on the death of any member.

* The rice for Chittagong is loaded in brigs at Narayanganj.

or the marriage of any one named by one. Seventy-five per cent. of the sums so collected are paid to the nominee of the member who dies or to the boy or girl who is married, as the case may be, and 25 per cent. is retained by the company. The admission fees are divided amongst the directors or managers."

53. In Noakhali the principal exports are rice, betelnuts, cocoanuts, eggs and mustard oil. The eggs are exported to Chittagong and go on to Burma. Cotton from Hill Tippera is also exported.

Noakhali.

Cloths made by local weavers are still used by the lower classes. Noakhali was a great weaving emporium, and the East India Company had a factory at Lakhipur. There is a steamer service between Barisal and Noakhali, which imported 59,149 maunds of miscellaneous goods against 42,666 maunds the year before. The service is not used for exports. Raipur Hát, formerly the chief mart in the district, now much decreased by the silting up of the Dakaitia, is still the chief place for export of betelnuts. Sonapur and Lakhipur are also places of extensive trade in betelnuts and cocoanuts.

Bhowaniganj is the centre of the import trade from Narayanganj and other places. The principal rice marts are Chaomoni, Basu's Hát, Sahebar Hát, and Nadona.

The Collector gives a calculation to show that 60 lakhs maunds of the entire produce of paddy, representing about 70 lakhs in value, were available for export last year, and that in an ordinary year with a higher level of prices the value would be 100 lakhs of rupees. The prices of rice last year throughout the Division were the lowest for the decade.

The imports of Noakhali are of the same character as in Tippera, but more than half the salt comes from Chittagong. Neither Magistrates have noticed kerosine oil. The whole of it seems to come from Chittagong for both districts. Owing to the silting up of channels, the internal communications of the Noakhali main land are very defective. They will be noticed under the proper head. It is their state which accounts for the inequalities in the prices of salt.

54. The table below shows the number and tonnage of foreign vessels last year. The increase was due to larger shipments of jute and rice following the fine harvests.

Chittagong.

	Number of vessels.			Tonnage.		
	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1893-94	34	15	49	82,844	26,694	69,538
1894-95	39	23	62	52,066	34,189	86,255
	+5	+8	+13	+19,222	+7,495	+26,717

The interportal trade is illustrated by the table below. The number of vessels was less, but the tonnage was much greater. The British India Steam Navigation Company have begun to use larger steamers for the coasting trade.

	NUMBER OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.			REMARKS.
	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893-94	626	617	1,243	202,080	208,885	410,915	
1894-95	595	583	1,158	210,834	216,390	427,224	
	-31	-64	-85	+8,804	+7,505	+16,309	

The appended statement shows the value of the sea-borne traffic. The net increase of Rs. 17,16,949 in the foreign trade is shared by paddy, rice, jute, the class "all other articles" (covering a shipment of bone-meal), and large quantities of railway materials.

The increase of Rs. 15,61,532 in interportal trade is accounted for chiefly by paddy and rice sent to different parts of India including Calcutta.

	VALUE OF TRADE WITH—					
	Foreign ports.	British ports in other Presidencies.	British ports within the Presidency.	Indian ports not British.	Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Grand Total viz., of columns 2 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	90,14,997	16,47,317	1,31,22,473	4,170	1,47,73,960	2,37,88,957
1894-95 ...	1,07,31,946	34,48,177	1,27,97,074	90,241	1,63,35,492	2,70,67,438
	+17,16,949	+18,00,860	-3,25,399	+86,071	+15,61,532	+32,78,481

55. The details of exports to foreign markets are given in a statement appended. There was a net increase in value of over 13 lakhs of rupees or 2·5 per cent.

The increase in the export of "all other articles" was a cargo of bone-meal. The decrease in the exportation of tea was due to larger shipments to Calcutta. That is, the local attempts to dispense with agency and to trade directly with Australia have broken down. Tobacco shipments advanced by 2,174 lbs., while the value decreased by Rs. 65. The cause is unknown to me. This produce is very choice. Its larger production apparently cheapened it. For full reference I append two tables showing the foreign and interportal exports and imports in detail. They are too bulky to exhibit in the text.

56. The interportal exports are shown in these statements.

The item of Rs. 5,634 worth of feathers, chiefly kingfishers', is alluded to in my remarks about the working of the Arms Act. I deplore this traffic and the unnecessary facilities given for it. The hill cotton harvest was a poor one. The increase in metal is attributed to copper sent to be recoined.

Hides and skins were less plentiful because there was no outbreak of fatal disease among cattle. The exports of kerosine oil and salt fell off because Narayanganj drew largely from Calcutta. This is our stereotyped explanation, and is hazarded because we can give no other. In some years the Chittagong petroleum goes as far as Cachar. These fluctuations always appear. The local demand for specie to pay for rice and paddy explains the decrease in the exports of treasure. The decrease in the export of provisions is attributed to the decline in the export of eggs to Rangoon, and the figures indicate how great this traffic is. The famous Chittagong and Noakhali fowls, as well as ducks, are also exported on an extensive scale to Burma. There was no decrease in the local supply, and I am in ignorance of what diminished the Burma demand, or reduced the prices given there.

57. As regards the details of imports from foreign markets, the increases under "drugs and medicines" and "hardware and cutlery" are accounted for by the requirements of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the materials for which also appear.

The decrease in "salt and oils" will be separately noticed. The decrease in "metal" is attributed to the fact that the Assam-Bengal Railway obtained the bulk of their requirements the year before.

Interportal imports.—Cotton twist and yarn, paddy, hardware and cutlery, gunny-bags, railway materials, seeds, sugar, wood and treasure show a large advance.

The increase in cotton twist and yarn is noticeable and seems to indicate stimulation in local manufacture, but I have no precise information. A large quantity of paddy was brought back from Akyab early in the year when prices got so high as already noticed. The increase under hardware and cutlery may again be attributed, directly and indirectly, to the railway. More gunny-bags were required for the paddy and rice exported in such increased quantities. The railway materials and wood explain themselves. The increase under seeds and sugar was due to local failures in these comparatively insignificant local

productions. The increase under treasure represents rupees wanted to pay for the abundant rice and paddy exported.

The decrease in jute was due, I presume, to Calcutta offering better terms: we cannot say. Under provisions the decrease was chiefly under ghee and flour. Raw silk is only used by the Mugs of Cox's Bazar for manufacture into cloths, and the decrease is attributed to machine-made articles taking their place. Considering how few these Mugs are, it is very large. A large importation of chillies the year before explains the decrease in spices.

58. Kerosine oil, salt, rice, paddy and jute are specially treated. The annual accounts of the sea-borne trade issued by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, were received after this section had been written, but the figures have been collated.

Imports of kerosine oil.

59. The details of the import of kerosine oil are given below:—

		1893-94.		1894-95.	
1		2		3	
From United Kingdom	...	Gals. 110	Rs. 19	Gals. ...	Rs. ...
" United States	...	1,218,025	4,72,029	...	...
Total	...	1,218,135	4,72,042	...	...
" Bombay	...	...	...	...	...
" Madras Ports	...	...	...	...	...
" Burma	...	...	...	...	...
" Bengal	...	18,609	8,292	17,268	7,815
Total	...	18,609	8,292	17,361	7,845
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,236,744	4,80,334	17,361	7,845

The only explanation I can give for these figures is that the imports of 1893-94 overstocked the market. But it is also said that the difficulty of getting return freights from Chittagong keeps off foreign mineral oils. The import from other ports of Bengal also declined. The water routes for its distribution from Calcutta are far safer than those from Chittagong. The terrors of the Megna's mouth, where several brigs, not to count smaller boats, are annually lost, are very real. The force of the spring tides is terrific, and the tracks vary every season.

60.

Imports of salt.

		1893-94.		1894-95.	
1		2	3	4	5
From United Kingdom	{ Tons ...	13,301	...	10,142	...
	{ Maunds ...	3,62,083	3,45,455	2,76,088	255,066
" other countries	{ Tons ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Maunds ...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ Tons ...	13,301	...	10,142	...
	{ Maunds ...	3,62,083	3,45,455	2,76,088	2,55,066
From Madras Ports	{ Tons ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Maunds ...	...	1	...	1
" Burma	{ Tons ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Maunds ...	...	...	...	...
" Bengal	{ Tons ...	...	...	110	...
	{ Maunds ...	...	...	2,994	9,310
" Cutch	{ Tons ...	...	...	...	...
	{ Maunds ...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ Tons ...	...	...	110	...
	{ Maunds ...	...	1	2,994	9,311
GRAND TOTAL	{ Tons ...	13,301	...	10,252	...
	{ Maunds ...	3,62,083	3,45,456	2,79,082	2,64,377

The stereotyped explanations for such fluctuations are large stocks and short shipments to Narayanganj. It has been noticed that Calcutta salt brought *via* Chandpur to the north of Noakhali was Re. 1 a maund cheaper than Chittagong salt on its sea and river face, and this accounts for a recurrence of imports from Narayanganj after several years cessation.

61. *Exports of rice and paddy.*

1	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom ...	...	...	10,018	25,500
To Eastern Coast of Africa ...	...	...	...	...
„ Mauritius ...	77,301	4,10,926	90,740	3,60,408
„ West Indies ...	20,625	98,595	140,212	6,70,792
„ Ceylon ...	...	...	15,685	55,881
„ other foreign countries ...	...	...	4,275	16,606
Total ...	97,926	5,09,521	280,930	11,38,187
To Bombay ...	17,458	1,10,722	57,092	2,49,646
„ Madras Ports ...	7,399	24,292	329,561	9,18,856
„ Burma ...	17	114	12	84
„ Bengal—All ports ...	39,751	1,66,358	70,258	2,52,403
„ Indian Ports not British ...	...	...	38,830	88,991
Total ...	64,625	3,01,486	495,753	15,09,980
GRAND TOTAL ...	162,551	8,11,007	756,683	26,48,167

The fine harvests of 1894, both of summer and winter rice, explain these figures for last year. The local merchants say that their rice was more in demand on the Malabar coast and Bombay than that usually taken there from False Point and Balasore, both because this port was easier of access and the market lower.

62. *Exports of Jute.*

1	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
<i>Foreign.</i>				
United Kingdom ...	615,168	53,46,618	537,407	47,87,103
Boston ...	...	...	61,863	5,71,659
New York ...	...	...	55,482	5,12,655
Hamburg ...	...	...	93,136	8,00,574
Port Said ...	60,068	5,04,570	...	...
Total ...	675,236	58,51,188	747,893	67,31,991
Interportal ...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	675,236	58,51,188	747,893	67,31,991

The outturn of the year was exceptionally good, but the causes which influence shippers in choosing between Chittagong and Calcutta are not accurately known to us, and those we hear of, such as reasons connected with the Kidderpore Docks, seem intricate and remote.

63.

Foreign Trade.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-95 COMPARED WITH 1893-94.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	24,10,147	27,62,862	3,52,715	.....
Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24,10,147	27,62,862	3,52,715	.....
Government stores ... ..	.....	347	347	.....
„ treasure ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	347	347	.....
Total imports, both Private and Government.	24,10,147	27,63,209	3,53,062	.....
<i>Exports.</i>				
Merchandise—				
Indian produce	66,04,849	79,68,664	13,63,815	.....
Foreign merchandise ... ..	.....	420	420	.....
Total	66,04,849	79,69,084	13,64,235	.....
Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	66,04,849	79,69,084	13,64,235	.....
Government stores—				
Country ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total stores, both Private and Government.	66,04,849	79,69,084	13,64,235	.....
Total of Private Trade	90,14,996	1,07,31,946	17,16,950	.....
Total of Government stores ... ..	.....	347	347	.....
Grand Total Trade	90,14,996	1,07,32,293	17,17,297	.....
Custom duty—				
Imports	6,01,770	6,19,736	.....	42,034
Exports	24,991	66,595	41,604	.....
Total	6,86,761	6,86,331	.....	430

The main heads of the foreign trade of Chittagong are illustrated above and show an improvement of over 17 lakhs. As already explained, the only factors which we know of with certainty are the fine outturn of rice and jute, and the existence and requirements of the Assam-Bengal Railway. Nothing illustrates more clearly what I have said about the partial character of Chittagong as a port than the fact that notwithstanding an expansion of trade to the value of some 33 lakhs of rupees, and in the face of a new Tariff Act greatly enhancing the customs duties, the customs revenue actually decreased by Rs. 430, because there was no room for more salt and more kerosine oil.

64. The following are the figures for the distinctive local forest products:—

Distinctive forest produce.

Interportal.

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Gurjan oil	Gals. 501	420	Gals. 3,211	4,028
Chai muga	Cwt. 8½	84	Cwt. 7	152
India rubber ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs. 2,039	12,999	lbs. 700	4,431
	...	13,508	...	8,626

The supply of rubber has ceased because all trees within reach have been tapped and spoiled, and we cannot adopt conservancy measures in the vast solitudes of the Lushai country where the trees are found. The increase of gurjan oil is capricious. I expected a decrease because the indiscriminate tapping of garjan trees is no longer permitted in the Chittagong district. The decrease in ivory shows that the measures taken in the Hill Tracts to check the misappropriation of that article there have borne some fruit.

65. The figures for the last two years are before me, but the Collector of Customs, under whose supervision they are collected, warns me that no reliance can be placed on their accuracy. When he reports them to the Statistical Department in July, he supplements his reports with information from the local traders which has not yet been collected. The system of inter local boat traffic registration at Chittagong is described in the section for statistical enquiries. I notice the main heads as follows:—

66. Rice, husked and unhusked, is of course by far the most important of these; yet the quantity registered for 1893-94 is under two lakhs of maunds, and for last year there are no figures yet. As rice was not imported for local consumption in Chittagong last year, the customs figures already given include the whole imports. The largest item in the return is cocoanuts, of which 33,51,190 maunds are returned for last year, against 20,03,820 maunds the year before. Hides are shown as 79,706 maunds last year and 65,800 maunds the year before. The inaccuracy of the figures is exposed by those given for raw cotton, viz., only 1,004 maunds last year. Yet, as the section on the Chittagong Hill Tracts shows, Mr. Murray registered 4,711,132 lbs., or 57,253 maunds, as having gone down the Karnaphuli, and the whole of this must have passed the registering station.

Another large item is poultry, of which nearly 27,000 head were imported for export to Burma in both years, the quantities scarcely fluctuating. But eggs, which the Customs returns and district reports show to be so extensively exported from Chittagong, are not noticed at all. They should appear among the imports at this registering station. Vegetables, spices, and betelnuts figure largely, but in nothing like the amount of the true figures. Timber is a considerable item, but that which interests me most in the whole list is firewood. Over 86,000 maunds are returned for last year and some 50,000 for the year before. These figures are probably far below the mark. The point is that the quantity is very considerable, and that the whole of it comes from the Sundarbans south of the Sungoo, and is the property of Government, and, except for a few eight-anna permits, is taken for nothing and sold. These Sundarbans are now

under settlement as a reserved forest. No forest is so profitable, none so easy to conserve, since it is not inhabited, is not exposed to fire or cattle, and in it every trespasser leaves a track.

67. The figures for these must in several cases cross those for imports.

Exports.

Thus, cocoanuts are so shown in large quantities; so is cotton, and so on. Foreign piece-goods appear among the exports only to the value of Rs. 7,27,114 in 1893-94 and Rs. 4,24,619 last year. These figures are far under the mark. I see none which bear an appearance of correctness, while those for salt and oils, for which we have statistics, are manifestly wrong. I am conscious that, coming as I do for the first time to the examination of these figures, I am only struck with their inaccuracy. The steps for further improving or dealing with the present system of registration will be discussed separately.

68. The term of office of the Port Commissioners expired last year, and in June all were re-elected and re-appointed without change. They held 11 ordinary and one special

Port of Chittagong.

meetings, and the average attendance was nearly 60, not 5 per cent., as stated in the last report.

69. The most important matter connected with the port is the arrangements to be made for landing and shipping merchandise when the railway is opened. Practically there are no facilities at present, no wharves, and no cranes. The railway authorities were anxious to obtain the entire business and to lay out some 15 lakhs in providing the requisite facilities. The financial position of the Port Commissioners prohibited their taking any action, and the matter has been taken out of their hands by Government. The Government of India have negatived the railway's proposals, and decided that the duty of providing facilities and of managing them is one for the Port Commissioners alone, and the wharves and jetties are to be erected by them when funds can be found. Meanwhile the Assam-Bengal Railway have been permitted to erect temporary jetties for landing railway materials only, and these the Port Commissioners will be entitled to resume whenever they are in a position to pay for them. Hitherto the practice has been to allow private firms to erect jetties on condition that they would be removed if so required, without any claim for compensation, and further permissions under this practice were given last year.

70. Of the loan due by the Port Trust to Government, Rs. 16,294-14-6 were paid in July last, and the balance on the 31st March 1895 stood at Rs. 1,66,580-1-6.

71. The Port Commissioners repeated the grant of Rs. 500 to the Sailors' Resort, the working of which has continued to receive approval. They continued to levy hospital port dues on vessels of all classes. Rupees 7,280-9-9 were so realized and Rs. 5,666-7-10 disbursed. The closing balance of this fund was Rs. 3,222-4 against an opening balance of Rs. 1,608-2-1.

72. Altogether 39 vessels, British Indian and German, with an aggregate tonnage of 52,066 tons, from foreign ports entered the port, against 15 of 20,589 tons in aggregate the year before. More vessels were chartered for the rice trade, which greatly increased, and also for jute.

Shipping.

Fewer British Indian vessels arrived from Ceylon and the Maldiv Islands. Twenty-three vessels of the same classes, representing 34,189 tons burden, cleared for foreign ports, against 15, with 26,694 tons, the year before.

Five hundred and ninety-five vessels, representing 210,834 tons burden, from home ports entered the port, against 626 of 202,031 tons the year before. The fluctuations in figures are wholly attributed to the larger steamers now employed in the coasting trade. Similarly, 563 vessels of 216,390 tons burden cleared for home ports, against 617 of 208,885 tons the year before.

Four thousand seven hundred and fifteen *balam* boats, representing 63,428 tons burden in aggregate, paid port dues at the rate of one anna per ton, against 2,894 boats of 41,745 tons the year before. The increase was due to the great rice harvest of the year and the extensive exportations.

Twenty-three vessels cleared for foreign ports, against 15 the year before. The total tonnage was 34,189 against 26,694. Eleven of these were loaded with rice and 12 with jute. The year before there were 4 with rice and 11 with jute.

73. The sadar ghát jetty was scraped and scaled down and given two coats of coal-tar. There are 18 feet 6 inches of water at the T head at low water in ordinary spring tides. The pontoon double moorings jetty was hauled up and painted and given two coats of coal-tar. The Bar and channel buoys were overhauled and examined. Some repairs to the plating of the buoys were successfully done by local workmen, under the superintendence of the driver of the *Gekko*, and the cost of freight to and from Calcutta was thus saved. Mooring buoys have been carefully looked after, and scaled and tarred when possible. The whole of the moorings had to be lifted and relaid by the steamer *Gekko* owing to the erosion of the western bank and extension of the sands on the eastern side. The moorings are now in good workable order and in efficient condition; but it is necessary to obtain some new mooring buoys, chains and anchors to give increased mooring accommodation and to have spare materials for contingencies. The Dolphin buoy off Kutubdia was brought up and repaired. The South Patch buoy, which was placed to mark this most dangerous shoal, broke adrift in December 1894, and a temporary buoy made of casks and bamboos, standing about 25 feet out of water, was put up. River marks are now under repairs and the tide gauges have been painted and repaired. The Juldi tide gauge was lifted and its position was rectified and the flagstaff there was painted and rigging set up. The Patanga beacon has been painted and a new triangle fixed on top of the mast-head.

74. Great changes have taken place in the river. As reported last year, the bank eastward is extending very rapidly. On the eastern foreshore the bank has been much cut away. The *char* continues to form. The river on the eastern bank has deepened and the anchorage has so improved that salt vessels drawing 20 to 21 feet can now discharge there. The sands that formed off the double moorings have washed down some 200 yards, giving more swing room for big vessels. Great changes have also taken place in the river tracks and have kept the S. L. *Active* frequently engaged in taking soundings. The outer Bar sand-bank continues to grow up and is extending a long way eastwards, and is barely covered now with 13 feet 6 inches rise of tide, while grass has commenced to grow in places on it. This island has improved the track over the outer Bar owing to its narrowing the entrance and causing more rush of tide.

75. The steam-tug *Gekko* is said to have rendered very valuable service to the port during the year under report, having lifted and shifted all the moorings in the river, done all the coast buoy work, and taken down all stores to the light-houses. She gave valuable help to the S. S. *Endeavour*, which got on shore when swinging in the river. The *Gekko* has had the entire towage of the port during the year, but has not yet earned a satisfactory return. She went down to Akyab in July last, and towed out of that port seven Chittagong owned brigs which were weather bound there owing to the south-west monsoon having set in. For this service she earned Rs. 3,500. The vessel was docked in the British India Steam Navigation Company dry dock at Calcutta in March last, and had her engines and boiler overhauled and all defects made good. This steamer has given no trouble when working as a tug. Her fire and salvage pumps are also in good working order. Her total earnings were Rs. 15,125, and the total outlay on her, including repayment of debt, Rs. 32,085-8-1.

76. The health of the shipping was fair throughout the year. Twenty-five patients against 30 the year before were admitted into the hospital. Two of them were relieved and 23 were discharged. There was a great decrease in crime connected with the shipping—a result which the Commissioners attribute to the good working of the Sailors' Resort which they subsidise.

77. The light-houses at Norman's Point and Kutubdia were in good order, and no complaint about them was received last year.

78. The receipts of the Port fund were Rs. 99,928-8-8 against disbursements amounting to Rs. 85,086-0-3. The opening and closing balances were respectively Rs. 52,291-10-7 and Rs. 70,134-3-0.

79. The Port Commissioners manage the Pilot Service for Government.

Local Pilot Service.

Altogether 97 steamers and 94 sailing vessels were piloted in and out during the year. There were two accidents, but the pilots were not to blame. The receipts from pilotage fees were Rs. 16,599 against Rs. 14,842 the year before, and the expenditure was Rs. 9,050-6-5 against Rs. 11,463-7-6. The opening and closing balances were Rs. 7,341-11-3½ and Rs. 14,890-4-10½ respectively. The increased receipts were due to more vessels entering the port, and the reduced expenditure was due to the retirement of the senior pilot who used to get Rs 200 a month, and to a lower rate of percentage on earnings. The value of stores issued to the cutter at the pilot station for 1891-92 and 1892-93 were all included in the figures for 1893-94, and increased the disbursements for that year. This fund, which used to be in deficit, is now in a satisfactory state.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

80. The following local arrangements were made:—In Tippera the Matlab outpost was raised to the status of an independent police station, and a Joint Sub-Registrar's office was opened at Bancharampur. The Farashganj outpost in Noakhali was reduced to a police beat with one head-constable and four constables. The munsifi at Beganganj was transferred to the head-quarters of the district after the offices were burnt down. Four new sub-registry offices were opened. In Chittagong, three outposts were reduced to beat houses. A new registration office was opened. The zamindari line from Anwara to Parki was abolished, and 20 new pounds were established. New telegraph offices were opened at Sitakund, Mirserai, Hajiganj and Chandpur.

In May 1894, the Board of Revenue placed the Sarail settlement under the Commissioner of the Presidency Division with the Collector of Tippera subordinate to him in respect of it. Mr. Waller assented to this arrangement, to which I might have demurred through dislike of losing the part services of an officer and the control of a matter with which I am otherwise in close contact in the Certificate Department. Mr. Carlyle, however, recommended it, and the method of working it followed by Mr. Westmacott and him has certainly saved time and trouble. The incident is not without local precedent, as the Commissioner of the Dacca Division has powers of control over the Tippera and Noakhali *Diaras*, though he has not exercised it in my incumbency. The best feature of the change is its showing that executive jurisdictions can be readily modified to suit temporary exigencies, and need not be adhered to at the expense of a roundabout procedure.

81. The demarcation by the Forest Department of the Ramgarh Sitakund forest reserve with an area of 130 square miles is proceeding hand in hand with the departmental conservancy, and is producing a number of objections and complaints which were not evoked by the preliminary proceedings. Most are from owners of herds of buffaloes who used to enjoy free grazing for which they will now have to pay. They were not inhabitants of the forest area. For the other 11 areas covering about 900 square miles selected as reserves, the forest settlement proceedings are in progress.

82. In 1893 I proposed to make the Island Tum-Madhab, off the Noakhali coast, a reserved forest. It is actually a Sundarban forest, and fuel is exported from it in large quantities to the main land by wood-cutters who pay no dues. The Forest Department have not yet been able to examine this proposal on the ground. Meanwhile annual grazing settlements are concluded for the island, and cultivation is not allowed.

Orders were received last year to constitute some of the Unions provided for by the Local Self-Government Act in each regulation district of the Division. Noakhali and the Chittagong districts have no Local Boards, so the orders were withdrawn or suspended in respect to them. Meanwhile steps have been taken to form Local Boards in Noakhali, and there is every probability of some Unions being started in that district from the 1st April 1896. Five of these Unions have been formed in Tippera—two under the Brahmanbaria, two under the Chandpur, and one under the Comilla Local Boards. Their formation was part of last year's working. Their constitution started in the current year.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

83. The statistics locally collected are those for births and deaths, for the three kinds of palm which produce *tari*, for the river-borne trade of the Karnaphuli in the interior, for the trade which enters it by boats from the sea, and of course for the Chittagong Custom House and Port. Tide and flood readings for the Nadona canal project in Noakhali were taken for the last four years, and the information now collected has sufficed for a decision on this project which is referred to elsewhere. The Gunti floods in Tippera are similarly under observation, and new gauges have been established with a view to the ultimate treatment of this river's troublesome and dangerous embankments, part of which has been already removed and part lowered.

84. The system of registering the sea-borne boat trade at Chittagong was started in 1875. The local merchants remonstrated against it at the time, as the Noakhali channels cannot be navigated with safety in the spring tides, the boats have to come and return in the intervals between them, and any delay at Chittagong would be injurious. These representations were acceded to, and the statistics taken are admittedly very rough and formed by estimate, and are collected by a single muharrir. They represent only the character of the trade, scarcely its volume. Their collection was transferred to the Customs Department, which reported the figures direct to the Secretariat, and I must confess that the system has in consequence escaped the notice of the other local authorities for many years past. Last year's results are noticed in chapter IX of this report.

85. The Magistrate of Noakhali claims much accuracy for his vital statistics. The action of the chaukidars in this matter was closely supervised by all Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers. Mr. Anderson in Chittagong brought to notice in his tour diaries the extraordinarily low rate of births registered in August and September. This was set down to bad reporting in the height of the rains, but police-station after police-station showed precisely corresponding results, and on enquiry the same state of things is found in Noakhali. From Tippera information has not been furnished. Harvesters leave Chittagong and Noakhali in large numbers in November, but the decrease in the birth-rate noticed in August and September is in Noakhali half the average for each month in the year, and in Chittagong considerably more.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

86. Details of the work of this department are given in the prescribed statements. None of the District Judges have favoured me with any remarks in forwarding them.

There was a great increase in the number of suits all round, and in Noakhali it was as much as 25 per cent. Rent suits advanced from 32,269 to 34,443, and were a little above 10,000 in each district, and title suits increased by about 500.

The title suits chiefly referred to mortgages, and the increases in them were connected with the high prices and scarcity which was felt from September 1893 to July 1894.

The reaction which followed the fine harvest is said to have accounted for the great stimulus to litigation, "the pastime of the people." With heavier work the rate of disposing of it became slower and the proportion of arrears has increased, though the number of cases disposed of and of witnesses examined greatly increased.

87. The increased litigation in Chittagong is somewhat of a surprise, as the stamp revenue has fallen off, and this has been attributed by me to the settlement having disposed of so many disputes, and this can be said with certainty of the Cox's Bazar sub-division, which contains the settled area and also accounts for nearly the whole decrease in stamp revenue. The great commercial activity which prevailed in Chittagong for the last six months of the year must have been attended with increased litigation.

88. A good deal is seen of the working of the Civil Justice Department in this Division, because of the traditional practice which has prevailed in Chittagong for many years of suing Government with or without reason, without any attempt to apply in the first instance to the authority concerned

for redress. In only one of the many scores of cases that have thus passed through my hands has cause been found for serious complaint of its treatment in the Civil Court.

XIII.—CRIME.

89. The Division as hitherto was distinguished by a very low crime rate, while the proportion of serious crime, so far as cognizable cases denote it, was only about 29 per cent. to non-cognizable cases in 1894, against the provincial average of over 53 per cent. for 1893. Yet the people are said to be the most litigious in India. So far from being mild, apathetic and unenterprising, they are mostly of Aryan race, have the hot-headed character which distinguishes the populations of the tidal districts, and give a class of hardy and daring mariners and laborious reclaimers and clearers. No ordinary observer would say that they were distinguished for their virtue. Their independence of mien, and the readiness with which they assert themselves, have often been noticed. But they have some strong law-abiding characteristics. They are wonderfully temperate, and the bulk of them are strictly religious. Finally, no class among them is driven to crime by the pressure of want. It is generally true of them that no member of the community lives by stealing.

The crime to which by temperament they would be most disposed is rioting in agrarian disputes. The local circumstance that Government is the owner of so many of the riparian properties subject to new accretions has the largest influence in repressing this form of lawlessness, and the fact should never be lost sight of in proposals for disposing of these *chars* and islands.

Their temperance is due to the Ferazi tenets which most of them profess and follow. The same cause ought logically to militate against their being law-abiding, and it does so to a large extent which will be noticed. The law-abiding spirit is manifested in those extraneous matters which do not concern the social habits and mutual obligations of a village community within itself, and is due very much to history, tradition and habit. They have always had their external affairs managed for them by others, and have acquiesced in such management.

90. But the code of morality which their religion enforces, and the mutual obligations referred to depending on it, the Ferazis are prepared to enforce, and do enforce even by the penalty of death. Their neighbours of different religion have caught the spirit and follow this example, though they rarely can act with results which so entirely defy detection as is the case with the Ferazi communities. So that undetected murders, which the perpetrators doubtless consider judicial executions, are the most striking features in the crime of the Division. They are hardest to detect in Tippera, where the Ferazi creed is most strictly followed. Further south, though still professed, its observance is relaxed. The people are more genial and pleasure-loving, and show the vices which are seldom seen in the north. Mr. Carlyle, who used to notice the hospitable and courteous demeanour of the Chittagong Muhammadans, is struck by the dour character and morose and surly mien of their co-religionists of the same race of the Sylhet border. Very recently in Tippera a village ruffian who had become obnoxious to all his neighbours was decapitated and his body was thrown into the jungle, where it was found 15 days after. The police could plainly see that the whole village was concerned in the crime, and could be certain even of the actual perpetrators, and yet were unable to obtain evidence on which to make a single arrest.

91. The invariable attendants of such a system are terrorists, extortioners, and black-mailers, who threaten, as it suits them, the vengeance or the action of these village tribunals, or the interference of the constituted authorities, or lawless reprisals of their own, the most practicable of which is incendiarism. Such persons almost form a class in Tippera and Noakhali, and are the bad characters against whom most of the operations for bad livelihood are directed.

From people so accustomed to take the law into their own hands, the authorities can expect little assistance in the case of offences against the State. So the prevalence of coining in all three districts has attracted attention and seems to be on the increase, though no large seizure has been made. In one case in Tippera last year, 154 false four-anna pieces, which had just been manufactured, were seized. If the rupee appreciates so much that it will be

profitable to illicitly coin it of pure silver, this form of crime will need the utmost vigilance in these districts where the people are acquainted with it already in a grosser and more palpably fraudulent shape.

92. Next to terrorism and black-mailing, the most prevalent serious crime is incendiarism. So common is it, that to threaten a man that his house will burn is regarded as an ordinary angry expression. The threat is even used by school-boys, openly or by anonymous letter, and in two cases it was carried out. It was given to the Executive Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway, at Fenny, by letter, and was carried out.

93. A standing local cause which swells the crime returns is the inclusion of a large part of the Division in the Salt Law limits. For the first time last year, special measures were tried in Noakhali to see if, as had always been alleged, there were really no breaches of the law. Some 40 detections and convictions were the result. A special cause in Chittagong is the forest conservancy, first adopted in 1892. Cases of taking forest produce were treated as thefts till March 1894, since when they have been treated as criminal trespass.

94. The presence of so many foreign coolies on the Assam-Bengal Railway has naturally had an effect on the figures for all three districts, for burglaries and thefts. It speaks much for the strength of the religious influences to which I have referred, that the distress which was felt in Tippera till July last had no such result. I noticed this in connection with the floods of 1893. In Noakhali the Magistrate, I believe quite correctly, attributes a decrease in non-cognizable crime, that is, in the luxury of cheap litigation, to the same cause, and a subsequent increase to the fine harvest which followed.

95. The other breach of law which has attracted most attention is the smuggling of excise opium to Burma. This must be very remunerative, and, as the Chapter on Excise will show, must be conducted on a very large scale. There were only four important seizures. Two of them were noticeable because the consignment was advised by telegraph, and under the rules the telegrams were reported to the Magistrate.

96. The following table gives the cognizable and non-cognizable crime of the last two years, and shows their incidence. The fluctuations have been generally explained by the foregoing remarks:—

DISTRICTS.	COGNIZABLE.		Increase.	Decrease.	NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.		Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL CRIME.		Population.	INCIDENCE.		
	1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tippera ...	19	2,245	300	...	6,030	6,546	...	400	8,021	8,821	1,782,035	Case. Persons.	Case. Persons.	
Noakhali ...	1,127	1,224	97	...	3,081	3,003	...	78	4,208	4,227	1,007,093	1 to 109	1 to 202	
Chittagong...	1,708	1,638	...	73	3,105	3,180	...	75	4,813	4,816	1,290,167	1 to 240	1 to 238	
Total ...	4,950	5,146	325	...	13,122	12,719	...	403	17,942	17,864	4,082,795	1 to 227	1 to 225	

Three cases of dacoity were reported in Tippera, but only one was accepted as true. It was a dacoity of the regular type carried out by masked men with torches. The police wholly failed to detect the criminals. There were no dacoities elsewhere. Cases of riot were fewer in all districts. In Tippera there were thirteen cases of murder and eleven of culpable homicide, in Noakhali only one murder and five cases of homicide, and in Chittagong seven murders and five homicides. The number of perpetrators detected and convicted in all districts was remarkably small.

XIV.—POLICE.

97. The remarks made last year on the police by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division touch a wide question. While agreeing with what Mr. Nolan has written, I would lay special stress on the comparative character of his observations. There seems to be nothing obscure or, apart from financial considerations, perplexing about the little progress in improvement made by the police in the last thirty years. No doubt bad traditions have the greatest effect; but there is an instance of another great department in which they were equally powerful, but ceased to operate when it was reformed.

When I first began to be acquainted with our administration in the interior, there was no great department of Government more open to obloquy than that of Civil Justice in the mufassal. Its state was the same as when, 11 years before, it had most to do with exciting the Sonthal rebellion, and two years later had much to do with the revolt in Bhojpur. There is no department in which the change has been so complete.

98. The model for the new police taken when it was inaugurated in Madras was the Irish constabulary. But that force continues to attract the very pick of the peasantry and of the artizans, in intelligence as well as physique, and the differences between the rates of pay of its rank and file and its officers are comparatively small.

99. The commonest reproach against the new police in the first ten years of its existence was, in the Lower Provinces, that it was ruffianly and corrupt. The rule about local enlistments was not, I believe, then in force, and it contained many members of the disbanded police battalions. It was more military in character than it is now, and was certainly more efficient. The reproach which could most justly be cast on it now is that it is feeble and rather corrupt. All the causes for its feebleness are not unsatisfactory. The most prominent are that the people have made so much progress in the knowledge of their rights and in material prosperity. Thus, in Chittagong the lascars as a class are far superior to the police in physique and intelligence, as are the wharfmen, warehouse labourers and boatmen.

100. There was no new feature in the working of the police last year. Out of 21 cases of murder, the perpetrators in only two were brought to conviction. In the three cases of dacoity no grounds for prosecution in the one pronounced to be true, or against the informants in the two believed to be false, were obtained. On the other hand the police were very successful in coining cases and offences against the Salt Law, and in all three districts deserve commendation for their vigilance in having preventive measures taken when riots and affrays were probable or imminent.

101. The table below shows their distribution:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Police.	Population.	Proportion of Police to population.	
1	2	3	4	
Tippera	388	1,782,935	Policeman.	Persons.
Noakhali	280	1,009,693	1 to	6,274
Chittagong	481	1,290,167	1 to	3,606
Total	1,099	4,082,795	1 to	2,682
			1 to	3,715

These variations are chiefly due to physical differences. Tippera is a single expanse of cultivation (and population), and is a compact area. Chittagong is a long straggling district intersected by hill ranges and woods and wastes. Thus, there are 21 stations and outposts in Chittagong, and only 14 in Tippera. In Noakhali there are the islands.

The railway has a special police force for guard and escort duties in each of the three districts. Its total strength is 83. This is the poorest section of the local force, and has given anything but satisfaction. The railway authorities would have been better advised in entertaining guards of their own, as officers of the Public Works Department do.

102. Tippera was the only district which had to use special constables or additional (punitive) police. Ten of the former were enrolled in a village on the Assam-Bengal Railway for the protection of the railway employes. The measure which was adopted before the receipt of recent Government orders on the subject was successful. The punitive police were employed at Sonachar, a notorious area of agrarian disturbance, which in consequence is undergoing a detailed survey and settlement.

103. In Noakhali the Farashganj outpost, abolished on the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee, was kept up as a police beat with

one head-constable and four constables. There was no other change of this kind anywhere. There was no case of torture or similar misconduct by the police in Tippera and Noakhali. In the Tippera case of 1893, in which the High Court made unfavourable comments, a departmental enquiry was held under the orders of Government. The sub-Inspector concerned was exonerated by the Magistrate, but dismissed by my predecessor. The Magistrate informs me that he has been reinstated as a head-constable.

104. In Chittagong a sub-Inspector, a head-constable, and a constable were accused of having beaten and illegally detained for more than 24 hours a chaukidar suspected of having been concerned in a case of murder.

The accused were finally exculpated after a prolonged enquiry held under the Sessions Judge's direction and supervision.

105. The following figures of police work indicate improvement all round; but in the face of them is the fact that in scarcely a case of difficulty and importance were the police successful. The Noakhali police have recently had great success and been signally rewarded in a difficult and important case of murder and another of coining, but these belong to the current year's history:—

District.	Number of cases enquired into by police.		Number of cases disposed of by Magistrate.		Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases disposed of.		REMARKS.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tippera ...	1,293	1,387	790	850	582	645	73.6	75.8	
Noakhali ...	786	777	476	531	374	432	78.7	81.3	
Chittagong ...	1,604	1,321	1,114	902	934	776	89.8	86.03	

It is reported from Chittagong that the employment of Court sub-Inspector as public prosecutor, especially in cases of rioting, unlawful assembly and burglary, was very successful.

In very few cases have the Sessions Judges made unfavourable comments on the conduct of the police, and the fact and the nature of the remarks made seem to illustrate what has been said about their feebleness. I describe all the instances. In a trial for murder the Sessions Judge of Tippera disbelieved the case for the prosecution and recorded: "But in this instance, as in so many others, the police jumped at a hasty conclusion and caught eagerly at an easy solution of a difficult case in the so-called confession of a wretched, unfriended cripple." Mr. Waller, however, examined the case and justified the police. In a murder case in Chittagong, the accused was a relative of the Government Pleader, and the evidence disclosed ill-feeling between him and the police. The Judge acquitted the accused and recorded: "It is a matter of serious consideration whether the police and the public prosecutor can work together in the face of the ill-feeling that admittedly exists." The case was reported to the Inspector-General of Police, and the Police sub-Inspector most concerned was transferred from the district. He was the best Police officer in Chittagong, but there is no one whose opinion would carry more weight in a matter of the sort, or who knows the district so well and has served in so many capacities in it, as Mr. Caspersz. In another murder case in Chittagong the Judge remarked that the genuine first information had not been produced. The Magistrate held an enquiry and found that there had been a mistake, though it was not serious or intentional. This closes the list of these judicial comments.

106. The amount of work thrown on the police by service of warrants has come prominently to notice since the amalgamation of the process-serving establishments. Tippera and Noakhali were always conspicuous for the bad attendance in them on criminal processes. So many cases are compromised or fall through that witnesses have got into the habit of anticipating these results, and deciding for themselves whether their attendance is wanted or not. The

question of whether the Courts should more frequently vindicate themselves has been often discussed, and dropped solely because of the great pressure on the magisterial staff in the years 1891 and 1892. Now that this has lessened, the Magistrates have promised to notice those cases in which summons has been disregarded even though the case has finally come to nothing. In order to be able to take progress in this new action, I record some figures showing the existing state of things.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of warrants against accused.	Number of warrants against witnesses.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4
Tippera	1,026	543	1,569
Noakhali	783	995	1,778
Chittagong	736	796	1,532
Total	2,545	2,334	4,879

107. In Chittagong, though the attendance is bad, the circumstances are different. Such defaulters can get away when they like, to river or sea, or to the hills, or to Arracan. But the Magistrate of Chittagong's attention has been drawn to the figures below :—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of prosecutions instituted for evading service of summons.	Number of cases ending in conviction.
1	2	3
Tippera	57	42
Noakhali	6	5
Chittagong	9	7

108. The system of town chaukidars was before its introduction looked on with disfavour from this Division. There are now town chaukidars in Comilla, Brahmanbaria and Sudharam, and they have done, on the whole, decidedly well. They will be soon tried in Cox's Bazar and Chittagong, though necessarily at very high rates of pay for men of this class.

109. The Chaukidari Act is now believed to be in force in every village in the regulation part of this Division. Till last year it had not been applied to the villages in pargana Dulai in Tippera. All Magistrates have paid great attention to the recent orders passed under it by Government, and to the suggestions made for its proper working. The chief feature of these orders is the status which they recognise for the panchayats and the duties expected from them; and the efforts of District Officers have to be directed to bringing up the local facts to the level which the orders take as existing or anticipate. The chief difficulty probably is the absence of some substantial *quid pro quo*. In Tippera, for instance, where the state of the chaukidars is the weakest point in the administration, there is scarcely a panchayat which does not receive its appointment and discharge its duties with reluctance. This feeling is connected with the state of the chaukidars, who are the most inefficient in the Division and the most irregularly paid. Nowhere else have coercive measures to be taken on such

a scale. In one thana I found coercion had to be used in 70 per cent. of the cases. Mr. Carlyle's special attention is engaged in the matter, and he hopes to begin an improvement by a liberal administration of the reward system. In Chittagong, on the other hand, appointments to the panchayat are highly valued, and removal from them is nearly always the subject of an appeal to the Commissioner. I noticed from the diaries and detailed inspections noted in them of Magistrates on tour in Chittagong that they found chaukidars paid with unexpected punctuality, and creditable attempts made to keep up the village accounts, which, though nearly always defective in some detail, nevertheless represented and were good evidence of the state of affairs they were intended to record. Progress in this direction has been rapid in Chittagong. I have no doubt that it is due to Mr. Slack, who in 1892, following Mr. Carlyle's suggestion, enlisted the services of the panchayats in carrying out his and Mr. Carlyle's scheme for the conservancy of the village woods and wastes which are the property of Government, and entrusted them with the distribution of permits for fuel and jungle produce. Thus they feel themselves to be parts of the administration and to have an important influence in their villages. The feeling must spread in time to Noakhali and Tippera, though there are no such palpable means for accelerating it. The Noakhali chaukidars have long been the best in the Division, with so high a status that they were clearly able to dominate the hitherto feeble and rather reluctant panchayats, and it is the state of the latter which in Noakhali most demands attention. Mr. Bose's system of referring criminal complaints to them for enquiry is still followed, but, as I anticipated, is not so popular as when it was started and the novelty made the gratuitous labour a pleasure. Besides, the unpaid duties have increased, and, particularly in Noakhali and Tippera, the verification of the chaukidars' accounts by the responsible member of the panchayat at the police-station is insisted on.

110. A good deal has been done in Tippera and Noakhali in the direction of grouping chaukidars under picked members of the body, who will receive higher pay and in this Division be styled dafadars. Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate of Chittagong, wishes to group his panchayats, not his chaukidars. I have not got details of his scheme, but it indicates how prominent panchayats have become in Chittagong and how they dominate the chaukidars. The chaukidars' growing independence of the panchayats elsewhere is a matter often complained of.

From Tippera I have no further details. It was at Brahmanbaria that I found coercion had to be resorted to in 70 per cent. of the cases, after 15 days' grace too, and that this was habitual. The matter is receiving special attention. In Noakhali, on the other hand, Mr. Agasti, the Magistrate, can boast that on the 31st January last no chaukidar's pay for 1894 was in arrear. There are 1,996 of them, and 414 were punished last year and 31 rewarded, at an outlay of Rs. 142-1-6. The Magistrate of Chittagong spent Rs. 153 in such rewards, but gives no details.

111. The state of the Chaukidari Reward Fund is shown below, including opening balances:—

		Credited.			Disbursements.			Balance.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tippera	...	768	6	11	95	0	0	673	6	11
Noakhali	...	420	0	0	154	0	0	266	0	0
Chittagong	...	1,835	10	0	153	0	0	1,682	10	0

112. A glance at the working of the Arms Act is appropriate in the police section. There are 4,379 guns, all registered and marked with metal numbered plates which cost the owner from 3 to 5 annas in a population of a little over four millions. There is one licensed gun to every 942 of the people, men, women and children, or one such gun to about every 180 male adults. In no part of the Division are these arms required for protection against men, and in very few villages for protection against beasts. In fact the only free licenses which any Magistrate has seen fit to grant are half-a-dozen in the islands of Noakhali. These guns are used for sport, or by men who collect and sell feathers and destroy beautiful and useful birds for the purpose. Since the 1st January last facilities have

been given for renewing licenses which will make doing so a very easy matter, so it must be acknowledged that the luxury is enjoyed cheaply; yet the complaints about the tyranny of the Arms Act are made by the middle classes as freely as ever, and none of them seem to be aware that if any European officer takes his gun home he must pay to the British inland revenue £3, the equivalent of over Rs. 50, if he wishes to shoot a snipe before he can lawfully enjoy that privilege. There could be no such complaints, and there would be much profit to the administration and the country, were the possession and use of arms in India similarly regulated with the present exception for free licenses in appropriate cases maintained, and of course with all race distinctions abolished.

There were only 53 convictions last year under the Act, nearly all for failure to renew licenses. In Tippera there were only 10, and the stringent measures taken by Mr. Greer to bring the working of the Act in that district into order have borne fruit. Yet there are 1,882 licensed guns in Tippera, a district where dangerous wild animals are now unknown. In Noakhali 22 licenses were cancelled against 3 the year before, and in Chittagong 29 against 1. This was because the Magistrate disarmed a whole village where a licensed gun had been used in a homicide case. In all the very few criminal cases in which firearms were concerned they were licensed.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

113. The statement below summarizes the prescribed statements which are appended, and compares the whole work of the year, and the staff by which and the rate at which it was done, with the statistics of 1893:—

Stipendiary Magistrates.

District.	Number of Magistrates.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number pending at close of year.	Number of persons convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of those in column 7 who were detained more than two days.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Number of appeals decided by Magistrate or District Judge.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appealed.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tippera ...	94	3,158	69	2,901	1,708	18,172	245	1.3	490	78.1	323.8	5.7
Noakhali ...	94	2,163	72	1,140	1,837	10,193	471	4.6	324	72.5	227.6	4.7
Chittagong ...	104	2,079	68	2,008	1,046	9,239	648	7.0	244	65.1	255.1	3.4
Total for 1894 ...	292	8,000	209	6,055	5,551	37,806	1,364	3.6	1,058	78.4	299.8	4.7
Total for 1893 ...	264	7,908	194	6,056	5,395	30,295	1,408	5.8	931	72.8	290.4	4.7

Single Honorary Magistrates, and Benches counting as single Magistrates.

Tippera ...	94	618	11	340	421	2,172	118	5.4	43	57.1	63.8	5.6
Noakhali ...	1	411	4	142	346	705	88	12.0	...	...	411	1.7
Chittagong ...	14	398	24	163	468	770	168	21.4	13	61.5	227.4	1.9
Total for 1894 ...	109	1,427	39	635	1,215	3,647	369	10.09	56	59.1	114.1	3.0
Total for 1893 ...	144	1,393	53	672	1,071	3,848	309	8.04	64	67.1	98.06	2.7

The average duration of cases in Tippera improved from 10.3 days in 1893 to 9.9. In Noakhali, the dilatoriness of two Magistrates and the slowness of the Bench made these figures 18.4 in 1893 and they were 17.1 last year. In Chittagong the average rose from 9.7 to 13.9 days. The Magistrate explains that "there was no Joint-Magistrate for the greater part of the year. During October and November there was practically one first class Magistrate at headquarters, who, again, had no power to try cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, some of which had in consequence to be postponed for two or three months. Mr. Swinden, the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar, at the beginning of the year was ill and had to go on leave; for a time there was no first class Magistrate in that subdivision." Chittagong has always been particularly liable to causes for delay of this kind.

114. In Tippera the territorial system has been followed since the orders permitting it were received in 1893. In Noakhali the Magistrate professes not

to follow it, but it is virtually followed, because there are Magistrates with original jurisdiction in the islands Hatia and Sandwip. In Chittagong it was started in 1893, and then under misapprehension discontinued, and has now been resumed.

Nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven cases with 13,464 persons were disposed of against 9,091 cases with 13,199 persons the year before. The Honorary Magistrates, singly or on benches, tried 1,427, or a little above 15 per cent., and the average for each honorary court was 114.1 cases with 2.5 witnesses for each. The figures for 1893 were 96.06 cases with 2.7 witnesses.

115. The percentage of convictions by Honorary Courts was 34.2 against 38.5 in 1893. It is far higher in Tippera than in Noakhali and Chittagong, because the chief bench in Tippera has original jurisdiction. The percentages of convictions by the paid staff show remarkable differences. They are for Tippera 62.1, for Noakhali 38.4, and for Chittagong 50.7. The percentage for Noakhali in 1893 was 39.2.

The bad results for Noakhali are almost wholly due to the proceedings of the third class Magistrate who has for the last two years been stationed in Sandwip. Last year, for 630 cases in which he issued processes, and which involved some 800 persons, only 84 convictions were obtained. I had to point out that his proceedings were likely to demoralise the islanders, among whom he had been stationed to give cheap and speedy justice and not to foster litigation. I therefore directed that in every case in which immediate action was not obviously required and the complainant was well-to-do and the local Civil Court could give a remedy, he was to refuse the complaint and refer the maker of it to the experienced Magistrates on the main land. It was this Magistrate whose delays chiefly contributed to the other bad results shown for Noakhali, but a superior officer cannot be spared for Sandwip.

116. I have often referred to the excellence of the bench at Noakhali, and the fact that there were no appeals from it, notwithstanding all the cases disposed of by it, testifies to the satisfaction which it gives. The same remarks have been made and again apply to the judicial work of Mr. Warden, the Marine Magistrate at Chittagong. Some bad figures for Noakhali refer to an attempt to use an old Sub-Deputy Collector as a Sub-Deputy Magistrate.

117. The average success obtained in the Sessions Courts was 64.4 against 73.7 the year before. There was a drop in all the districts, chiefly in Tippera and Noakhali. The Magistrate of Tippera thinks that the falling off was due to a change in the Sessions Judge and not to a lower standard of work. In Noakhali, though the total percentage was much lower than in 1893-94, police cases at the Sessions succeeded in a percentage of 72.2, the best since 1890.

118. Out of 37,606 witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates, 1,364 or 3.6 per cent. were detained above two days, against 3.8 per cent. the year before. In Tippera the percentage rose from .9 to 1.3, and in Chittagong from 5.8 to 7, while in Noakhali it dropped from 6.5 to 4.6. In Tippera the highest percentage was only 5.8. It was 14.1 in Noakhali, and in one case in Chittagong it was 62.5. This was when a Magistrate had to examine eight witnesses, of whom five had to be detained for over two days. These exceptional cases spoil what otherwise would be a satisfactory record.

119. Honorary Magistrates examined altogether 3,647 witnesses, and detained 368 of them for more than two days, about 10 per cent. against 8.04 the year before. This percentage in Chittagong went up from 17.4 to 21.4 before Honorary Magistrates. In Tippera it was a little over 5, and for Noakhali 12.0. The lowest percentage is shown by the Brahmanbaria bench, which out of 775 witnesses detained only seven for over two days.

120. In Chittagong both the bench and the Honorary Magistrate who sits alone returned a percentage of over 20. The year before it was 21.4 for the Bench, but only 8.4 for the single Magistrate, Babu Nityananda Rai.

Remands.

121. The statement below gives the details:—

District.	Class of Magistrates.	Number of A cases sent up during the year, including those pending from preceding year.	Number disposed of on first day.	NUMBER POSTPONED.							Number pending at close of the year.	Ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A form cases disposed of.
				Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tippura ...	Stipendiary ...	690	201	190	125	84	37	18	8	10	17	2·6
Noakhali ...		403	123	50	53	40	17	12	5	4	17	2·3
Chittagong ...		753	420	154	85	40	21	17	13	9	25	2·8
		Total Stipendiary for the Division.	1,846	757	413	273	174	75	47	25	33	2·6
Tippura ...	Honorary ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Noakhali ...		3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...		28	5	6	...	...	1	4	...	2	5	11·1
		Total Honorary for the Division.	33	6	8	1	...	1	4	...	2	6
	Total Stipendiary	1,846	757	413	273	174	75	47	25	33	39	2·6
	Total Honorary ...	33	6	8	1	...	1	4	...	2	6	3·
	Divisional Total.	1894 ...	1,873	763	421	273	174	75	51	25	35	2·7
		1895 ...	2,100	764	420	290	202	123	46	25	23	2·3

Of 1,873 police A form cases for disposal, 763 or 40·7 per cent. were disposed of on the first day, against 36·3 per cent. the year before. The percentage of cases remanded six times and over for the Division is 2·7 against 2·3 for 1893. The figures fluctuated in all districts. The highest percentage in Tippura was 6·4 and in Noakhali 6·7, but in Chittagong it was 16·6 in consequence of the state of the files and transfers and illness of four Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates tried among them only 28 police A form cases, six of which were disposed of at the first hearing, and two were remanded six times and over.

122. In Tippura 30 Honorary Magistrates, eight of whom are empowered to sit singly, tried cases. Two exercise first class, four second class, and two third class powers. There are three benches vested with second class powers. That at Comilla has original jurisdiction for a radius of five miles including the town.

123. In Noakhali the single independent bench at head-quarters exercising first class and summary powers, comprises 17 Honorary Magistrates, and the work done by it does not fall very short of that done by the 30 Honorary Magistrates or 11 Honorary Courts in Tippura.

124. In Chittagong there were 25 Honorary Magistrates, one of whom, with first class powers, sits singly. The rest sit on the bench at head-quarters. Some of these Magistrates have first class, other second class, and the majority third class powers, and the powers of the bench vary accordingly.

Attendance of Honorary Magistrates. 125. The statement below compares the attendance of Honorary Magistrates for the past two years:—

DISTRICTS.	Subdivisions.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates actually attended.	NUMBER OF TIMES THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES WERE ABSENT—		
				With leave.	Without leave.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tippera ...	Sadar Subdivision ...	518	237	131	40	191
	Ohandpur ...	102	66	23	14	56
	Brähmanbaria ...	900	123	3	68	70
	Total ...	820	625	155	142	297
Noakhali ...	Sadar Subdivision ...	401	297	73	33	104
	Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	401	297	73	33	104
Chittagong ...	Sadar Subdivision ...	400	545	87	115	303
	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	400	545	87	115	303
	Total for 1894 ...	1,780	1,507	314	289	603
	Total for 1893 ...	1,465	1,228	173	323	496

The percentage of attendance to calls in Chittagong is above 100, because no calls have been shown against the Magistrate, who sits singly, though the number of his sittings has been recorded. Leaving aside his 125 sittings, the percentage drops to 84·1, the highest figure for the Division.

The percentage in Noakhali was 74 and in Tippera 64. The extreme cases of bad attendance in Tippera are those of one Magistrate who did not attend once though cited 24 times, another who attended 7 times for 47 citations, and a third who came only once though invited 12 times. These cases are, or have been, under notice.

126. In Noakhali one Magistrate attended only once in response to 15 calls, but he has now left the district for good.

127. In Chittagong I see that one Magistrate, who did not attend once during the year, was never invited to do so. The treatment of the roster was not intelligent, but it and the executive work of the Honorary Magistrates have now been made a gazetted officer's charge.

128. I reproduce the remarks made by the District Officers on the work done and help given by the Honorary Magistrates.

Mr. Carlyle, Magistrate of Tippera, writes that they did very useful work, and he proposes to vest a large number of them with power to sit singly as the best solution of the difficulty felt as regards making over cases to them which have taken some time to try. The solution recommended by me is to give the bench a local area, say a radius of five miles, which the Comilla bench has. He condemns, however, the present system as regards the difficulty of getting rid of Honorary Magistrates who merely care for the position and do not wish to work, and thinks it would be a great improvement if their appointments were only for a term of years.

129. Mr. Agasti, Magistrate of Noakhali, in bringing to notice that the Bench there disposed of 411 cases against 269 the year before, says that the large increase is owing to his having arranged the sittings for four times in the week instead of twice as was the case hitherto, and thus the bench rendered substantial assistance to the administration. As a rule, petty cases of disputes about land, simple assaults, cases under the Cattle Trespass Act and the like, were made over to the bench for disposal. He has been trying to make the Bench Magistrates do work of a more important kind by making over more important cases to them, but acknowledges the difficulties described in Mr. Forbes' report last year for the Patna Division to be a serious bar. He does not approve of the idea of Honorary Magistrates being appointed for a term of years. The post has not much attraction for pleaders, who are the most important members.

and the limitation of the term of service would be followed, defection of that body. The best way of getting good and subs. from Honorary Magistrates is to appoint Special Magistrates with ^{vice} considerable singly.

130. In Chittagong, the single Honorary Magistrate empowered to cases while sitting alone, was vested with the powers of a first class Magistrate in August last, and the District Officer now proposes to give him some important cases to deal with. The work hitherto given to the Honorary Magistrates in Chittagong was for the most part the kind of cases which were bound to be compromised or to come to nothing. I myself see no reason why the Chittagong Bench should not have original jurisdiction for the town and a radius of five miles, as the Comilla Bench has; but successive Magistrates have opposed the proposal. I will repeat it to Mr. Anderson, who has made no suggestions for improving the efficiency of his bench.

131. As regards the five-years' plan, I agree with Mr. Agasti. These appointments carry privileges as well as distinction. In many cases an Honorary Magistrate as such will have earned his rest and idleness. There need be no limit to their numbers. There would be no crowd of candidates eager and qualified to succeed as the terms of office expire. There is, I conceive, no difficulty in procuring the resignation of or "superseding" (the English expression in such cases) unpaid Magistrates who accepted office, as it were, under false pretences.

132. The power of remission which Commissioners used to exercise is now held by District Officers also. The impositions and realizations keep their ordinary proportions in the three districts, but last year no district succeeded in realizing a share of the outstandings, which exceeded the amount imposed in the year. The balance, owing to local circumstances and facilities for evasion, must always be greatest in Chittagong, and will probably increase because attention has been drawn there to the inadequacy of some fines imposed in opium cases. Young Magistrates have been frequently impressed with the injudiciousness of their action in inflicting fines which proved to be unrealizable, and this has led to these inadequate sentences. In opium cases the measure of the fine must plainly be the gravity of the offence and not the Magistrate's estimate of the probability of realization, and the gravity of the offence generally depends upon the amount smuggled or the means used for smuggling.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

133. The work and popularity of this department continue to increase rapidly.

In Tippera there was an increase of 3,604 deeds registered, attributed to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fee from 12 annas to 8 annas, and to the extensive settlement operations in progress, but chiefly to the distress that prevailed from September 1893 to July 1894.

The receipts were small compared with the increase of registrations, because of the reduction of the *ad valorem* fees which took effect three months after the year began. Expenditure increased under commission and establishment allowances. The Magistrate adds the following particulars:—

Four hundred and thirty-six deeds were refused against 395 the year before, and 54 appeals and 108 applications were preferred against orders of refusal. There were 18 prosecutions and 23 persons were tried, 12 of whom were convicted, seven for false statements, three for personation, and two for disobedience of summons. The sub-registrars have to report to the Magistrate (Registrar) every case in which execution is denied. An enquiry is then held by a Magistrate, and, if there is evidence, one or other of the parties is prosecuted either for falsely denying execution or for presenting a false document. This procedure is far from general elsewhere.

There were 1,760 searches against 1,519 the year before, owing to two distinct applications having been prescribed for search in the indexes and registers. Eighty-one deeds were impounded by sub-registrars against 69 the year before. Five deeds were discredited by the Civil Court during the year on grounds not connected with registration.

Rupees 295-14 were realized as landlords' fees on 224 deeds registered under the Tenancy Act.

The office building at Comilla does not supply sufficient accommodation. The records placed on the racks are well arranged and classified, but those heaped on the floor remain in confusion. The condition of the records is unsatisfactory, and delay is unavoidable in searches and issuing copies.

A joint sub-registry office was opened at Bancharampur in the Brahmanbaria subdivision. The head office registered more deeds and the new office 1,436 in addition. Mr. Carlyle inspected all the rural sub-registrars' offices.

134. In Noakhali there was an increase of 4,872 deeds or 8·8 per cent., attributed both to the bad harvest of 1893 and the growing popularity of the department. Four new joint offices were opened, and the Magistrate thinks more offices are still required. He has not given the details supplied by Mr. Carlyle, but the Noakhali tour diaries showed that registration offices were closely inspected, and in one instance I had to advise more discretion being used in this respect.

135. In Chittagong there was an increase of 4,716 deeds registered. The total receipts dropped from Rs. 64,289 to Rs. 63,830, owing to reduction of the *ad valorem* fee from 12 annas to 8 annas. One new office was opened last year. This work is said to be particularly well done in Chittagong, where I have inspected a great many of the offices.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

136. The percentages of collections of land revenue in the last two years were—

		Tippera.	Noakhali.	Chittagong.
1893-94	...	96·90	96·46	96·28
1894-95	...	97·48	97·36	96·95

Noakhali failed to reach the standard prescribed for temporarily-settled estates because the farmers of Nulchira withheld payment of balances due from them pending settlement of their coparcenary disputes. Tippera again failed for both private and Government estates under direct management.

The balances at the end of the year are compared in the table below according to the classes prescribed by Government:—

CLASS.	Balances in 1893-94.	Balances in 1894-95.	Percentage of balances in 1893-94.	Percentage of balances in 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
I ...	7,906	7,936	·40	·41
II ...	9,667	7,145	8·69	6·48
III ...	58,555	56,498	8·09	8·32
Total ...	71,128	71,574	2·63	2·62

137. Only two estates with an aggregate revenue of annas 14·3 were redeemed in the district of Chittagong during the year, on payment of 25 times the annual Government revenue.

138. The following figures show how the system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-orders has worked :—

DISTRICT.	Number of money-orders received.		Amount of revenue sent by money-order.		Number of money-orders under objection or reference.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
Tippera ...	2,670	2,888	51,431	68,744	...	32
Noakhali ...	918	232	4,472	3,479	...	...
Chittagong ...	25,904	26,212	1,11,673	1,10,052	...	268
Total ...	29,487	29,382	1,67,576	1,82,275	...	300

There has been a reaction against this system in Noakhali, attributed to proprietors preferring to pay their dues through their agents at head-quarters, and to personal payments being considered safer than by postal drafts. In Noakhali the system never had any great vogue.

139. The following figures show the payment of rent by money-orders :—

DISTRICT.	Number of orders.		Amount covered by them.		Number refused by landlords.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
Tippera ...	1,224	1,538	18,643	23,148	347	273
Noakhali ...	1,278	3,142	18,350	39,162	343	325
Chittagong ...	4,587	4,929	23,136	29,483	...	...
Total ...	7,089	9,609	60,129	91,788	690	598

Mr. Carlyle, for Tippera, says that the increase in the number of money-orders represents strained relations with landlords, who generally dislike this system as weakening their influence with the raiyats. The great and sudden increased resort to it in Noakhali is not accounted for, nor are any special circumstances calculated to stimulate it known of. Though Chittagong shows no refusals, the remittances had to be deposited in 61 cases for want of particulars.

140. Nine hundred and sixty-nine estates or shares of estates became liable to sale, and 238 were actually sold, 222 in Chittagong alone, against 298 in 1893-94. One thousand five hundred and seventy-eight tenures were notified for sale in Chittagong and 424 were sold. Twenty-seven of them were purchased by Government. In Noakhali 19 tenures were sold against 6 in 1893-94, and three of these were bought in by Government. In Tippera two estates were purchased by Government. Nine estates or shares of estates were sold

in Tippera and seven in Noakhali. There were 26 appeals to the Commissioner against sales. In two the sales were annulled, and three cases were recommended to be annulled under section 26 of Act XI of 1859, on the ground of hardship. All these five cases were in Chittagong, and were of the pettiest kind, the amounts involved being generally a few annas. The character of the mistakes made was some slip in repeating the large fractional numbers which describe these petty estates. On the whole the operation of the Sale Law was lighter than it has been for several years.

Working of the Public Demand Recovery Act.

141. The following comparative statement exhibits the work in the certificate department:—

DISTRICT.	Cases instituted.			Cases disposed of.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tippera ...	3,231	3,929	3,085	3,583	2,800	3,426
Noakhali ...	1,002	1,219	1,754	1,193	994	1,320
Chittagong ...	8,612	9,123	10,276	9,080	9,189	10,430
Total ...	12,845	14,271	15,115	13,851	12,983	15,176

There was considerable fluctuation in the different classes, resulting in a gross increase which arose after the leniency shown in the preceding year, which was a bad one for rent-payers. The cases were very simple, as is shown by the rate of disposals. The cases which hang longest are those of the Court of Wards in Tippera, and their numbers were greatly reduced.

142. The total collections were Rs. 5,62,529 out of a demand of Rs. 6,05,271. The percentages attained by each district were—

Road and Public Works Cesses.

	Arrear.	Current.
1. Tippera ...	90·5	88·6
2. Noakhali ...	92·36	93·27
3. Chittagong ...	98·88	92·37

Though the current collections were below the standard, they improved. They exclude collections made in the period of grace after the year closed. In Tippera the short collections are due to the effects of the period from September 1893 to July 1894 and the indebtedness it left, recovery from which is not helped by the present low prices.

In 66 cases in Tippera, 92 in Noakhali, and 1,928 in Chittagong, the costs incurred for recovering these cesses greatly exceeded the original demand, the excess being more than double the demands in Tippera and Chittagong. In Tippera only was the power of remission exercised, and to a very small extent.

143. In Tippera with 593 applications filed, the ratio of mutations to original registration was 5·17 per cent. against 4·1 in 1893-94. Noakhali had 506 cases and a ratio of 6·36 per cent. against 5·73 the year before. In Chittagong 9,546 applications were filed during the year against 6,861 the year before, and the ratio was 5·77 per cent. against 4·2 in 1893-94. This great department in Chittagong is managed by two Sub-Deputy Collectors, and a sum of Rs. 14,540 was expended on it against Rs. 13,091 in 1893-94.

These percentages I expect represent a very fairly full compliance with the law. In Noakhali it is the practice to overhaul estates for which during the past 10 years there have been no applications, and to bring defaulters sharply to account. In Chittagong no stimulus is required. The increase of course indicates the progress of the settlement and its near completion.

Miscellaneous and sanitary work of improvement in Government estates.

144. The following statement is for the miscellaneous and sanitary improvements in Government estates:—

District.	Gross demand of Government estates.	On miscellaneous improvement.	Sanitary improvement.	Total of columns 3 & 4.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera ...	86,500	709	...	709
Noakhali ...	93,500	1,000	1,463	2,463
Chittagong ...	4,44,900	2,125	8,001	10,126
Total ...	6,24,900	3,834	9,464	13,298

The miscellaneous improvements were constructing and repairing roads, houses for tahsils, cutcherries, planting trees, and park gardening. The sanitary improvements were excavation, re-excavation and fencing of tanks, construction and clearing of wells, laying water-pipes for good drinking water in Chittagong, and filling up holes and hollows at Fenny.

Nothing was expended on sanitary improvements in Tippera, as no opening was found. The estates are nearly all riparian and are well drained, and have the Megna for drinking water.

145. In Tippera eight temporarily-settled estates (six the property of Government and two the property of individuals) and five permanently-settled private estates were dealt with under the provision of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Five of the former class were surveyed in 1893-94 and the rest, with an area of 1,948 acres, last year. The whole work was done by the district staff by plane-table. Record-writing in three of these estates, covering 9,203 acres and 11,419 plots, was completed in 1893-94, and it was finished in the remaining five estates with 2,458 acres and 4,926 plots last year.

Of the five permanently-settled estates, two are composed of three villages of pargana Gangamandal with an area of 1·08 square mile. One village with 340 plots was cadastrally surveyed in December 1894, and the final attestation was finished in March 1895. The other two villages had been previously surveyed, and the attestation was completed after the close of the year. The survey of these two estates was made by the professional survey party under the Special Settlement Officer of Chakla Roshnabad. Of the remaining three estates, estate Shonar Char was surveyed last year under the supervision of the district settlement Deputy Collector, and the *khanapuri* work completed. The total area surveyed was 890 acres in seven villages. Palpara was surveyed by the professional party, and is under the Special Settlement Officer of Roshnabad. The survey and record-writing were finished in 1893-94. The attestation was completed in 1894-95.

The fifth private permanently-settled estate is the Maharaja of Hill Tippera's great Chakla Roshnabad. Its cadastral survey has been completed. The record-writing was completed at the end of the last field season. Attestation for 70,403 plots with 16,155 tenants was finished up to the close of March 1895. Preliminary attestation has also been completed for 32,735 plots in advance of final attestation. The settlement work in this estate is proceeding, I believe, steadily and accurately, if somewhat slowly, but it would be money thrown away if the work were not done with the utmost care. Up to now the difficulty of the Maharaja's agents, notwithstanding the exertions of Mr. McMinn, his manager, has been to keep up with the present rate of progress. Next year the work to be done will be easier, and they should be able to do a great deal in the way of preparation before the next field season.

146. In Sarail, revisions of the settlement are still in progress under the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. It is said that generally there is little difficulty in coming to terms with the tenantry when once they can be got

hold of, but the difficulty is to get them to attend. This is the difficulty in all settlements in Tippera, and it is often a bad sign if they are conducted with an apparent absence of friction. This has been conspicuously the case in Sarail as well as in Singharguon, a Government estate similarly settled in 1892.

147. In Noakhali an aggregate area of 20,018 acres, or nearly 33½ square miles of char land belonging to Government, were surveyed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,180-12-2. The survey of one private estate was also completed during the year. The operations were wholly non-professional.

148. The area to be surveyed in Chittagong had been shown as finished, but a supplemental survey of the scattered tracts of thatching-grass within it was undertaken, and their aggregate area turned out to be no less than 56·30 square miles. The cost of the operation was Rs. 2,010.

149. In Tippera, nine settlement cases were disposed of during the year, and the settlement of eight petty estates under the regulation are close on completion. In the eight temporarily-settled estates, the survey of which had been completed as stated above, attestation was completed in five with 36 villages, 9,713 acres and 12,204 plots, and is nearly completed in the rest. In three of these estates tenants' rents and status were determined, and the Collector writes that the work will soon be finished in the other five estates.

150. In Noakhali 38 cases were disposed of during the year, in 34 of which summary settlements were effected. One was struck off the file, and in three regular settlements were conducted. These settlements resulted in a gross decrease of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,250-9-9, notwithstanding large increases in several cases. Diluvion was the chief cause, but speculation in one case was a prominent factor. The attestation of one private estate was finished during the year and the status of tenants determined. In another the final records were published after completion of attestation, determination of status of tenants, and settlements of fair rents, &c.

151. In Chittagong the attestation of four villages in the Moiskhal island, with an area of 19·37 square miles, was finished during the year, and the *muhāl milan*, or reconciliation of areas, was completed in 391 out of 1,033 villages. The rents of 50,750 tenants were settled at Rs. 5,18,165. Draft records were published for 304 permanently settled and 192 noabad villages, and final records for 218 villages in permanently settled estates and for 63 villages of the noabad mahals. The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 1,37,849-9, and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1895 has been Rs. 10,66,178. Meanwhile the completed settlement of Old Thana Ramu is working well. The tenants are satisfied. The talukdars complain that the labour of management and its cost have been extended, the cesses which they have to pay been increased (not in rate of course, but in amount), while their margin of profits has been reduced.

152. The following is a brief account of what has been done for the acquisition of land for the railway up to the close of 1894-95:—

In Tippera two Deputy Collectors have been employed. Both commenced their work in the latter part of 1892-93. One of them, Babu Ganga Charan Chatterji, is in charge of 65 miles, 47 miles of the third railway division from Comilla to Chandpur, and the Tippera section of the second railway division, 18 miles in length, from Laksam to the Noakhali border. The other, Babu Rasik Lal Sen, has the fourth railway division from Comilla to Sylhet, a length of 40·33 miles. Babu Ashutosh Sarcar, Deputy Collector, was first given the second railway division, which covered 35 miles, 17 in Noakhali and 18 in Tippera. The 18 miles in Tippera were transferred in April 1894 to Babu Ganga Charan Chatterji. In Chittagong one Deputy Collector has been employed since November 1892. The length of the line in this district is 45 miles besides two miles of port line and a very large quantity of land for offices and brick-fields and diversions. Another officer has, since the close of the year, been deputed to help him.

The average rate of compensation per mile for the Tippera district cannot now be given accurately, as the whole area has not been acquired. In the third division 39 miles were fully acquired up to 31st March 1895, and in the fourth division 22 miles. The amounts of compensation for these were Rs. 2,27,994 and Rs. 1,00,711, giving an average per mile of Rs. 5,846 and Rs. 4,577 respectively. The average rate paid per acre is Rs. 163-4. In Noakhali the average

rate per mile is Rs. 6,937 against Rs. 3,000 originally estimated. In Chittagong the rate of compensation paid per mile is about Rs. 8,611 on an average. The amount of compensation paid in Tippera up to 31st March 1895 was Rs. 4,87,739-9-2, and Rs. 1,50,604-5-7 remained to be paid because either the persons entitled to payment were absent, or there were disputes about apportionment. The compensation paid in Noakhali up to the close of the year was Rs. 93,977, and Rs. 24,601 were unpaid. For Chittagong Rs. 3,62,256 had been paid up to the end of March.

153. In Tippera the proprietary interest, including the interest of intermediate tenure-holders, was valued at 12 to 20 years' purchase of the net profits, the number of years varying according to the high or low rate of rent paid. Tenants' interest was valued at Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 per bigha according to the character of the land and the locality. For tanks where the parties interested or some of them have to excavate a fresh tank for the one taken up, the cost of excavation less the cost of re-excavation is being given. Where the tank is in good order and need not be replaced, the value of its fishery plus the value of land as waste land is given. Where the tank is overgrown with weeds and is unfit for use, it is valued as waste land. For houses, where the occupants agreed to remove their houses, only the cost of removal was paid. Where the occupants did not so agree, the cost of construction of the house, less the cost of repairs, was paid.

154. In Noakhali the proprietors' interest in land was valued at 16 to 20 years' purchase of the annual income. Talukdars were paid at 15 years' purchase. Dar-talukdars and tapadars at 10 years on their respective annual incomes. The occupancy raiyats in one pargana were paid at the rate of Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per bigha according to circumstances, and those in two other parganas at Rs. 7 to Rs. 14 per bigha. In the two remaining parganas the raiyats were treated as tenants-at-will and did not get any compensation. Tanks have been valued at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per thousand cubic feet of excavation, according to their condition.

155. In Chittagong, where interests are of a different kind, the plan is to pay the proprietors from 6 to 8 annas share of the compensation, and the tenants from 8 to 10 annas. In the case of lakhiraj and taraf lands the compensation is calculated at 20 years' purchase of the gross rental of the land, minus the Government revenue and collection charges at 10 per cent., and at 10 years' purchase of the rental, subject to the same deduction in the case of noabad lands.

156. In Tippera 5,712 cases were disposed of up to the end of March 1895 under sections 11, 18, and 30 of the Land Acquisition Act, and 782 cases were pending. In 3,629 cases final reports have been prepared, and in 2,560 cases they are pending. In the third division the results are working out below the estimate. In the fourth they exceed it slightly, I believe because this line has been taken more to the east through high homestead land instead of open fields. In the Tippera section of the second division the results coincide generally with the estimate.

157. In Noakhali 1,371 cases were disposed of up to the close of the year and five were pending. The work was finally finished on the 2nd June. The original project estimate has been greatly exceeded, but I know of no such causes as existed in railway divisions 1 and 4, where the line was taken from open field to homestead lands.

158. In Chittagong 3,182 cases were disposed of under sections 11, 18, and 30 up to the end of March 1895, leaving 3,068 pending. In 1,874 cases final reports have been prepared and in 4,376 cases this remained to be done.

159. At the close of the year there were 644 acres still under proceedings in Tippera, 15 in Noakhali, and 1,909 in Chittagong.

160. The third railway division from Chandpur to Comilla was looked on as the most difficult and important section of this work, and the estimate for it was highest. It was entrusted to the most competent officer of his class then in the division. The results have entirely satisfied the local officers. As far as can be now said, the final cost will be under the estimates. In addition to his original work, some two-thirds of the second railway division were added to the charge of this officer, Babu Ganga Charan Chatterji. Apparently the cost of the thickly-populated bazar areas at Chandpur and Hajiganj, the two chief marts in

Tippera, of the smaller bazar Chitosi, and of the marshy land known as the little Fenny swamps, was over-estimated, and he has been able in consequence to keep nearer the project estimates, which have been so enormously exceeded elsewhere. The work on the fourth railway division has also been satisfactory, though not so rapid. The alignment was considerably diverted to the east both in it and the first division, which is in Chittagong. The original alignment was through open fields. The diversions took a long line of homestead lands and so gained a better bank at a considerable increase of cost for the land. On the Noakhali section in the second railway division there were also diversions, but the character of the country was the same as, or very little different from, that under the original alignment. The work on this section has been in the highest degree unsatisfactory, though the division from the first was the easiest on the line, and as soon as attention was drawn to the state of the work on it, over one-half of it was made over to another officer. The whole matter is the subject of a separate case.

In Chittagong the work was too heavy for the officer in charge and his staff from the first. A specially selected officer of marked ability was chosen for it, but after a short experience of it he managed to get transferred. The work about the town and port of Chittagong proved very difficult, in the latter case chiefly because of the strength and wealth of the firms and merchants who had to be dealt with, and the reluctance of some of them to move at any cost, much less at a reasonable cost. There will be a good deal of litigation—that is, of conflict on references to the Civil Court—in this section. But the chief obstacle to the conclusion of the work in this division was that the survey and settlement papers had to be used and the proceedings adapted to their records. The reasons are too technical to be given here. The settlement papers were still unattested, nor had the settlement process of reconciling areas been carried out with respect to them when they had to be used. None of the local officers have seen the estimates for this Chittagong division, and do not know what the rough mileage cost was calculated at.

161. Mr. J. G. Cumming, who has charge of the great Roshnabad settlement, is a very young civilian. His predecessor was a junior statutory civilian, Mr. Barada Charan Mitter.

Training of young civilians in survey and settlement work.

In Noakhali there was no such officer.

In Chittagong the Settlement Officer thinks that the Assistant Collector, Mr. Keran Chandra De, has received sufficient instruction in settlement and survey work. Mr. Emerson the last Joint Assistant, was out in camp with the Settlement Officer for over a month. There was no opportunity for teaching him survey work.

XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

162. There are no attached estates. There is no estate under the Court of Wards in Tippera, that of the weak-minded proprietor Sayyid Basarat Ali Chaudhuri, which used to be so managed till 1887, being still under the District Judge. There has been something like agitation to get it restored to the Court of Wards, but as long as the estate is thoroughly solvent, the Government revenue paid, the tenantry contented, the management competent, and the proprietor's income suitable to his rank, there is no sufficient reason for yielding to this agitation, because the Judge has not time for the minute details and scrutiny and systematic working which the Court of Wards would carry out. The movement has arisen because the proprietor's son, who was the nominal manager, has shown the same mental tendency as his father, and has had to resign. The family is said to be the oldest Muhammadan house east of the Megna, and this accounts for the interest taken in its fortunes.

163. In Noakhali there is a compact little patni estate with a gross rental of Rs. 631, known as Pana Miah's, by whom it was left as a trust to be managed by the Collector with the proceeds given to education. It is managed with perfect regularity, and the tenants, who are never in arrear, are never interfered with.

164. There has been no change in the position of the three wards' estates in Noakhali, and the remarks on them which I recorded for last year's report are strictly applicable. The report represented me as writing that Girinda Chandra

Majumdar's was the most unsatisfactory of them all. I wrote that it was the most satisfactory (the wrong editing was in this office). By taking charge of it we have, though its state allowed us to do nothing else, kept the tenants together and saved the helpless proprietor from mendicancy or death.

165. The Lieutenant-Governor, when at Noakhali, noticed that his orders of 1891, which required the maintenance of a list of the improvements to be taken up in each ward's estate, had not been observed there. The fact that the Collector was a new incumbent doubtless accounted for this omission, which had been the subject of much correspondence, not being explained to His Honour. In Girinda Chandra Majumdar's estate we are barely able to maintain the family and to stave off the debts in the hope of carrying out our scheme for final liquidation some time about 1910. In Bhubanjoy Shaha's estate the Board have finally pronounced that since no work of improvement is practicable we are to say so, and to give up our attempts to show subscriptions to schools, a dispensary and other public objects, as improvements. Mr. Waller's description of this estate, given in last year's report from his recollection of it as Collector of Noakhali, explains why no work of improvement is practicable. He refers to it as a low money-lending and shop-keeping business, with landed interests so fractional as to include even shares in raiyats' holdings, and "a shamefully false rent roll." Nevertheless a tank was dug last year at a cost of Rs. 500 out of the funds of this estate, and it will belong in part to and partly benefit this estate, but we cannot expect to recover any share of the cost from any of the other proprietors or beneficiaries, and would not be legally justified in repeating an improvement so situated. The estate can and will contribute as heretofore to works and objects of public benefit, but this expenditure does not appear as improvements, even when given to roads which are used by the tenantry. In the Courjon estate the work of improvement contemplated by us was a survey and settlement of the portion of the estate which lies in Sandwip. It would have absorbed all available funds. Since it was proposed a new debt of Rs. 20,000 has been contracted, and the Collector now says he will have great difficulty in meeting this, when under the terms of the loan its payment becomes due. With these double obligations to face, the list of other improvement framed for this estate is a small one. Moreover it is only held by us on sufferance, as it were, from day to day. Rupees 1,012 were spent from it on three tanks and a dam last year.

166. Reviewing my own attitude in regard to the Courjon and Bhubanjoy estates for the last four years, I may say that it has been one of continued opposition to the management and even to the Collectors. The Manager's chief object, next to securing the collections, is to increase the income of these estates, and this can only be done by buying in other landed interests and by enhancing rents whenever opportunity allows. The commonest is when a taluk or other tenure is bought at a forced sale, and all incumbrances are voided. Considering the circumstances of these estates it is no part of the Collector's or my duty to seize every available opportunity for enhancing the rents, or, as a matter of course, to engage in resettlements because those to which we have succeeded are technically voided. Nor is it a convincing argument that the tenants are willing to pay the increase demanded. The tenants are not free agents. The general rates of rent are already high and approach to those of Chittagong, which are the highest in the Province, and often greater than the land itself can possibly bear, and I constantly have received and refused proposals to embark in doubtful litigation with the object of securing enhancements.

167. Bhubanjoy Shaha, who is now 91, has begun again his attempts at interference with and criticism of our management. He recently wrote me two letters which, from his point of view, were exceedingly astute and relevant. To the last I replied, telling him plainly that if he was dissatisfied with us we should be only too glad if he resumed charge of his estate himself. Its credit balance is now over Rs. 8,000.

168. The current demand, rent and cesses, for these three Noakhali estates was Rs. 94,700, of which Rs. 65,514, or 69·1 per cent., were collected last year. The total collections were Rs. 98,369 or 69·7 per cent. in the whole demand, including arrears. This percentage the year before was 74·9, though it was a bad agricultural year.

169. It is pleasant to turn to the Chittagong estates which are now 10 in number, the little estate belonging to the Mong Chief in the hills having been released in 1894, and that of Latifa Khatun from the 1st April 1895. The estates that remain are still found in fragments all over the district, and though two of them now have a rent-roll of over Rs. 50,000, not one of them possesses a single entire village. Thus, their management, which is so creditable and most popular, is a great aid also to the local administration, and it has just enabled us to feel ourselves the exact effects of the settlement concluded in the south of the district. The rent-roll of one estate has been brought up by it to over Rs. 50,000. The incomes of all, and their dues to Government, have been increased, and some of these changes the Manager and Collector are disposed to complain of.

170. The largest of them is that called Raj Kishan Banerji, and it represents the locally historic estate Taraf Jaynagar, or the legitimate part of Taraf Joynarain Ghosal. Though its rent-roll is over Rs. 50,000, and the charges for its management only 4·9 per cent., the other charges are so heavy that it has been unable to expend any appreciable sum in improvements—a fact which has evoked the unfavourable notice of Government. A margin for them could only be obtained by reducing the proprietors' allowances, which are high. One of them is an aged widow lady, and it is for her sake only and at her prayer that the management is retained. Next in size comes the estate called Magan Das Rai. The proprietors are now all of full age. The estate was to have been released this year on the youngest of them attaining his majority, but he, like his brothers, is of weak intellect. The District Judge has granted a certificate of incompetency to the family, and the estate is retained for an indefinite period under the Court of Wards, and I have favoured the arrangement. Just after the orders for it were passed, the two younger imbecile proprietors were married, a fact which was only known when their mother applied for the marriage expenses. Those marriages I have so far pronounced to be clandestine. The debt on this estate has been at last finally cleared. With the release of Latifa Khatun's estate there is no ward's estate in Chittagong now in debt.

171. It was with no small relief that we received orders for the release of this last. It came under the Court of Wards in 1890, against the advice of all the local officers, and solely because of the pressure put on the Board of Revenue of that day by the District Judge, who in fact used a power which he had under the Act of 1874, but which was taken from him by that of 1879. The same tactics have been resorted to since, and on the example of Latifa Khatun's case have been strenuously resisted. We never succeeded in ascertaining what the debts of the estate were, though they were always pressing and always heavy. The ward's adult son anticipated the rents and remained practically in possession of over half the property. She has now composed her differences with him, and on this ground sought the release of the estate. Its last act before release was to default for the Government revenue.

172. The Chakma Chief's property in the plains is one of the Chittagong estates. Its surplus funds are managed by the Commissioner. A very small portion could be spared for improvements, as the Chakma Raja's family residence at Rajanagar, on the edge of the hills, was falling into ruins. Its restoration, which cost over Rs. 5,000, has now been completely effected, but absorbed all the surplus.

173. The other estates spent liberally on improvements. The most important and expensive works were the restoration and maintenance of the sea-dykes, which benefit not only the estates, but their neighbours. The entire sum spent by Wards' estates in Chittagong on improvements was Rs. 6,599, very unequally shared. The whole sum spent by them on public objects, such as schools, dispensaries, and medical aid in the interior, was Rs. 333. The average percentage of the cost of their management was 8·7, varying from 4·9 in estate Rajkissen Banarji to 13·8 for that of Ram Ratan Tewari. Their whole current demand, rent and cesses, was Rs. 2,89,518, of which 89·7 per cent. was realized. The whole demand claimed was Rs. 3,62,596, of which 80·3 per cent. was realized. The General Manager was, as before, Rai Kailas Chandra Das Bahadur, to whom is due the credit for the efficiency and great popularity of this department. As in every year hitherto, applications to be taken under it had again to be refused.

The statement below gives the figures to which these remarks refer.

Expenditure on works of improvement in the Wards' Estates in this Division during the year 1894-95.

Names of estates.	Gross income as shown in return No. XXXI. for calculating rates.	EXPENDITURE.											Net income, column 3 to 14.	Expenditure on works of improvement.	REMARKS.	
		Government revenue.	Rent to superior landlords.	Cesses.	Management property.	Law expenses.	Maintenance proprietor.	Education.	Miscellaneous, excluding expenses on works of improvement.	Rates (general and audit).	Payments debts.	Total (of columns No. 4 to 13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miss Courjon ...	69,640	36,084	245	5,371	9,590	3,037	7,200	...	...	3,325	2,270	1,200	69,321	719	1,013	
Girindra Kumar Masumdar.	8,322	280	2,707	589	337	556	440	...	80	802	190	1,477	8,400	...	...
Bhubanjay Shaha ...	22,736	350	8,525	1,199	3,339	2,429	4,458	...	374	3,450	440	...	24,473	...	500	
Pana Miah ...	691	...	337	35	...	...	...	...	...	413	17	...	802	...	...
Total ...	1,00,780	36,693	11,874	7,194	15,866	6,332	12,504	394	7,790	2,022	2,677	1,02,086	...	...	1,512	
Rajkrishna Banerji ...	70,759	48,830	8,787	7,347	4,773	2,128	4,955	...	...	902	2,461	...	80,142	...	312	
Hedayet Ali Chaudhuri ...	9,696	3,751	1,023	842	1,702	180	1,419	...	...	99	221	...	9,232	...	161	
Magan Das Rai ...	51,362	5,622	22,315	3,324	4,799	1,120	4,112	1,086	847	1,524	...	...	44,775	6,587	841	
Fazal Ali Khan ...	41,341	15,120	2,280	4,569	5,270	1,026	4,752	2,201	680	1,132	...	...	38,108	3,433	796	
Abdul Patta Khan ...	13,432	3,415	2,707	1,122	2,100	1,710	2,103	...	741	327	...	...	14,817	...	221	
Jogah Chandra Rai ...	36,200	11,102	4,803	3,162	4,350	1,090	6,830	...	2,578	959	...	...	37,402	...	1,064	
Chakma Chief ...	14,253	3,415	2,131	1,034	1,448	338	...	...	5,017	374	...	...	14,860	...	143	
Latifa Khattun ...	7,596	1,370	480	344	1,615	750	705	...	...	177	...	...	8,368	2,170	...	
Ban Rattan Tewari ...	5,724	1,598	30	34	1,090	2,145	909	197	110	167	...	...	6,308	...	614	
Surondra Bojpy Rai ...	18,861	6,000	344	1,180	1,424	1,350	2,852	684	685	440	...	...	16,024	2,837	467	
Muzafar Ahmed ...	25,751	1,297	9,052	1,002	2,318	728	1,083	926	840	690	...	...	18,421	6,313	2,178	
Total ...	3,00,730	1,02,603	64,360	24,892	31,060	14,133	32,696	5,184	12,035	8,627	...	...	2,85,785	19,340	6,596	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,01,519	1,39,688	80,248	31,466	46,472	20,455	45,200	6,468	19,843	11,440	2,677	3,87,871	20,060	8,111*		* As regards the total of column 15, in many of the estates the expenditure exceeded the gross income.

* As regards the total of column 15, in many of the estates the expenditure exceeded the gross income.

XIX.—EXCISE.

174. With puritan Musalmans as its preponderating population, excise is a comparatively insignificant item of administration in this Division. Its most important item is opium, the bulk of which is surreptitiously taken from Chittagong to Arakan, and it is plain that Fenny in Noakhali began last year to be used as a depôt for this traffic. Next to opium comes ganja. Experience elsewhere has shown that when the use of intoxicants comes under social or religious reprobation, ganja is most in vogue with those who secretly break or elude these restrictions, and the figures indicate that this is the case in Tippera, where the bann against such stimulants is strongest. Country spirit is the chief article of open consumption, and its use is confined to the aborigines and lower classes of Hindus, and the foreign labourers who come for private or for public work. So inconsiderable is its production and consumption that it has never been worth while to work a system of central distilleries in the Chittagong Division. Its fluctuations are chiefly due to the progress of the railway and to speculation attending thereon. In 1893 the opening was thought a large one and the bids were high. The scarcity which followed in September of that year and continued till July last accounts for the re-action in Tippera, and the corresponding figures for the other two districts show how severely this latter cause was felt in Tippera.

175. In Hill Tippera and the Chittagong Hill Tracts there is no excise, and the long and wild line of border affords full facilities for the importation of country spirit made in those territories. I agree with the Magistrates in thinking that no such systematic smuggling is carried on, and that the few cases detected represent a fair proportion of those which actually take place. The up-country consumers are too temporary in their residence, too pinned to the work on which they are engaged, and too little stationary to be able to devise such a system. For other consumers there is no large or general demand.

176. The fluctuations in the opium revenue of Chittagong have always been great and have been looked on as accountable; but this need not be, when we know that they depend on the success or failure of a trade which is contraband. A glance at the map and the long estuary of the Naf river, and the narrow tongue of woodland and hills which separates it from the sea, shows that there is a practicable frontier of nigh 60 miles between the Chittagong district and Burma, which it is impossible to guard. In the section on crime

some cases have been given which show the boldness and ingenuity with which this system of smuggling is pursued. The opium has all been excised in Bengal. In Fenny the examination of the accounts of 'two rival shops disclosed receipts far in excess of the amounts accounted for or the balances in store, and as in a season of brisk exportations like the last, the Fenny boats with rice go as far as Arakan, it could be surmised with certainty that the opium unaccounted for had taken this route. Though there were 16 convictions followed by some exemplary punishments for this offence in Chittagong last year, the trade is so profitable and, with a little caution, so safe, that no effect as a real deterrent can be expected from them. This traffic probably keeps pace with the exportations of rice by open boats to Cox's Bazar and to Teknaf.

177. Tari is produced in all three districts, but is little used as a stimulant or intoxicant. Regarding the system of counting and registering tari-producing trees which is attempted to be pursued, Mr. Carlyle from Tippera offers the following remarks:—"I think Government should make up its mind either to exempt trees altogether in districts where it ('tari') is mainly used, as here, for the manufacture of *goor*, or else tax all trees. I believe in some cases, at all events, people here take out licenses, not because they intend to sell tari, but because they are liable to suspicion if they tap trees for which they have no license, and they prefer paying the fee to running the chance of molestation." I lay no particular stress on these observations in the connection in which they are made, but I believe them to be correct, and think that they illustrate what I have said elsewhere about the law-abiding habits of the Tippera people, who in regulating their social concerns are so ready to take the law into their own hands.

178. The figures reported this year show an increased rate of consumption all round, which is claimed as the result of greater activity and vigilance. The minimum standard of consumption we look for within the salt limits is five seers of exercised salt per head of the population per annum. Notwithstanding the great increase which must have taken place in the population since 1891 on the littoral, where it was increasing fastest, the rate of consumption last year rose to $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers per head of the population recorded in 1891. There was much more activity in Noakhali, where the tradition that illicit manufacture of salt was practically impossible was broken down. It is now said to be only possible in the dry season. In Chittagong the results were ordinary, but the rewards distributed were very scanty. When there was great difficulty in providing for these rewards, which till 1893 were met from our contract funds, they used to be very liberal in Chittagong. There is no such difficulty now, and the District Officer's attention has been drawn to the point.

XX.—STAMPS.

179. The table below shows the fluctuations of revenue under the two general heads non-judicial stamps and court-fees:—

Revenue derived from sale of stamps.

NAME OF DISTRICT.		Non-judicial stamps.		Court-fee stamps.		Total of both kinds of stamps.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippora	...	1,22,677	1,34,029	4,07,046	4,65,001	6,29,723	6,90,630	69,907	...
Nonkheli	...	75,976	82,539	2,57,937	3,00,269	3,33,913	3,91,808	57,895	...
Chittagong	...	1,14,626	1,09,979	8,64,515	8,64,588	4,79,141	4,74,562	...	4,579
Total	...	3,13,279	3,26,547	10,29,498	11,30,453	13,42,777	14,66,000	1,27,802	4,579
							Net ...	1,23,223	

Under impressed sheets, non-judicial, there was an increase of Rs. 16,940 in Tippera and Noakhali and a decrease of Rs. 5,058 in Chittagong. The increase in Tippera is attributed to the results of the distress up to July, and in Noakhali to the good harvest and the opening of new registration offices. All these causes are factors, but results in Tippera have not coincided with those of the other districts for some years. The decrease in Chittagong is attributed by the Collector to fewer large transactions, but I have little doubt that it is chiefly owing to the near conclusion, and conclusion in a large area, of the settlement proceedings, which have also operated to make disputes fewer and to decrease the consumption of judicial stamps.

In receipt stamps there was an increase of Rs. 1,342, which is attributed to the strict supervision of the income-tax assessors, but I believe it to be wholly due to the presence and progress of work on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The revenue from judicial stamps shows an increase of Rs. 1,09,887 in Tippera and Noakhali, attributed to increased litigation after the good harvest and the reaction which followed it; while Chittagong, where much the same cause operated, shows a decrease of Rs. 32. The causes for this check in revenue I have referred to above. In Cox's Bazar subdivision, in which lies the area recently settled, the decrease under court-fees was Rs. 3,713.

The amount of duty and penalty realized by civil courts increased, but there was a decrease in the number of other cases that came before Collectors.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Chittagong is the only district in which I have seen proceedings under Chapter III-A of the Court-fees Act taken. In Chittagong such cases are very common.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

180. The receipts decreased by Rs. 5,266 owing to the transfer of the tax on the Assam-Bengal Railway employes to Shillong. This affected all the districts. The balance of tax at the close of the year was only Rs. 20; Rs. 10 in Tippera and Rs. 10 in Chittagong. In Tippera 13 warrants were issued against five the year before. In Noakhali their number dropped from 159 to 65. In Chittagong there were none. The year before there were 19. There were four sales in Noakhali against ten the year before, and none in the other districts. Three hundred and eleven objections were filed, of which 219 were rejected. For the Division the percentage of successful objections was 29·5. In Tippera it was 31·8 against 44·4 in 1893-94, in Noakhali 25 against 33·6, and in Chittagong 30·3 against 31·3. The percentage of charge for collection stands at 8·1 against 4·5 for the Province in 1893-94. This is very high, and now that the railway will soon open, I think there might be two assessors for the Division, one with the Chittagong district and each thana area of Noakhali and Tippera intersected by the railway or lying east of the main line; the other, who would travel chiefly by boat, for the rest of Tippera and Noakhali.

In Noakhali a shop-keeper was tried and convicted for showing false accounts. The genuine books were found concealed in the house of a neighbour.

181. There is nothing new to report on the state of public feeling about this tax. The Collector of Noakhali's resort to coercion for the last two years has been on a much larger scale than elsewhere, and the matter is under notice; but meanwhile I quote his opinion that the tax is disliked by those who have to pay it, but is collected without much friction. In Noakhali, a purely agricultural district, it touches one out of 793 persons.

XXII.—MONETARY TRANSACTIONS.

182. The monetary transactions are by cash, currency notes, postal money-orders, transfer receipts, supply bills, and hundis. The last were rarely used, but last year appeared in some numbers with the great increase of trade in Chittagong. The movements of treasure to and from Chittagong are, as the section of trade shows, important, following not only the purchases of rice and jute, but the expenditure in the South Lushai Hills. The other districts receive currency notes for the purposes of private remittances, and send away their surplus silver to Dacca, Calcutta, or Chittagong.

183. In Tippera the total number of revenue and general money orders was 2,888 and 1,009 against 2,670 and 663 the year before. Currency notes

for Rs. 2,65,190 were received from Calcutta and the public, and notes worth Rs. 2,63,935 were issued.

A few remittance transfer receipts were granted to Government officials for public purposes, and to the public at a premium for payments of land revenue and cesses. The premium on them was only Rs. 60. That on supply bills was Rs. 652-4. Only three large estates used them. Rupees 26-14 represent the hundi stamps issued during the year.

The total receipts at the Comilla treasury were Rs. 47,08,308, and at the two sub-treasuries Rs. 7,91,494 and Rs. 8,26,439. These remit their surpluses to Dacca, not to Comilla.

184. In Noakhali the total treasury receipts were Rs. 30,13,958, and Rs. 15,75,000 were remitted to Dacca and Chittagong, besides the considerable amounts which had to be sent to Fenny for the requirements of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

In Noakhali the curious demand for half-pice continues, and Rs. 1,050 worth had to be obtained. Elsewhere these coins accumulate and are returned to Calcutta.

185. In Tippera and Noakhali there is no general use of currency notes. In Chittagong the issues of currency notes amounted to Rs. 7,96,030, though Rs. 2,75,925 worth of these were returned to the reserve treasury. The value of these received from the public was Rs. 5,13,370. Rs. 1,50,000 in silver were received from Dacca, Rs. 1,00,000 from Noakhali, and Rs. 3,00,000 from Tippera.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

186. The Assam-Bengal Railway, from Chittagong to Chandpur, will be opened in the course of the year. The rail head of the main line is now beyond the north boundary of this Division. The line to Chandpur is practicable for through trains at the time of writing this report, but interruptions may be expected in the rains because of the newness of the bank. Some bridges have still to be completed, and the line to be lifted from the working diversions. Work has been slowest in the Chittagong section because of the labour difficulty; the rains of March 1894, which spoiled a great quantity of bricks; and an outbreak of sickness in that year.

187. The chief obstacles in the line were the estuaries of the Fenny and Mohari, which are crossed by two bridges of nearly equal span just above their junction. These bridges are called temporary, but will probably last for ten years. They are aerial looking structures, made of iron piles and of considerable beauty. Their construction proved to be easier than was expected. The greatest difficulty was the violence of the spring tides, and there were at first several accidents from large boats being allowed to drift against the piles. The steersmen have now learned to be careful, and can shoot the openings without difficulty. The other large bridges are those over the Gumti and Titas in Tippera.

188. The cost to Government of providing the land for this work is noticed in the Land Revenue section. The results of its contact with the villagers have been less troublesome than was to have been expected. The most serious was the attack on an Assistant Engineer by the sullen Ferazis of the north of Tippera in 1893, when he nearly lost his life, which his assailants meant to take. This was because of a diversion on to homestead lands. The commonest cause of collision is trespass on the line and tethering cattle on the bank, and in a recent case near Chittagong the railway servant concerned was killed. The prompt and adequate action taken in both cases had far-reaching effects, but the collisions arising about cattle are frequent, and I regret to hear the line is not to be fenced. The people cannot understand why they may not use the open road as a path, while the impounding of their cattle for grazing on what they regard as a mere piece of waste land is believed by them to be the merest spite, or the oppression of railway underlings for purposes of extortion. They will no doubt learn in time, but not without much trouble which the fencing would save.

189. The drainage question as affected by the railway has only come to notice in a very favourable way in one instance. Near Fenny the line runs for

over two miles over what was the Kalidaha swamp, and the earth to make the bank would have had to be railed from both ends, but that Mr. Gee, the local Engineer, whose happy relations with his Muhammadan neighbours are referred to elsewhere, bethought himself of emptying the marsh. This was not so obviously practicable a measure as might appear, because the site of the drain lay two miles away from the line, far remote from the railway's operations, and the work was so heavy that its actual cost, done departmentally, was Rs. 2,000. Nevertheless, Mr. Gee, who, as noticed, is not acquainted with any vernacular, secured assent from the owners concerned to his carrying it out, and did so. The swamp was drained in the dry season, and the bank, with proper openings, was made. In the rains the silt-laden water of the Mohari rushed through the cut, and when it receded left the bed of the swamp considerably raised by layers of rich silt. In February and March 1892 and 1893 I had been over this swamp, always in water, often waist deep. Last April I found the area wholly dry and raised, with no signs even of marsh, and with every foot of it under cultivation. There is no prospect of its relapsing.

The greatest headway given for bridges over minor streams is 12 feet. This will not affect the Chittagong and Noakhali sections of the line, but was the subject of remonstrance from jute merchants for Tippiera, as the high pooped boats locally used will have to unship their rudders as well as their masts in order to pass.

190. So far the only accompaniments of this civilizing and educating agency have been a great increase in the local excise revenue and a considerable increase in burglaries and thefts, both due to the foreign labour imported to construct it. These remarks are, of course, not made with any serious disparagement, but I confess to apprehending some very undesirable consequences from the line, notwithstanding all its advantages. Though the Magistrate of Noakhali says that the people in his charge are without social amenities, and are superstitious and boorish, he can also say that they are strictly temperate, free from crime, law-abiding, distinguished for their conjugal morality, and extraordinarily prosperous. The Arcadian state no doubt rests upon ignorance, but I altogether deny that our idea of its existence in this case also rests upon our ignorance of the peoples' doings and ways.

191. When the Mohari and Fenny bridges were being built, the idea so often manifested throughout India, that their erection demanded human sacrifices, preferably of infants, was conceived by the villagers, Muhammadan as well as others, and the Executive Engineer, Mr. Digby, had once a narrow escape of being mobbed in consequence. This notion may be, as it were, in the soil or in the air, but in this case it was most likely imported by the up-country or Ganjam workmen.

192. The only public buildings in progress are the erection of a quadruple munsifi and of an upper-story to the jail at Comilla, both near completion, and the conversion of the Noakhali dispensary into a masonry building. The regrettable omission from this list of the central hospital in Chittagong is noticed in the section on dispensaries.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

193. The most important communications at present are the natural waterways, and next to them the line of inland channels, partly natural, partly artificial, of Chittagong. From this standpoint the project for the Nadona canal in Noakhali is discussed.

194. It has often been noticed how inconsiderable the cart traffic of the Division is, and how narrow is the distinction between the scheduled and the village roads. The importance of these last has always been recognized, even though they are only means for shoulder-borne traffic and for giving the people access to the markets and the law courts which they so much frequent. So the figures for the mileage and expenditure on these roads last year are given:—

		Mileage.		Expenditure in 1894-95.	
				Rs.	
Tippera	village roads	...	196	...	18,426
Noakhali	" "	...	123	...	16,028
Chittagong	" "	...	estimate 300	actual	15,000

The rate per mile is high. All these roads are high banks with frequent temporary bridges.

195. The work on the scheduled roads was almost wholly maintenance. The three districts are now busy with plans for railway feeders, and in Tippera and Noakhali these are ready. The Chittagong District Board at first demurred to undertake the work, and this accounts for their backwardness. In Chittagong these roads can only be short approaches from the sea on one side and the ranges on the other. None of the hill passes are practicable for carts. The Inspector of Works says, and I agree with him, that to make even these short lengths of roads the District Board should give up or change the character of some of the works now maintained. The southern system of roads, for instance, was constructed to suit cart traffic which has never come.

196. All the districts are served by steamer companies, and Tippera and Noakhali give subsidies which frequently change as experimental services are opened or abandoned. The island of Hatia is well served, but it has been found impossible to maintain the service for Sandwip for want of anything like a port or landing place or anchorage. The steamer *Chaffinch* (with me on board) was as nearly as possible lost off Sandwip in November 1893. She touched a sharp shelf in the bank at high tide, could not be got off, and as the tide receded, would have fallen over, had she not been propped on the sea-side with palm trees. The great difficulty is in landing passengers in stormy weather at any time, or in ordinary spring tides. Chittagong has been worst off as regards steamer service, as by compact between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Asiatic Steam Company their boats leave Calcutta on the same day.

197. The Nadona Canal project in Noakhali is, by improving and extending an old channel which intersects the main land of the district, to put the town of Sudharam in direct communication with the river Dakaita in Tippera between the marts of Hajiganj and Chitosi. For the last four years observations have been taken and recorded, and in May last the Chief Engineer had materials sufficient for his decision. He pronounced that there were no engineering difficulties about the work, but that it would cost Rs. 60,000, and its maintenance would probably cost Rs. 3,000 annually. It was for the District Board to consider if it was worth such an outlay. To my entire surprise, the District Board, which for over five years has been reflecting and acting on the popular feeling on the subject, at once abandoned the project.

In doing this, I have little doubt that they were influenced by the prospects of opening a steam tramway from Sudharam to Fenny, which they had warmly taken up at the time. If Government gave the road (which has a uniform surface breadth of less than 16 feet), the Assam-Bengal Railway Administration would make this tramway for three lakhs of rupees, except for the important bridges (a very appreciable exception). But they would require two lakhs of rupees a year to work and maintain it. The project is out of the question at present.

If the Chief Engineer meant—and I am not sure that he did so mean—to discourage the Nadona project, his opinion was not given in view of the following considerations:—It intersects Noakhali from south to north, where communication is so defective that in the north the price of salt is cheaper by Re. 1 a maund than in the south. The canal would debouch on the Dakaita, between the river-side marts Hajiganj and Chitosi, which are now railway stations on the railway from Chittagong to Chandpur.

To me it is not a matter of doubt for a moment that if the project cost a lakh, and its maintenance Rs. 10,000 annually, it would be well worth undertaking, now that it has been pronounced to be free from engineering difficulties. Under the Canals Act power could be given to levy tolls on it, which would go far to recoup the maintenance charges, as in the case of the Chittagong canals. Moreover the District Board have the money and more than enough.

The Magistrate, under whose guidance the project was rejected, now tells me that he accepts these views, and that the popular feeling for the scheme is as strong as ever, so I hope to see it revived.

A further discouragement was the attitude of the Tippera District Board in the matter. The south bank of the Dakaita is under them, and their share in the project would cost some Rs. 5,000; but they said they had no concern

with it. Similarly, a road from Chandpur to Noakhali would have greatly shortened the mail route. The mails now go round by Comilla, and the circuit to Noakhali is nearly 100 miles. The Noakhali District Board made their section of this road, and the Tippera District Board have, I find, now failed or refused to make the very short section under them. The Tippera District Board is by no means generally disposed to take the parochial views of which I still accuse the Chittagong District Board; and had the negotiations with it been properly managed and held through the Commissioner, they would, I feel sure, have succeeded.

198. The following figures show the expenditure on tree planting:—

		Rs.
Tippera	...	1,166
Noakhali	...	1,012
Chittagong	...	1,314

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the roads pass for miles through unbroken forest and every glade and opening is welcome, I have stopped this expenditure till the Assistant Commissioner is able to find trees which kill all undergrowth beneath and round them. In Tippera in past years it was conducted with so little discrimination that several of the trees then planted have to be cut down because they are dangerous obstructions. The Magistrates in whose hands this branch of work, which is not engineering, is best managed, ought to try and make a good avenue of the Dacca-Chittagong road, the only broad road in the Division, and one of which all of them have a share.

199. The Chittagong District Board have just completed their road, which fills the gap that existed for several years in the important road towards Mandalay.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

200. The Lodging-house Act is only in force from Barakhund, three miles on the south of Sitakund in Chittagong, to Labanakhya, the same distance to the north of it on the Dacca road. Pilgrims take up their quarters at Sitakund. The year was inauspicious, and the gathering of pilgrims small and variously estimated at 3,000 and 4,000. Rupees 562-2 were spent on conservancy, and the balance of the fund was Rs. 6,187-13 at the close of the year. The expenditure for the whole of it was provided for long ago in constructing three water reservoirs, and the work is in progress, but there was great delay in acquiring the land. There was one death from cholera, and no other appearance of disease.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

201. The good attendance at schools shown in this Division is due to two connected causes. One is the prevalence of Islam, which leaves the numbers of those castes and tribes who, for their degraded state, are excluded even from the village schools, a very small proportion of the population. The other is the prevalence of Koran schools, notwithstanding that so many of these are strictly private and excluded from the returns, or of schools which are scarcely more than Koran schools. However much professional educationalists may decry these, they are instruments of training. They enforce discipline and regularity, fix the attention and exercise the minds of the pupils if only in learning by rote, and this is the process by which are laid the foundations of that religiousness in the people which has been elsewhere noticed. The state of education in each district is separately described.

202. In Tippera it was much affected in its humble forms by the high prices, scarcity, and distress which prevailed till July. There was a loss of 387 schools and 2,700 pupils in the institutions teaching the departmental standard. The private schools for indigenous instruction decreased by 270 and their pupils by 3,899.

Including the indigenous schools, 60,532 boys and 6,316 girls attended school, and the percentage of boys of school-going age at school was accordingly 44·2 and of girls 4·8 against 48·5 and 5·4 the year before.

203. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,98,331, of which Rs. 16,012 were paid from provincial revenues, Rs. 41,969 from the district fund, and Rs. 900 from municipal funds. Private contributions made up the balance.

The figures include the charges for inspection and for contingencies, and therefore differ from those given in the statement. The number of high schools was unchanged, and all except the zilla school showed improved attendance. All these schools were successful at the last entrance examination, and altogether 48 boys passed against 30 the year before.

204. Three middle English schools were closed while the middle vernacular schools remained stationary. Of 77 schools under these classes, 11 English and 17 vernacular schools were aided by the District Board, 29 vernacular schools by the Department of Public Instruction, and the rest were unaided. Of 340 boys who competed, 195 passed, 20 with English certificates. Only 158 had passed the year before, but 27 of them got English certificates.

205. The upper primary schools gained 12 schools and 579 pupils and the lower primary schools lost 363 schools and 3,295 pupils. The best among the upper primary schools and the lower primary schools in backward localities got stipends. The rest were on the payment-by-results system. From the funds at the disposal of the Magistrate, 28 primary schools in Government estates and municipalities were maintained. Of 377 boys sent up, 162 passed the upper primary examination against 141 the year before, and 774 passed the lower primary against 336 boys the year before.

206. There was a loss of 35 girls' schools and 553 girl pupils. There were 6,316 girls at schools, including those reading in boys' schools, against 7,087 the year before. Three hundred and seven of these schools received aid from the primary grant in stipends and rewards. For the Faizannessa Girls' School at Comilla this monthly subsidy was Rs. 40. One girl from this school passed the upper primary examination. Of 47 girls who appeared, 36 passed the lower primary, and two of them carried off scholarships. Twenty-two girls were successful the year before and the girls took five scholarships.

207. The eight special schools are six guru-training classes attached to middle schools, the Comilla Madrassa, and the Elliott Artizan School at Comilla.

The Elliott Artizan School had 30 pupils on its rolls against 29 in the preceding year—18 in the carpenter, 5 in the blacksmith, and 7 in the tinsmith class. Its receipts during the year were Rs. 5,677 derived from the following sources :—

Provincial revenue for the—				Rs.
Tinsmith's class	...	...	...	800
District funds	...	...	...	2,130
Subscriptions	...	...	...	1,230
Sale proceeds of articles manufactured	...	...	...	1,517
Total				5,677

The expenditure was Rs. 5,334 including Rs. 349 laid out in tools and plant and Rs. 1,741 in materials. Rupees 343 were at credit of the school at the end of the year, besides outstanding bills amounting to about Rs. 500. One blacksmith's pupil and five carpenter's pupils received certificates of proficiency. The first has obtained employment on the Assam-Bengal Railway. Of the last, four have opened business on their own account, and the fifth is employed in the school. The school is affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College, the Principal of which visited the institution twice during the year.

208. Owing to the loss of Koran schools the number of Muhammadan boys at school fell from 47,655 to 41,761, and the percentage of them to pupils of all denominations from 64.8 to 62.4. Five passed the entrance examination, 48 the middle, 75 the upper primary, and 282 the lower primary examination, at which 6 Muhammadan girls also passed.

209. In Noakhali 101 additional public schools with 5,872 pupils are shown. Private schools increased by 60 and their pupils by 1,337. These apparently are the Koran schools which Mr. Bose excluded the year before,

and which, in my opinion, should not be excluded. The number of high schools was unchanged. The zilla school at the last entrance examination passed 4 in the first division, 6 in the second, and 1 in the third division, out of 12 candidates, against 5, 4 and 2 out of the same number of candidates the year before.

210. The number of middle English schools was unchanged, but the pupils increased by 149. Of 55 candidates, 41 passed the middle examination. Middle vernacular schools decreased by 1, but the pupils increased by 29. Of 145 candidates, 77 passed the middle examination.

211. Upper primary schools decreased by seven, but their pupils increased by 118. Lower primary schools increased by 110 and their pupils by 5,445. Of 178 sent up, 91 passed the upper primary, and out of 965 candidates 439 passed the lower primary examinations.

212. The number of girls' schools increased by two and the pupils by 100. Including the girls reading in boys' schools, there were 5,410 girls at schools, against 3,657 the year before. One girl passed the upper primary and eight the lower primary examination.

213. The technical school at Noakhali was closed at the beginning of the year. The Board have awarded two scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each, tenable for five years at the Sibpur Engineering College, and one of the same value tenable for two years at the Calcutta Arts School.

214. The number of Muhammadan pupils increased from 37,457 to 42,942. The increase was shared by all classes of schools except the high English and the upper primary schools for girls. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number was 76.2. Some *maktabs* were subsidised by the District Board to encourage Muhammadan education. Two passed the entrance, 26 the middle, 68 the upper primary, and 420 the lower primary examination last year.

215. In Chittagong, counting private schools with those teaching the departmental standard, there was an increase of 164 schools and of 7,103 pupils. Of these 136 schools with 4,895 pupils were private institutions. Altogether 55,734 boys and 4,793 girls were at school, and the percentage of boys of school-going age attending schools was 60.8 or 3 in 5, and of girls 4.7 or 1 in 21, and on an average there was one school to every $1\frac{1}{4}$ square mile.

216. There were five high schools, four in the town and one in the interior, with 30 fewer pupils than in 1893-94. Thirty-four passed the last entrance examination out of 88 candidates, against 24 out of 93 candidates the year before.

217. Middle English schools increased by two and middle vernacular schools by four. Nine of the 12 middle English schools and 38 of the middle vernacular schools are aided. Two hundred and two out of 295 candidates passed the middle scholarship examination, against 134 out of 242 the year before.

218. Upper primary schools increased by 13 schools with 868 pupils, and lower primaries by 99 schools with 3,255 pupils. Two hundred and thirty seven boys out of 477 who appeared passed the upper primary examination, and 842 out of 1,220 the lower primary. The year before the figures were 194 out of 394 and 539 out of 1,042 respectively.

219. Girls' schools increased by 22 with 331 pupils. Including those girls who read in boys' schools, 3,226 girls were at school against 2,528 the year before. One of the schools is a middle vernacular receiving a grant-in-aid.

Two out of three girls who appeared for it passed the middle vernacular examination, 11 out of 16 passed the lower primary, and none the upper. The year before, 8 passed the upper primary and 17 the lower, and none competed for the middle vernacular.

220. The seven special schools in Chittagong are the local training school for vernacular teachers, three guru training classes attached to middle schools, and three madrassas. The training school had 36 pupils against 39 the year before. Of the three madrassas, that at Cox's Bazar has at the close of the year been amalgamated with the middle school there, in which it is represented by a special class. This matter is noticed under the section on "Tours." The madrassa at Chittagong had 624 pupils against 572 the year before. It was

permitted last year to teach up to the entrance standard, and 6 candidates appeared, but all failed. The other madrasa is also at Chitagong, but is private.

221. The Chittagong madrasa has a considerable local endowment besides the support it receives from the Mohsin Fund. It is supervised by a Committee, of which the Commissioner and District Magistrate are President and Vice-President, and the District Judge a member. The Superintendent, Maulvi Zulfiquar Ali, who brought it to its present flourishing condition, was superannuated in January 1895, and succeeded by a younger incumbent. The pressure on the space has now become inconvenient, while with the opening of an entrance class the institution is more popular than ever. So the Committee propose to raise the fees. An additional reason for doing so is the contraction of the Mohsin Fund by the recent conversions of Government loans.

222. The collegiate school has had rather an unlucky year, but is nevertheless the standard educational institution in the Division. The project for its hostel has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4,572, of which all but Rs. 500, which the District Board contributes, will be met by subscriptions and surplus funds already in hand. Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterji, the Principal, was the originator of this scheme, which has been so successfully carried out. The madrasa with its new entrance class will henceforward be a rival to the collegiate school.

223. There was a total increase of 5,103 Muhammadan pupils in the public and private schools. In the former the percentage to the total number was 58. Three passed the entrance examination, 36 the middle, 51 the upper primary, and 297 the lower primary examination, against 3, 19, 39 and 150 the year before. They secured 2 middle, 2 upper primary, and 7 lower primary scholarships.

224. The completion of Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterji's scheme for a hostel in connection with the collegiate school would save the normal school there from a continuance of my attacks on it, had I not been converted by a perusal of the remarks in the Director of Public Instruction's last report on this subject. The only remark left to me to make is that the site and building enjoyed by this normal school, both of which we coveted for other educational objects, are exceedingly fine ones for an institution which fulfils the object explained by the Director.

I also read with interest and profit his remarks upon middle schools, which have often been the subject of slighting reference in the reports from this Division. But while I wanted absolutely to end the Chittagong Normal School and to take possession of its premises, my feeling towards these middle schools was much what those of an executive officer must be towards juries and municipalities when he complains of their inefficiency or graver faults, while he acknowledges that they cannot be for many weighty reasons superseded.

225. In Chittagong students and school-boys maintain their good character for their conduct out of school. The same can be said of the very numerous pupils at Comilla, where four or five years ago their reputation was not good. At Noakhali, Fenny, and Brahmanbaria the conduct of the school-boys has given rise to complaint in some instances and anxiety in others.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES, &c.

226. The statement shows the working of, and the progress made in, this department, in which Tippera still holds the long lead first given to it by Mr. Greer in 1890 and 1891. Including the Faizunnissa Zanana Hospital it now has 18 dispensaries, 12 representing Mr. Greer's system of a local guarantee and the aid of the District Board, two in municipalities, two maintained by the Dacca Nawab, one by pargana Sarail, and one by Raja Binay Krishna Deb in pargana Gungamadal. This last is not under Government supervision and does not appear in the statement. Allowing for all differences of population, the extent to which medical relief is both made available and given in Tippera is more than twice as great as in Noakhali and Chittagong, while the rate at which this extent increases in Tippera still keeps ahead of the rate of progress in the other districts, solely because the start was better and its basis so much more comprehensive.

227. The improvement of the Brahmanbaria dispensary, which is now under an Assistant Surgeon, is noticed in the section on tours.

228. In Noakhali the dispensary at Sudharam has shown an improvement which may be imitated in the interior. It is now to have a good masonry building. I found the dispensary at Fenny, on the state of which I had often animadverted, decidedly improved. At Fenny, certainly, one cause of bad progress was the leaning either to homœopathy or the Ayurvedic system of all the local leaders, and this seems to have affected the district in other places.

229. In Chittagong, too, the increased attendance at the Chittagong hospital under Dr. R. D. Murray and Assistant Surgeon Hari Mohan Sen has been accompanied by similar developments in the interior.

230. By far the most prevalent class of diseases treated at these institutions is skin-disease in various forms, indicating, I am told, not only the amphibious habits of the people, but the extent to which fish is an article of diet—a fact which largely enters into the question when there is a scarcity or great dearth of cereals.

231. Two matters mar what would be a satisfactory report. One is the failure so far of the Faizunnissa Hospital at Comilla. The Civil Surgeon (Surgeon-Captain Rogers), writing of it, says:—"I cannot speak hopefully. As a refuge for *parda-nashin* women it has proved so far ineffective. No doubt the main inducements, viz., personal influence and popularity, have been wanting owing to changes in the lady doctor, but I fear it will take much time before the institution is fully appreciated." So the fact that it was founded by a Muhammadan lady of title has had no influence.

232. The second disappointment is that, at the time of writing, nothing has been done towards the construction of the Central Hospital at Chittagong, for which Rs. 75,000 have been provided and are available. This scheme was given a practicable shape by Sir Charles Elliott at his visit to Chittagong in 1893; it has since received his help in getting through the difficulties which beset it, and the plan of the main building was finally given by him in January last. Mr. Good, the Port Officer and Chairman of the Municipality, whose idea it first was, has done all in his power to help progress. First there was a hitch about the plans, those for the subsidiary buildings having been mislaid when the plan first submitted of the main building was condemned. Then no contractor of repute could be found to undertake the work, and the District Board were unwilling to add to the departmental labours of their hard-worked engineer. At their June meeting they have at last decided to undertake it departmentally.

233. A different subject for regret in connection with the dispensary system is that noticed by the Magistrate of Tippera, that the respectable classes, though eager to use the dispensaries and to get medicines free for which they could well afford to pay, are very unwilling to subscribe. In Brahmanbaria not a single member of the class subscribes. In Comilla one used to, and has withdrawn. In Europe this abuse is stringently checked, and at least in Tippera it is quite time to have some rules on the subject. There are no such rules in the Dispensary Manual.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

234. When Mr. Skrine was Magistrate of Tippera he acted as the Maharaja's agent in founding a public library at Comilla, called after His Highness the Birchandra Public Library. It continues to flourish. Books worth over Rs. 200 were purchased last year. It is still managed by a committee of which the Magistrate is the chairman, and keeps its reserved fund of Rs. 2,000 in the Savings Bank.

The Magistrate of Noakhali casually mentions that "there is one public library in the district." I have to receive information about this institution. It is not the school or office library, which are separately mentioned. The Magistrate says that there is also a library attached to the Sanskrit Tol, but this, too, is something new. There is no public library in Chittagong.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

235. There are no museums.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

236. The terms have in these reports a technical and restricted meaning. It is, or very soon will be, time to include under them the village panchayats which are so rapidly rising in importance. It will be interesting to compare the work done by the unions formed, and about to be formed, in Tippera and Noakhali, with the work of the groups of panchayats which the Magistrate of Chittagong has to constitute. The working of Honorary Courts, too, comes in one aspect under this head.

237. The three District Boards are again eulogised by the respective Magistrates. Though the majority of the members are Hindu, the Muhammadan population of this Division is, as has often been noticed, accustomed to this kind of stewardship. In such circumstances there is no falseness of position attending membership; there are no claims to be, or posings as, representatives; and no sneers against the holders of the posts as upstarts.

Now that these Boards are in full working order, and that almost every member takes an active and independent interest in the business to be discharged, one must be struck with the greatness of the interests entrusted to them, and with one of the points in which they most differ from municipal corporations. This is, that in no District Board have all the members anything like an intimate knowledge of the whole jurisdiction or of the circumstances of all the local interests with which they have to deal. The Chittagong District Board is the only one on which there is a member besides the Chairman who is acquainted with the whole district, and to almost all the other members of it the southern half is foreign country. So are the extensive Noakhali islands to the members of the Noakhali District Board. Tippera is a more homogeneous district, but except the Chairman no member of its District Board has seen it all. Another great point of difference is that while the District Boards administer funds entrusted to them, the Municipalities assess and collect the bulk of their revenues. So the former are aristocratic, the latter comparatively humble bodies.

238. The Noakhali and Tippera District Boards certainly appreciate the comprehensive nature of their functions. Two instances in which the latter refused or omitted to co-operate with Noakhali are noticed in the section about communications. I find that one case, that of the Nadona Canal, occurred several years ago, and would probably be reconsidered now. The best way of negotiating for aid of this sort is probably through the Commissioner of the Division. On the other hand, the parochial tendencies of the Chittagong District Board were noticed in 1892 when the members refused to complete or maintain one of their roads because its objects were strategical. They warmly repudiated the imputation then, and acceded to my representations of what their duty in the matter was, but have recently given a still more striking and unexpected instance in resolving that the construction of approach roads to the railway was a work devolving on Government, not on them. This, too, was almost immediately reconsidered and superseded. As before, I attribute this tendency to the numerous English members on the Board who are accustomed to the working of vestries.

239. On this District Board also a question involving the position of one of its standing committees recently arose. In this Division these committees have been constituted by rules having the force of law. Their position to the Board and their constitution is much the same as that of the chairman and vice-chairman, and the bulk of the work is done by them. From the reference made by the Chittagong District Board on the subject, it appeared to regard them merely as sub-committees of reference appointed *ad hoc*, and it styled them sub-committees, though their legal designation is committees. A question exciting much local interest and divided feeling, which was in the province of a certain committee, was suddenly brought before the Board without reference to the committee, and carried by a snap vote without receiving anything like due consideration. The committee concerned afterwards asserted itself and complained, and the matter has been reconsidered. The action of the Board was, I think, legal, but could not be called regular, and the consequences of its treating its chairman, vice-chairman, or committees

in this way would be disastrous, while the incident showed how useful the intervention of a committee is in any burning question of the sort.

240. Local Boards exist only in Tippera. The Magistrate writes that their work was satisfactory. Their powers were increased by the delegation to them of the control of the primary education allotment in their jurisdictions.

241. Of the five municipalities there is nothing fresh to say. Their weak points are as obvious as ever, and no one complains more loudly of their inefficiency than some of the members of these corporations. But equally obvious is their popularity in contrast to a more despotic system and their less direct usefulness. I made a minute inspection of the Comilla Municipality last year, and while noticing many defects had to acknowledge the great amount of time and trouble freely given to its working by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, both hard-worked professional men. The same, of course, applied to Chittagong, where it is the tradition to invariably elect a European as Chairman. Last year a small faction was formed against him by another public servant who had rather strangely gained admission to the Board, and there was a stormy period which ended by Mr. Good's offering his resignation, and his colleagues declining it with an almost unanimous vote of confidence. The Noakhali and Cox's Bazar Municipalities are too small for much notice. The Magistrate reports the former, which I did not inspect, to be particularly inefficient. The latter is conducted in the old-fashioned way. The Brahmanbaria Commissioners have the second largest municipal area and population in the Division, but refuse to raise any adequate revenue, or to release from their control and taxes outlying hamlets for which they do little or nothing. They still manifest the idea that the foremost object for municipal expenditure is higher education, and their leading spirits are school-masters. This Municipality has repeatedly shown, as regards its outlying area, that while the people prefer the present to the former form of municipal government, they still more prefer exclusion from either.

242. The burning question in the town of Chittagong for many years has been the latrine system. Nineteen years ago it excited a popular commotion which was again threatened three years ago, and in the interval sanitary and other authorities have not ceased to gird at and condemn it. The system is to place the latrines over the natural drains and creeks which intersect the town, and to leave them to be flushed by the ordinary or spring tides or the rainfall, according to their situation. After over four years' observation of this system and all the condemnations and futile attempts at alteration that it has evoked, I record my deliberate conviction that, as long as the creeks and drains are kept free from obstruction and fairly free from overgrowth, it is better than any so far proposed to be substituted for it, and Mr. Good, the Chairman, who in 1891 was ardent for reform, now agrees, I believe, in these views.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

243. The details of the distribution of Muhammadan officers and menials in the different offices are given in the prescribed statement.

In Tippera there was no change in the number of ministerial officers employed. The menials increased from 198 to 211. Several Muhammadans have been registered as apprentices, and their claims are considered when vacancies occur.

In Noakhali the number of ministerial officers did not vary. The number of menials decreased by five, owing to the reduction of some process-servers under the amalgamated system.

In Chittagong the number of officers increased by 13 and the menials by 16. In this district I have had to interfere lately in a few instances on behalf of Muhammadans, and to remind the Collector that *cæteris paribus* they must have the preference. But speaking generally, the proportion of appointments given to Muhammadans is fully up to the proportion of Muhammadan candidates, eligible and ineligible, and is above the proportion of eligible Muhammadan candidates, although it is so far below the proportion of the Muhammadan population.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

244. Tippera is the only district of late years in which scandals and offences in the Postal Department have continued to occur. Last year there was a case of abstraction of Rs. 230-2 from the mail bag. A clerk was suspected and dismissed. There are some bad traditions in the postal runner service. Quite a number of these men, on different stages, have, at different times, laid false charges of having been waylaid and robbed of their bags. The department is much appreciated by the public: 73,916 money-orders, covering Rs. 17,76,795, were issued against 56,647 for Rs. 15,65,278 the year before. The amount of money paid on money-orders was Rs. 8,97,088 against Rs. 8,45,115 in 1893-94. Rupees 1,70,018 were deposited by the public in the postal savings bank.

245. The sale of quinine by the post office is beginning to find favour with the public. 23,266 packets, worth Rs. 363, were sold last year, and the system is likely to increase. Its spread in this Division has been remarkably slow so far.

246. In Noakhali the number of money-orders issued rose from 40,309 for Rs. 11,52,301 in 1893-94 to 41,121 covering Rs. 11,92,606 last year, and Rs. 4,55,163 were paid on these orders against Rs. 3,79,250 in the year before. Rupees 96,285 were deposited in the savings bank—an increase of Rs. 16,754 over the deposits of 1893-94. There were two cases of offences of the kind, which for some years had been peculiar to Tippera. A village postman misappropriated Rs. 15-8 covered by these money-orders, and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. A runner abstracted Rs. 200 from the mail bag. He got six months' rigorous imprisonment and was fined Rs. 150 in addition.

247. In Chittagong no details like the above have been given. No offences were reported.

248. The only extension of the Government telegraph was by the construction and opening of a line from Chandpur to Comilla. In Chittagong, where so many offices on the existing line have been recently opened, more are still asked for. The people say they want to use the line for communication with their friends in Arakan during the season of migration thither. The telegraphic system has been greatly developed by the private one which the railway have all along their line.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DĀK.

249. So far as District Officers are concerned with the administration of the zamindari dāk, it has been transferred to the collectorate side of their offices, and there has been no other change. The results so far justify the rates of assessment fixed for five years in 1892-93, and they are not likely to change for a long time.

A short length of zamindari dāk line, following the re-arrangement of police posts, was given up, and not replaced elsewhere in the Chittagong district.

250. There are no great fairs. The only one of any importance in Tippera is held in October or November at Panch-pukuria, and generally lasts for ten days. About 6,000 people attended last year's fair. There was no outbreak of disease.

The small annual fairs in Noakhali were held at Dalal Bazar in August and at Dud Mukha in February. Some 7,000 people are said to have assembled at the former and 5,000 at the latter, but these estimates seem to be excessive, since the fairs are attended by no perceptible movements of the people, such as the little fairs in Chittagong produce.

In Chittagong about 4,000 pilgrims came to the Sitakund méla in February last, and it passed without incident, except that there was one death said to be from cholera. The other fair is a Hill Tracts gathering and institution, though its site is in the Chittagong district. It belongs, so to speak, to the Mong Raja. While he was a minor, the Hill Tracts' officers made a point of having it held with *éclat*, but now it seems declining.

251. The table below gives some details for pounds :—

Pounds.

District.	Number of pounds.		Income.		Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera ...	119	124	9,810	7,754	738	717
Noakhali ...	80	81	7,436	6,079	34	293
Chittagong ...	76	90	5,801	6,000	445	...

In Tippera the receipts fell from Rs. 9,810 to Rs. 7,754, mainly because of the losses incurred during the floods of 1893. The Magistrate observes that pounds are the weakest point in the District Board's administration, and till a pound Inspector is re-appointed no great improvement can be expected. He appears to be under some misapprehension about this. It was explained by Government that there was no bar to a District Board's appointing an Inspector, and he will be referred to those orders.

In Noakhali the percentage of collection of pound rents dropped from 98·5 to 81·43. Shortly after the pounds had been settled for three years in 1893, a large number of cattle from the chars were swept away by the cyclone floods. The pound-keepers continued to suffer loss, as they could not surrender their pounds under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act. The charges on account of the appointment of an Inspector of pounds and ferries caused an increased expenditure of Rs. 259.

In Chittagong the number of pounds increased from 76 to 96 and the receipts from Rs. 5,410 to Rs. 6,000. The charges have not been reported.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

252. In Tippera there is no organized institution of a representative character.

In Noakhali there are two institutions, the People's Association and the Islamia Association; neither of them show any signs of life.

Chittagong has the Islam, the Chittagong, the Buddhists', and the Purity Association, and a Rate-payers' Association and an Arya Sabha came into existence in the year. The Oldham Institute is a social club.

The Chittagong Association holds meetings occasionally and takes up matters which concern the general welfare of the district. It memorialised the authorities with success in two cases last year. The Board of Revenue exempted the Chittagong district from the separate process fees levied under sections 7 and 10 of Act XI of 1859. The other memorial was directed against a rule which the Port Commissioners wished to pass, and gained the support of the other local authorities, and finally of a majority in the Port Trust itself. Mr. Slack and Mr. Stevenson-Moore established in 1893 at Chittagong a united schools' athletic association, which has proved a great success. The foot-ball match excited much interest, and the final ties will be played after the holidays. The Madrasa is left in for this final tie, quite a new feature for its absorbed and studious pupils, who, with the bearing of young acolytes, have hitherto held aloof from athleticism and all pursuits not in keeping with the aims of future maulvis. The Rate-payers' Association came into existence with the faction which arose among the Municipal Commissioners against their Chairman and his supporters. It will probably disappear till there is a fresh exciting cause. The Arya Sabha is a religious institution. It is said to have five branches where religious books are read and interpreted five days a week.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

253. There was no general manifestation of public feeling on any topic, and that which excited the widest interest was, as hitherto, vaccination. The

people of this Division show more anxiety to protect themselves from small-pox than I have seen elsewhere in India, but, almost from highest to lowest, they believe in inoculation as the proper safeguard, and they practice it when they can do so. Last year Noakhali was the area in which the subject attracted most attention. The Magistrate is opposed to the Sanitary Commissioner's proposal to make vaccination compulsory, and wherever he and his higher subordinates have spoken to the people the opposition has given way, and it has been conceded that the objections urged by the Ferazi Muhammadans on religious grounds are neither tenable nor seriously insisted on.

254. The working of trains on the railway, seen for the first time last year in this part of the world, has excited the greatest interest, and the people of both sexes, young and old, show the greatest eagerness to travel by the trains and to climb into the trucks, and this, with their ignorance, has resulted in several accidents, some of which were fatal. Each time that I have travelled on the line there were numbers of people along it imploring for a lift.

255. The tenantry affected by the great land settlements in progress in Chittagong and Tippera are manifestly satisfied with the results known to them. The part of the Chittagong settlement covering the large area known as Old Thana Ramu is now in efficient working order, with results as good as the best which could be expected anywhere. The tenure-holders and the zamindars repeat their old complaints that the plots and boundaries, not mapped but described on paper, in the settlement of 1837 have not been adhered to, or have not been the basis of the present proceedings. In no case in which this complaint has been made to me did the objector even seriously profess to be able himself to identify on the ground these paper descriptions. In a great many instances into which I have enquired casually and from curiosity, and to acquaint myself with the proceedings the direct working of which is not under me, the holders of large landed interests had no precise idea of where the lands for which they got their rents lay.

256. In the great private settlement of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera's zamindari, the class of middlemen called talukdars are the chief objectors because the preposterous shares claimed by them in the rents are not allowed. In a great number of cases these claims, if granted, would leave His Highness to pay an annual loss on his estates, besides shutting him out from any margin of the proceeds.

257. The educated classes, particularly in Tippera, express much apprehension at the impending transfer of the Division to Assam. They admit that their objections are chiefly sentimental, since they will retain the Calcutta High Court. The prospect of losing the Board of Revenue (to which appeals and references from this Division are very few and still more rarely successful) and the Bengal Departments does not affect them, but they object to losing Calcutta as their metropolis, to going under a Chief Commissioner instead of a Lieutenant-Governor with a Council, and to being liable to be called Assamese. As a more substantial ground they complain that the transfer will disenfranchise them as regards the representation they enjoy in the Bengal Council, though their turn for this will not come round again till the next century.

258. It is only from educated Hindus that I have heard any references to the bad relations between Hindus and Muhammadans which have begun to exist elsewhere, and any sensitiveness on the subject felt in this Division is confined to this class. The actual relations are, and always have been, good.

Thus, the very numerous Muhammadan tenantry of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera manifest, whenever they have the opportunity, the warmest attachment to His Highness, who is a strict observer of religious ceremonial. Again, it is as general a practice for the real Hindus in this Division to dedicate bulls and leave them to wander as it is in Hindustan. It can be readily understood that a Moslem peasantry would not tolerate these animals among their crops, but these sacred bulls are always removed by them with a studied avoidance of offence to their Hindu neighbours.

I have heard Hindus more than once—the last occasion being last month at a school prize-giving—refer in public to, and at the same time take credit for, these good relations. That they exist is very creditable to the Muhammadans, who are in such a great majority. By these and the foregoing remarks, I do not intend to imply that the good relations would not exist were

the proportions in the numbers of the two religions reversed. Such a suggestion would be purely speculative.

The Muhammadan majority is greater than appears from the census, because the aboriginal Tripura and others who wish to adhere to Hinduism, but are not acknowledged by real Hindus to be Hindu, have been counted as Hindus.

259. The local newspapers are the weekly *Sansodhini* or Reviver in Chittagong, and the fortnightly *Tripura Prakash* published at Comilla, which first appeared in April 1894. The *Usha* and the *Hira*, which first appeared in February and June 1894, are published at Brahmanbaria, but confine their matter to social and religious subjects.

By the courtesy of their editors I am supplied with copies of the *Sansodhini* and *Tripura Prakash*. The former I would describe as a poor but honest little paper. I read it whenever the state of its print allows me. Latterly it has appeared in faded pink ink. Its local articles and news refer to the town of Chittagong only, and I am told that it has little influence and a very small circulation, but I have often been obliged to it for bringing to notice matters which have subsequently received attention. Last year it warmly criticised the action of the local authorities, but, as far as its information was correct, no exception could be taken to its tone. It charged me with setting my foot on the neck of Local Self-Government; but in one instance of supposed interference on my part with the District Board's relations to their lady doctor, this was due to misapprehension. The subject was one on which I would not have thought it proper to offer even advice to the District Board, but their procedure in the case appeared to contravene the law and their own rules having the force of law, and this was noticed. The other case throws some light on the very satisfactory relations existing between the people of Chittagong and the officers of Government, which have often been noticed. A clerk under my control, without any reference to his superiors in office, accepted the post of municipal commissioner in Chittagong, for which he had offered himself for election, and then set himself in opposition to another public servant who, with the full approval of Government, was the elected Chairman. The result was a series of scenes and disputes and the intervention of the Magistrate, the whole mass of complaints, protests, appeals and reports eventually coming to Government or to me. In the Municipality the matter ended by a vote of confidence in the Chairman, passed by a majority of 9 to 2. In the mass of written matter which I had to deal with, that contributed by this clerk was the largest portion, and as it must have interfered seriously with his official duties, which are heavy, I had him informed that he must choose between them and his municipal work, and between his post under us and his elected office. He promised to vacate the latter by abstaining from attendance at six successive meetings. So far the *Sansodhini's* appeal to the rate-payers to protest against this action has had no response. I remember once reporting that the people of Chittagong always remembered that they had not been conquered, and that the transfer of their government to the British in 1760 was a purely civil act. From this incident they would appear to claim a greater amount of freedom than would be allowed in England. But either some memories of the efficacy of despotism must linger, or the full effect and force of the Local Self-Government introduced by us is not fully realized, since the commissioners out-voted at meeting in this instance straightway addressed memorials at inordinate length to Government or to me, though there was nothing in either document which gave a ground for legal interference.

260. The *Tripura Prakash* is neatly got up and printed. I doubt if it can maintain existence without a supply of sensation, and its tone cannot be commended. The accidental collision between Mr. Beatson-Bell and Babu Rasik Lal Sen, in which the latter was unfortunately hurt, supplied it with material for some time. Its account of the matter was distorted and was corrected by other Indian papers. Since then the *pièce de résistance* has been the state of Hill Tippera. I have read these articles, and they seem to me to be actuated by deep spite, besides having features to which more serious objection could be taken. At all events, though they professed to be written in the

interests of the State, they contained nothing which could be of use to the Political Agent or to the Commissioner in their connection with the administration, while they must have given much annoyance to His Highness the Maharaja.

261. Notwithstanding that the Muhammadans so greatly preponderate, the *Bangabasi* and *Sanjibani* are the Calcutta papers most in vogue. The *Sudhakar* and *Mihir* have, compared with these two journals, a very limited circulation.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

262. The information has been given in the prescribed statement.

In Tippera the present Subdivisional Officer of Brahmanbaria kept a boat as well as a pony during his incumbency. The Subdivisional Officer of Chandpur kept a boat.

In Noakhali the Sub-divisional Officer of Fenny kept a pony. Among the officers at head-quarters, Babu Suresh Chundra Sinha, in charge of income-tax and excise, kept a pony. So also did Babu Ambika Prosad Sen, the officer in charge of settlement. Among the Sub-Deputies, Maulvi Faizulla Khan, stationed at Sandwip, kept a pony.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Cox's Bazar has a pony.

The officers of the Forest Department who served in this Division in 1894-95 were below the rank of Deputy Conservators of the first three grades. Their names accordingly have not been included in the statement of officers attached.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

263. His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera is the greatest zamindar, and his conduct in this capacity is noticed in the political section. Pargana Sarail is still under the Court of Wards. The next largest landed interest is that represented in several estates by the Nawab of Dacca, who maintains his character as a beneficent land-holder. He purchased a taluk, in taking possession of which last year a fatal riot occurred, and the Nawab, on hearing of it, at once withdrew and restored the estate to its former proprietor. This was the only case of serious rioting in Tippera, in which the servants of important zamindars were implicated. The action of the Nawab's agents in this case is reported to have been very blameworthy and such as must have received his strong disapproval.

264. There are several resident zamindars of standing in Tippera, some of whom in times past or recently, like the Nawab Sahiba Faizunnissa, have shown great liberality and public spirit. The Magistrate says that this class have given little trouble to the local authorities. They generally treat their tenantry fairly, and their conduct was on the whole satisfactory. They are nearly all Musulmans.

Pargana Ganga Mandal, belonging to Raja Binay Krishna Deb of Sobha Bazar in Calcutta, who has earned commendation for his liberality and public spirit in previous years, is mainly in the hands of farmers for short terms—a very unsatisfactory mode of management.

No improvement is reported in the conduct or relations to their tenantry of the Nag family of Baradihi in Dacca. The tenants' quarrel appears to have been taken up by Khaja Yusuf Jan of Dacca, and both punitive and special police were, as hitherto, quartered on the estate, which is close to the Dacca district. The completion of its survey and settlement now in progress will either end this state of things or make it easy to deal with. The only other disturbed area is the little Palpara estate, which is being similarly dealt with. Its owner and his tenants last year merely kept at arms' length apart.

265. In Noakhali the three great zamindars after the Maharaja of Hill Tippera are absentees and take no interest in their people. With a prosperous tenantry like that of Noakhali, absenteeism is not the evil which it can be in other circumstances, and it certainly favours the growth of tenant rights.

The Magistrate writes very unfavourably of the petty resident zamindars as a class; but there are some public-spirited individuals. They are Babu Rai Kumar Dutt of Chamrakhola, the *Rays* of Dalal Bazar, and the Chaudhari family of Mahamadpur in Begumganj. There was no trouble between landlords and tenants last year in Noakhali.

266. In Chittagong zamindars are a class of relatively small importance. It is as true of them now as it was in Sir Henry Ricketts' time, that their chief object in life is to get the better of Government. For many years none of them have been distinguished by any public act, good or evil.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

267. The historic events of the year were the visit of ■ Lieutenant-Governor to Noakhali, the resort for the first time to systematic relief measures to meet the scarcity of food which was felt for a short while in Tippera, and the migration of several families of settlers from the west into the country which had lain for so many years depopulated under the fear of Lushai raids and invasions. The features of the year were comparative healthiness and seasonable rainfall, followed by the bountiful harvests which make administration easy. There was nothing perceptible to retard, while there was much to help progress. If difficulties, arising chiefly from the increasing pressure of the population and the character and habits of part of it, threatened in Tippera, there is no more hopeful remedy for them than the railway which is so near completion. Therefore, except when they refer to special incidents of the year like the great revival of trade, my remarks, which have been given at unusual length, are rather a review of my experiences for the last four years and a half than a recital of the history of 1894-95.

Mr. Carlyle's report for the Tippera district was as concise as usual, but omitted no subject which had to be touched on. Mr. Agasti's report for Noakhali was also complete. It was long, and nearly all the subjects were discussed, and the whole of these discussions as coming from an officer with such intimate knowledge of the country, who was fresh to his charge, are very interesting.

XXXVIII.—POLITICAL.

268. The territories politically administered are the Hill Tippera State, the South Lushai Hills, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The latter charge began its separate existence as an ordinary non-regulation district in 1860; but in 1889, by Government order of the 24th June of that year, it was brought under the sole control of the Political Department. In 1891, with the establishment of the South Lushai Hills as our new frontier district, it was further deregulationized and reduced from a district to a subdivision under the direct control of the Commissioner. The country covered by these territories is physically and ethnically homogeneous. In the east its mountains are higher, bolder and more rocky, its rivers larger and its people wilder and less connected with the civilization and the traditions of India. But the type of race is the same throughout, as is the economic and social system. By far the largest section of the population is the Tripura tribe, which claims relationship with the Mech on the north and west, and has an evident connection with the head-hunting Kukis to the east. The foreigners are the plainsmen from India and the Mags from Arakan, and the only peculiar and isolated people are the Chakma, who lie surrounded by the Tripura, with Rangamati as their centre. The Chakma and Mag are Buddhists. The great bulk of the Tripura, like their congeners the Kuki, of whom the Lushai are the largest section in our territory, are animistic in belief, but with a tendency to Hinduism, to which their Chiefs are attached with rigid ceremonial. These Tripura are an interesting race. They are singularly free from crime, and are most industrious cultivators, with excellent physique. They are admirable boatmen, and the few who have been prevailed on to enlist in our police showed themselves in 1892 to be smart and courageous soldiers. But they dislike discipline. With all their docility they are shy, and their only wish is to be left alone. So their prospects of advancement are remote. With the pushing litigious Chakmas and the sturdy self-asserting Mags so much in evidence, it is hard

to realize that the Tripura, who are so little seen and seldom heard, form the great majority of the population. The west of the political area is cultivated wherever practicable by plough and joom, and the east is comparatively open country, from either the rockiness of the mountains or the prevalence of Lushai cultivation. Down the centre, from Sylhet and Cachar to Arakan, runs a wide strip of dense forest, which serves to separate the populations on either side of it and to make the differences between them appear greater than they really are.

II.—CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

278. Mr. C. S. Murray, C.I.E., the Assistant Commissioner, was on leave from the 15th June to the 15th December 1894, and Mr. R. Sneyd Hutchinson, the senior Assistant Commandant of the Lushai Battalion Military Police, acted for him. Mr. Cave-Browne was in charge of the Bohmong's Circle, but was on leave from 31st August to 21st October 1894, and Mr. Hutchinson took his duties in addition to his own. Babu Brajanath Saha, the Assistant Surgeon, who was also Bazar Magistrate and Treasury Officer, left the Hill Tracts in November 1894 after a continuous service of 17 years there. His successor has taken up his civil duties. The two Sub-Deputy Collectors who completed the staff are old Hill Tracts' officers.

279. Mr. Murray was on tour for 52 days, and Mr. Hutchinson, who wished to see every part of his new charge, for 57 days, all in the rains. Mr. Cave-Browne was on tour for only 89 days, several of which were not spent in his own circle. The officer of the Bohmong's Circle has now 36 widely scattered mauzas to visit, the rent-rolls of which he has to adjust each year. He has still many more to form, and the period of tour which he will be required to spend within his own circle is 100 days. There is no work requiring his presence at Bandarban for more than a day or two at a time. Mr. Murray's tours were well planned, and Mr. Hutchinson succeeded in visiting every part of his charge.

280. The weather was generally favourable both for health and agriculture, and the main crops were better than they have been for the last two years. Complaints were made that foot-and-mouth disease in cattle interfered much with cultivation, a fact which indicates how greatly the use of the plough has spread. Cholera appeared in the Bohmong's circle at the end of the year, and caused much alarm and considerable mortality. There was no outbreak or prevalence of small-pox. 14,024 vaccine operations are reported. In the year before they were just short of 17,000. Over 98 per cent. of last year's operations are returned as successful, which is an improvement. The fewer operations are attributed to work having been carried on in the far interior.

281. Small-pox is the most dreaded scourge in these hills, but the people are better protected than might be supposed. For instance, both the minor Chakma Chiefs have been inoculated in infancy, but that was not very long ago for the younger.

282. I find that in May last the Assistant Commissioner and the Manager of the Chakma estate, finding that they had a surplus of Rs. 12,000 lying idle, thought it would be a good political move to advance Rs. 5,000 on interest to the Chakma tribesmen, who were feeling uncomfortable under the high prices then prevailing in Chittagong, while their cotton crop had been so poor that they were short of cash. The idea was a good one, and the sanction of Government was obtained to the grant of the loan; but I see that when the case passed through the office here, it turned into one of scarcity and distress, and is so alluded to in paragraph 131 of the report for last year. The people had not so great a surplus of means as usual at the time, but their material condition was, as always, excellent. The proofs are that though almost no occupation is too menial for the Chakmas, and though they compel their women

to work in the fields, they themselves will not work for us as boatmen and carriers for Rs. 12 a month and rations. Their supply of money may vary according to the produce of the crops which they sell, but any general want of food among them is, as far as experience shows, impossible. They still show the restlessness which has always distinguished them. Last year 128 families from the Chakma Circle migrated to the South Lushai Hills, a historic and most satisfactory incident. In the broad valley of the Thega some 200 square miles await the plough. On the other hand 534 "houses," which may be interpreted as families, are reported to have returned to the Hill Tracts from Hill Tippera, the Chittagong district, or Arakan, whither for some temporary disgust they had betaken themselves. The internal, that is, inter-circle movements were on the same scale.

283. The only articles manufactured in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are homespun cloth of excellent quality for home consumption, made by the women, tea, *gur*, and coffee.

Manufactures and trade. There is only one tea garden, the property of Rai Abhay Charan Mitra, Bahadur, under native management, and it is the coffee plantation, the only one in this Division. This fact is apparently unaccountable, as the coffee is of fine quality and commands a high price. The *gur* is manufactured at Rangamati from the produce grown on an abandoned tea estate now held by an agricultural association composed of the local officials.

284. We have very fairly accurate statistics for the water-borne trade of the Karnaphuli, but none for the Fenny, Sungu, and Matamori. The boats that go up the Fenny are far larger than any I have ever seen at Rangamati, so we can give no figures for the volume of the trade; but the Karnaphuli statistics show its character.

285. By far the most important export is the beautifully fine but short stapled hill cotton grown throughout the territory under political administration. It, too, comes down the Fenny, and the Gumti in Tippera, in large quantities. It has hitherto been purchased for export by Marwaris, but this year the great firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers is taking up the trade. They estimate the total produce of the whole country-side in a bumper season like that of 1891 to be two lakhs of maunds, and the average about 120 lakhs. The results so far are not nearly reaching this estimate, though Mr. Murray returns the quantity carried down the Karnaphuli last year at 4,711,132 pounds. The plan of registering in pounds instead of maunds must lead to error and will be discontinued.

This cotton is packed in bamboo baskets, for a weight of about a maund. The ends are open, and it is pitiable to see the damage done to the cotton by weather and water, as it is generally carried on bamboo rafts. I have said elsewhere that the agricultural improvement most needed in the Division is a handy economical mode of pressing and packing this cotton.

286. Next to cotton in importance comes jungle produce, chiefly bamboos and thatching-grass, shown in the accounts of the Forest Department. Next are the oil-seeds, mustard and sesamum or ginjelly.

The distinctive exports, rubber and garjan oil, have almost ceased. Only 250 pounds of garjan oil are returned last year, and no rubber. Another distinctive export, not returned because always illicit, was ivory. Last year we were startled by finding that over Rs. 12,000 worth had passed the Chittagong Custom House the year before, and special attention is being paid to this surreptitious trade and to the preservation of elephants.

287. Rice was exported and imported in nearly equal quantities, but a large part of the imports is the annual supply for the Lushai garrisons. Nearly two lakhs of pounds of tobacco were imported against 27,481 pounds exported. These imports are similarly affected. The other chief imports are piece-goods, salt, and dried-fish. Kerosine oil is not yet returned. Its use is increasing rapidly.

288. The trade figures for the Karnaphuli show considerable expansion all round, and it is satisfactory to find the Assistant Commissioner reporting that the abolition of the senseless trade pass system which used to be followed has had a good effect.

Bazars are springing up. There are now 15 of them, and applications to found others are coming in. Here I find the want in the Chittagong Hill

Tracts of any local fund like the improvement funds elsewhere. I am about to address Government separately about this, and to ask for the rent of these bazars for the purpose. At present they are nearly Rs. 1,000 annually.

289. In 1891, when the charge was reduced from a district under a Deputy Commissioner to a subdivision in charge of a police officer, and was at the same time further deregulationized, attention was drawn to the growing abuse of plainmen getting *ex parte* decrees in the regulation courts against hillmen, and then having them enforced by the armed Hill Police with the utmost rigour, and local measures to safeguard this practice were taken. Under the orders of the Government of India they have been embodied in a Code of six rules passed by Government under Act XXII of 1860, which was promulgated last year. The attention of the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court had been given to this matter. These foreign decrees and processes are now cases exclusively triable by the Hill Tracts' officers, not by the Chiefs. So also are all civil cases arising in the bazars or other non-agricultural areas.

290. The question of pounds arose more than once. They are frequently applied for as protection against plainmen's cattle, but those experimentally started always failed to support themselves. They are now allowed whenever a whole year's cost is deposited in advance, and are otherwise conducted on the regulation system. The people have protested against their being farmed, no doubt because in that case they would, directly or indirectly, get into the hands of plainmen.

291. Till last year there was no officer of the grade or status of peon, chaprasi or messenger in the Hill Tracts. The police performed such duties, and this proved inconvenient. Three chaprasis have now been appointed in substitution for three posts of lowest grade constable.

292. The extent of the illicit trade in ivory, and the destruction of elephants which it involved, referred to above, drew attention to the system of issuing Government guns which was first adopted many years ago to help the people to protect themselves against the Lushais. These guns have been recalled, and the sale of ammunition during the idle time of year has been placed under restriction. After watching the effects it is probable that the guns will be finally returned to the Arsenal. The system of selling ammunition was resorted to in 1875 as the best means of stopping smuggling. For this object it has been quite successful and must be maintained, but one outlying depôt has now been closed.

293. Considering how large the powers of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are, a change of officers in the Hill Tracts is an administrative change, and Mr. Murray and I were equally interested in seeing how the system started in 1892, so much of which was our own handiwork, fared in entirely new hands. Mr. Hutchinson quickly mastered it, and worked it as carefully as Mr. Murray could have done. Mr. Waller dissented from my views in two respects, but before he left, modified his opinion on one point, and was engaged in reviewing the action which he had taken on it. By January last, the effect of any changes so made had passed, and the system as initiated had settled down into its original groove.

294. Subletting had always been prohibited in the Hill Tracts, except in the case of three large reclaiming grants, in which, for special reasons, the grantees were given express permission to settle tenants. There were no rights in the soil at large but those of Government, because the people and their cultivation were nomad. In the land leased for plough cultivation there were no rights but those of Government and the cultivator, who could not be ejected, unless for land acquisition purposes, as long as he behaved himself and paid the rent to which he was assessed. Transfers by these lease-holders, unless with the permission of the authorities, were prohibited, and an unauthorized transfer was a breach of the lease conditions which made the lease liable to cancellation. The reiteration of the prohibition against subletting was the first of the Government rules passed in 1892. In our settlements of that year we recognized the actual cultivators and set aside all those leases the holders of which had sublet to them without permission. My predecessor, when he wrote last year's report in June 1894, was of opinion that this subletting was not transfer, and has recorded this in his 143rd paragraph.

295. The point does not seem to require much discussion. The leaseholder was placed by Government orders in a position carrying certain privileges which for a consideration he made over to another or others. The technical or abstract question of whether this is a transfer under the terms of any enacted law is immaterial. The substantial point is that in ordinary language it was a transfer which involved a breach of rules and created a class of mere rent receivers, middle-men and land-jobbers, the growth or existence of which it was a particular object to prevent.

296. Mr. Waller began by restoring the leases which had been cancelled for subletting. He recognized that the sub-lessees could not be ousted, so he declared the restored lease-holders to be *sadar malguzars*, terms unknown in the Hill Tracts and denoting a position which we conceived to be prohibited. This, however, was in the first days of his administration. After visiting the hills he modified his views and reviewed as many of these orders as he could, and made the new *sadar malguzars* with their sub-lessees jointly or severally liable for the rent of the holding. In the case of families or near relatives this may last. In other cases it will settle down into a practicable arrangement under the headmen who collect the rent. Some of the *sadar malguzars* were left unchanged, and Mr. Murray, on his return, asked what was to be done with them. I decided that they were to be left alone. The *sadar malguzars* are answerable for the rents specified in the leases restored to them. They may not eject their sub-tenants and may not have the help of the officers in collecting rents from them, and there is no likelihood of their being willing to continue to pay for the empty honour of their new title.

297. My predecessor's remarks in the same paragraph, about the confiscation of improvements, and the application of the rules with retrospective effect to grants made to Bengalis of the plains, refer to the case of Babu Gopi Mohan Sen, late Superintendent of the Deputy Commissioner's office; and as it has given much trouble and been the cause of much misapprehension, it is worth while to record a notice of it here. It was reported by Mr. Waller to Government.

298. Babu Gopi Mohan Sen, who was the chief ministerial officer at Rangamati, obtained three plough leases. This was an irregularity to begin with which, though pointed out at the time, was persisted in at Rangamati. He was to clear the lands by hired labour. He clubbed them, a proceeding expressly prohibited by his leases, and leased out the area so formed for six years at the rate of one rupee an acre, and he made no attempt to demarcate the holdings, though failure to do so within three months after issue of the lease rendered it liable to cancellation. He took part in the conferences which preceded the framing of the rules of 1892. His trafficking in land was well known, and his was one of the chief cases which the emphatic and precise wording of the rule reiterating the prohibition against subletting was meant to meet. The sanction of Government was given to the rules in January 1892, and they were formally promulgated in July 1892. In April 1892, the term of the farming lease which Babu Gopi Mohan Sen had given expired, and he could have resumed his land and made some attempt to fulfil the conditions under which he held it. He took no such steps, and the Assistant Commissioner cancelled his leases in July 1892, and engaged with the actual cultivators. No appeal was preferred till April 1894, when I was on furlough. The case was reported to Government as one of inequitable action. The full facts were not elicited till I heard the appeal in December 1894. As it appeared that Babu Gopi Mohan Sen had expended Rs. 302 in the reclamation of the lands, I suspended the Assistant Commissioner's order till the 1st April 1896 to allow him to dispose of his interests in a legitimate way in the meantime, but insisted on his fulfilling the ninth clause of his leases and putting up the permanent boundary marks therein stipulated for. He has meanwhile asked the Hill Tracts' officers to serve notices that he will sell his interests in these lands for Rs. 50 an acre, which comes in aggregate to Rs. 12,450. He got them in the most irregular way for nothing, has spent Rs. 302 on their reclamation, and has recovered over Rs. 500 in rent for them. He had not seen them or been near them for many years before the leases were issued.

299. I pass to the subject of land revenue, with which the foregoing is connected. The first mauza was formed in the Hill Tracts in 1892. There are now 160 mauzas

Land revenue.

completely formed, demarcated, and constituted, except for the appointment of the police functionaries, the service lands provided for them still remaining in charge of the headmen. The successive annual maps showing these divisions are an interesting series. The subdivision of the Mong Raja's or northern circle into mauzas, of which it contains 68, is nearly complete.

300. The Assistant Commissioner continues to register the holdings, though they are now grouped under headmen. There are 2,441 of them, or about 18 to each mauza. But to the mauzas are also attached the unregistered *jum* lands and the tracts of thatching-grass. Some of the holdings are very large. Twenty-four of them are special grants; 566 of them are the leaseholds under the rules of 1881 and 1884 which still survive. The rest, 2,051, are those recognized or admitted under the rules of 1892. The rent-rolls have to be annually examined on the spot or from the vicinity, and this is the proper system of administration for the Hill Tracts, and the strength and leisure of touring officers is sufficient for it. The total area under plough is now 10,555 acres, and the rent for it has risen to Rs. 11,015, punctually collected. The other land revenue is the *jum* rent, contracted for with the Chiefs, which stood at Rs. 6,337-4-4 (it has been considerably enhanced by the revision of the *jama* of the Chakma Circle with effect from the 1st April last), and the proceeds of auction sales of thatching-grass tracts paid in advance. These last year reached Rs. 10,094. The percentages returned under rule X of the rules of 1892 to Chiefs and headmen for collecting amounted last year to Rs. 1,448-6. These were the dues of 1893-94. The whole balance of land revenue on the 31st March 1895 was Rs. 185-10 out of a total demand of Rs. 27,438, and over Rs. 6,000 had been paid in advance.

301. The forest revenue of the Hill Tracts is collected in the Chittagong district. The Forest Officer has moved to Chittagong, and his administration, which the Deputy Commissioner used to control, is now wholly under the Collector. It is sufficient to say that the Hill Tracts yield a net forest revenue which is always over Rs. 50,000 a year, and generally much more. Owing to the system of collecting it by toll stations on the rivers in the Chittagong district, it will be hard to distinguish it from the revenue from the Chittagong forests, which are growing in importance.

302. There were no *khedda* operations last year. The department remains a distinct one under the Government of India, and we do not know what share of profits it derives from the Hill Tracts.

303. Before leaving the subject of land revenue, I notice the statement often made by Mr. Murray that the *jum* land is rapidly becoming exhausted. Last year's report (paragraph 143) stated that the "development of plough cultivation seems to portend the cessation of *jumming* in the near future." This is the greatest mistake, and that it is so is shown by the example of the Rajmahal hills, where a *jumming* area, little more than a tenth of that of the Hill Tracts, under far less favourable conditions of climate, is still supporting a *jumming* population of over 50,000 souls. The *jumming* land of these hills is, for any period that we can look forward to, inexhaustible. That the people have taken so much to the plough shows their tendency towards civilization and their anxiety to make larger profits.

304. By the orders of Government, Kumar Bhuban Mohan Ray, minor Chief of the Chakmas, joined the Presidency College in January last. In March he was joined in Calcutta by his little half-brother, Ramani Mohan, who attends the Hare School. The elder Kumar, who is now a young man, was married to the daughter of Chandra Kanta Dewan in March 1895. The bride was adult. This marriage was concluded rather against the wishes of the Dewans, and with no great inclination for it by the Kumar, solely out of deference to his mother and step-mother, who had been urgent for it for many years, and wished even to have a child marriage contracted, contrary to the custom of the tribe. These ladies live together, and the reason given for their urgency was that they wished to enjoy the society of the bride, whom they could not, under Chakma etiquette, allow to reside with them till she was married. Latterly, there was no daughter in the house. Both the minors are clever and very amiable. The elder is more robust than he was, and Calcutta seems to suit him. The younger is a very delicate child.

305. The chief event for their circle in the year was the final discovery, under our settlement operations, of the permanent assignments at privileged rates granted by the Rani Kalindi between 1865 and 1871 and their extinction. There was naturally considerable demur on the part of the settlement holders to the levy of the standard rates, but eventually they engaged to pay them without objection from the date from which the enhancement of their Chief's *jama* was to have effect, that is, the 1st April 1895, and I was glad to accept this compromise and to remit the arrears. The behaviour of the Dewans concerned has, on the whole, been very loyal and praiseworthy during these negotiations, and, as far as I am aware, Government has not been troubled in the matter.

306. Another event was the restoration of the ancestral residences at Rajanagar on the border of the hills. They had become dilapidated and were almost abandoned. They were satisfactorily restored by Rai Kailas Chandra Das Bahadur, the Manager of the plains property, for a little over Rs. 5,000.

307. Next in local rank comes the Bohmong or Phru Tsanes Chaudhari, with the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shewe Salwa Yamin conferred on him in 1891. The complaints by his raiyats made against him, which were noticed in the report for 1892-93, have not been repeated, and the answer given to them then seems to have been effectual. He is really popular, but the people under his rule are very various, and the majority not of his own race. This old Chief's idea of intercourse with us is to keep asking for favours and privileges.

308. The young Mong Chief, locally called Raja Nephru Sain, was released from leading-strings last year. He has shown the greatest anxiety to perform his duties as a Chief, and to please the authorities, who, since his childhood, have always had much liking for him personally. He has no strong natural capacity, but shows ability to recognize good advisers.

309. There was nothing to note about the administration of justice, either by officers or Chiefs, though the civil work of the former is increasing. There was still less crime than in the year before, and the most important case was the arrest and conviction by Mr. Waller of one of the perpetrators of the savage robbery and murder at the Tintilla forest station in 1890, which had all the features of a Lushai raid. The most serious crime in the Hill Tracts is committed by plainsmen, but the plainsmen who venture into the hills are not the law-abiding and respectable representatives of their districts. The extent of ordinary crime in a prosperous population of over 110,000 can be judged from the fact that the judicial fines imposed in the year amounted to Rs. 610, the whole of which was paid.

310. It seems there were five private Koran schools in addition to the 48 institutions of all kinds shown by him, and he claims a total of 958 scholars, of whom 49 are girls. The analysis is interesting. Four hundred and forty-three were Chakmas, 224 Mags (not Barua Mags, of whom there was only one), 137 Tripuras of different tribes, and 31 Kukis of different tribes. There were also 47 Gurkhas and 5 Assamese, the children of sepoy or sepoy pensioners.

311. The demands for admission as boarders to the Rangamati High School are double the number which can be provided for. These boarders are all hill boys, sons of parents with small means. The number provided for is 44. By savings it can be 50. These admissions are practically scholarships, and a certain number of them will now be reserved for competition. The education these boys receive at this school includes surveying, and will fit them for duties as rural officials or as assistants to taluk dewans and the headmen of mauzas.

312. The number of schools returned for 1893-94 was 30 with 548 pupils, so the increase has been great. The Sub-Inspector of Schools, who is highly commended, is said to have been on tour for 230 days. He went as far as Lungleh.

313. The dispensaries are only the Government institutions at Rangamati and Bandarban, and that started at the Mong Raja's residence when he was a minor. I prophesied its speedy extinction, but it still survives, though the

average attendance is less than four persons in three days. The cost of this is about Rs. 600, and I doubt if it will be maintained, and have no reason to urge its maintenance. In the transport season peripatetic and temporary hospitals follow the cooly gangs.

314. The forms of returns and registers framed for the Hill Tracts in 1893 have proved very successful, and those referring to the sale of arms and ammunition have been adopted by the Accountant-General in preference to those of his own devising. These transactions were in that year brought under his control. The forms are now being gradually printed, locally or by the Superintendent of Stationery, according as the estimates furnished are cheaper. In some cases his are much cheaper than those of the local presses.

The feature in the history of the Chittagong Hill Tracts last year was the extension of cultivation eastward and the migrations into Captain Snakespear's dominions. The chief public work is the section of the road from Chittagong to Fort Haka in the Chin Hills, which passes by Rangamati and Lungleh. Hitherto it has solely been maintained for administrative—I might say, military objects. But settlements are now being fast formed along its length in the Hill Tracts, and because of them it has become an object to have the three principal streams which intersect it bridged, and this has been separately represented. The materials are available at Demagri. Hitherto the obstructions caused by these rivers in the rains have not been thought worth overcoming, as the road was only used in the cold weather. Now the bridges are wanted for local convenience. That over the Thega river would put the newly-settled country in communication with Demagri, and restore the importance of that market, which since 1888 has so much declined.

THE SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

315. The separate detailed report for last year was submitted early in May, and was a record of a peaceful uneventful year with the tribute punctually collected, the disarming completed, and considerable progress made in almost every direction for the attainment of settled conditions. The expenditure is being gradually reduced, though the chief savings effected have been by reductions of staff, while those which were most to be hoped for in the extension of the local food-supply are still remote. Intercourse with the plains or at least the lower hills increased, as did trade, which is still miserably small and far below the possibilities. The chief feature to be noticed was the spread of cultivation and population, both from the east and from the west, into the great forest desert which lies between the chain of Lushai settlements and the populated country of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

316. Captain Shakespear has just furnished me, for the first time, with a denominational return. I see he estimates the Lushai or Kuki population of his charge at only 21,000, and the whole population, including the garrison and establishments, at under 23,000.

**AMALGAMATION OF THE PATNA SURVEY SCHOOL WITH THE
BIHAR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION—No. 289T.G.

*Darjeeling, the 25th September 1895.***RESOLUTION.****READ—**

Resolution No. 1696, dated the 13th June 1892, regarding the establishment of an Industrial School at Patna.

Read also—

The following papers regarding the proposed amalgamation of the Patna Survey School with the Bihar Industrial School:—

Letter from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 19, dated the 10th May 1895, and enclosures.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, No. 4161, dated the 26th August 1895.

In the Resolution referred to in the preamble, the Lieutenant-Governor recorded his general approval to a scheme for the re-establishment of the Industrial School at Patna to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bankipore, the funds for which were raised by subscriptions, and suggested the amalgamation of the Patna Survey School with it.

2. The Industrial School, which was re-opened on the 1st November 1892, has now been in existence for nearly three years; but the results have been far from satisfactory in consequence of the school having to compete with the Patna Survey School as a rival in technical instruction. In the Survey School there is no course of instruction in manual labour, from which Biharis are generally averse, and the period of study is shorter by a year than at the Industrial School, where it is three years. It is therefore now proposed to work them as a combined Government institution. The Director of Public Instruction, who was consulted, considers it both feasible and desirable to carry out the amalgamation on the lines proposed by the Committee of the Industrial School, as modified by him, on condition that the existing Government grant to the Survey School is continued to the combined school.

3. The general scope of the proposed scheme for the working of the amalgamated school as a Government institution, which has the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, is indicated below:—

(a) The amalgamated school will be located in the buildings and compound now occupied by the Survey School and the Industrial School, and will be styled "The Bihar School of Engineering."

(b) The courses taught in the Patna Survey School and the Bihar Industrial School, which have very much in common, will be amalgamated, theodolite surveying by Gales' Traverse system and the laying out of curves being added, and will be distributed over a period of three years.

(c) At present the students of the Industrial School are required to have read up to the second class of a High School, while those of the Survey School need only bring the Middle Vernacular Examination certificate. Henceforward no student will be admitted who has not passed the Middle English Examination or is otherwise equally qualified in English. There are now in the Survey School 132 students—73 in the first year and 59 in the second. In the Industrial School there are, exclusive of the artizan class, 37 students, nearly evenly distributed over the three years. The second-year students

of the Survey School will continue their course unaltered during the current year, at the end of which they will leave the school with the usual certificates on passing the final examination in surveying, to be held in April 1896. The first-year students will likewise continue their survey course during the present year without change; but their course of instruction will in the second year be partially, and in the third year wholly, assimilated to that now sanctioned for the amalgamated school; that is to say, in the second year they will be required to go through six months' work in the carpenters and six months in the blacksmith's shop, in addition to a portion of their class work, corresponding to the new second-year course; and in the third year they will go through the final year's class work, and will also spend the full 12 months in the fitter's shop. Thus, after the present batch of second-year students have left the school, all the other students of the school will go through the full course of three years in class and in workshops, with the exception that the present first-year students will go through their course in carpentry and blacksmith's work in one year instead of two. The amalgamation will therefore come into practical effect at once.

- (d) The boys who obtain stipends offered by the District Boards in Bihar will be allowed to read free, just as Government scholarship-holders are allowed; but for the other pupils a monthly fee of one rupee a head will now be charged for tuition, and it may hereafter be raised.
- (e) The 12 stipends now awarded annually for the artizan class from the funds of the Industrial School, in addition to those given by the District Boards, will be awarded by competition in future.
- (f) At present there are three teachers in the Survey School, costing Rs. 350 a month, and three in the Industrial School, costing Rs. 180 a month. The three teachers of the Survey School, whose services are pensionable, will be retained and two others appointed. The total cost will therefore be—

				Per mensem.	Per annum.
				Rs.	Rs.
Head-master	...	...	...	200	
Second master	...	...	...	100	
Third ditto	...	...	...	50	
Fourth ditto	...	...	...	50	
Workshop Instructor	...	...	...	150	
Total				550	6,600
Carpenter on Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively per mensem				...	480
1 Blacksmith on Rs. 30 per mensem	...	...	...	...	360
1 Fitter on Rs. 30 per mensem	...	...	...	...	360
Materials for 150 boys at Rs. 20 each	...	...	...	...	3,000
Petty establishment	...	...	...	...	500
Stipends to 36 artizans	...	...	...	...	1,296
Field work	...	...	...	...	630
Taxes and ground rent	...	...	...	...	85
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	500
Total				...	13,811

The interest on the invested funds of the Bihar Industrial School amounts to Rs. 8,825 a year. This, with the Government grant of Rs. 5,920 to the Survey School, which is to be continued, will give a total annual income to the amalgamated school of Rs. 14,745. There will thus be a surplus of nearly Rs. 1,000 a year, which will be spent for some years to come on the purchase of

new tools and plant. The proceeds of the sales will be credited as a provincial receipt, from which grants will also be made for the same purpose if required. The fee-receipts will also be credited to Provincial Revenues.

4. The present General Committee of the Bihar Industrial School will appoint a special Committee for the management of the amalgamated school, which will include, as *ex-officio* members, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, the Principal of the Patna College, the Inspector of Works, Patna Division, and the Honorary Secretary to the General Committee. The Commissioner will act as trustee for the funds at the disposal of the amalgamated school; the Principal of the Patna College will exercise general control over the staff, and the Inspector of Works will be the scientific adviser to direct the practical working of the school and to control the expenditure on purchase of materials and appliances.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Patna Division and the Director of Public Instruction, for information, and also to the Financial Department for information and for communication to the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT FOR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 24th September 1895.

RESOLUTION No. 536T.—F.

READ—

Letter No. 678B., dated the 31st July 1895, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for the year 1894-95.

The following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year ...	5,60,515	6,87,473
Gain (+) or loss (—) by revaluing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year ...	(+) 52,546	(—) 24,019
Corrected value of stores ...	6,13,061	6,63,454
Value of stores received during the year ...	24,49,671	23,57,947
Total ...	30,62,732	30,21,401
Value of stores issued during the year ...	23,75,259	22,81,561
Value of the balance in stock at the close of the year ...	6,87,473	7,39,840

2. The value of stores received and issued during 1894-95, exclusive of the stock balance at the beginning and end of the year, but inclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, shows a decrease of Rs. 91,724 and Rs. 93,698, respectively, as compared with the previous year, but that of stores in stock at the close of the year rose by Rs. 52,367. The decrease in receipts occurred mainly in the value of country-made paper, which fell off by Rs. 88,142 owing to a reduction in the supplies to the printing presses in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. There was also a decrease of Rs. 10,352 in English articles obtained from India Office, and of Rs. 3,589 in English stores purchased locally. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 7,982 in country-made miscellaneous articles owing to large indents by the Military Department for writing and binding materials in connexion with mobilization, and by the Superintendent Government Printing, Bengal, for binding tauzi registers. The value of imported stores has been calculated by the Superintendent at 2 shillings per rupee on their invoiced prices, to which has been added a percentage of 78 for 1893-94 and 72 for 1894-95 to cover exchange and freight charges, &c. Under article 1287, Civil Account Code, Volume II, the value of these imported stores should have been calculated on their invoice value at the official rate of exchange for the year, plus 15 per cent. for freight, packing and other incidental charges on the converted value as laid down in the orders of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1014, dated the 28th February 1887. The official rate of exchange for 1893-94 was 1s. 2½d., and the average rate for 1894-95, 1s. 1½d., giving a percentage of nearly 63 and 75 respectively. The Indian value of the imported goods would thus amount to Rs. 2,48,037 + 1,56,263 = 4,04,300 for 1893-94, and Rs. 2,50,671 + 1,88,003 = 4,38,674 for 1894-95. Adding to these sums 15 per cent. for freight, incidental charges, &c., the total would come to Rs. 4,64,945 and Rs. 5,04,475, respectively, showing an increase of Rs. 39,530. The issues to Local Governments, including vernacular departments show a net decrease of Rs. 1,38,546. The largest reduction, viz., Rs. 1,12,444, took place in Bengal, and was mainly due to a considerable decrease in the consumption of paper by the printing presses. The other Local Governments, except the

Punjab, Assam, and Lower and Upper Burma, also contributed to the decrease. The value of stationery consumed by the officers and departments of the Government of India exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 44,166.

3. The increase in the value of the closing balance of the year is attributed partly to the inability of the managers of the presses, who are the principal consumers of stationery, to frame accurate estimates of their requirements, and partly to the late receipt of many English articles which prevented their issue before the close of the stock accounts. The progressive increase in the surplus stock is ascribed to the practice of the local mills of delivering 10 per cent. in excess on all orders sent to them. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that where, from the nature of the manufacture, it is impossible to make the exact quantity required, or where by the custom of the trade the millowners want to deliver 10 per cent. in excess on each order, contracts should be given only for 90 per cent. of the actual requirements.

4. The quantity of water-marked paper used with court-fee stamps issued during the year fell off by 627 reams, and its value by Rs. 2,038, as compared with the year before. The decrease occurred in Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, and is due to reduced sales to the general public. It means that fewer petitions were filed during the past year, and many causes must have operated to bring about this result. It is noticeable that this paper is not used in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Board consider it desirable that the same description of paper should be used throughout the provinces supplied by the Stationery Office as far as possible, and the Government of India have recently been requested to suggest its introduction into those provinces.

5. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136, respectively, against Rs. 97,833 and Rs. 1,01,998 in 1893-94. The decrease in the receipts was chiefly due to a falling off in the amount realized on account of commission on locally purchased articles, owing to a decrease in the local purchases. The increase in expenditure occurred mainly under "Establishment" (Rs. 1,742), "Freight" (Rs. 3,072), "Landing and shipping charges" (Rs. 1,779), and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 1,980). The advance in the cost of establishment was due to increase of pay, to periodical increments in the salaries of clerks, to privilege leave allowances, and to allowances paid to apprentices. The baling charges for sending papers to the Punjab and the Aligarh Postal Presses, and the freight and baling charges for sending papers to Assam and Burma, where a number of new offices was opened during the year, contributed to the increase in the expenditure under the head of freight. The payment of municipal rates and taxes for the new Stationery building, and the purchase of a "dandy roll" for the Titagarh Paper Mills for water-marked paper, in accordance with the terms of the contract made with them, account for the increase in miscellaneous charges. The dandy roll belongs to Government, and is to be returned by the mills if they should cease to make water-marked paper. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor absurd to give a mill a contract for paper worth about a lakh and-a-half, and yet to buy them the machines (costing apparently about Rs. 2,000) required for making it. This should be avoided in future contracts.

6. The chief item of receipt is the 5 per cent. commission added to the prime cost of locally purchased articles to cover incidental expenses. This charge is made under the orders of the Government of India, both on articles obtained through the India Office and on those purchased locally. The charge on imported articles is included in the 15 per cent. which is added to the cost price of stores when the valuation is made, but is not shown separately as a receipt of the Stationery Department. As such commission is a mere paper charge, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it should not be mixed up with cash transactions. The Government of India will be addressed on the subject, and with their sanction it will be excluded from the accounts in future.

7. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued during the year, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, amounting to Rs. 2,199 for 1893-94 and Rs. 3,103 for 1894-95, was Rs. 22,78,458 in the latter against Rs. 23,73,060 in the former, showing a decrease of Rs. 94,602. The principal decreases occurred under "drawing paper"

(Rs. 5,590), "writing paper" (Rs. 37,611), "printing paper" (Rs. 46,715), "lithograph paper" (Rs. 12,193); "tracing cloth" (Rs. 8,680), "long and nainsook cloth" (Rs. 11,622), and "paste, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 6,465). The decrease in drawing paper and tracing cloth was due to reduced supplies to the Survey, Settlement and Public Works Departments, the Quartermaster-General in India, and the State Railways and for thakbust maps in Bengal, while that in writing and printing paper was due to smaller supplies to the Government Presses. On the other hand, the principal increases noticeable are "leathers" (Rs. 17,686), due to larger supply of country calf skins to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, and to the supply of country sheep skins to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for binding the new tauzi registers; and "other articles" (Rs. 12,587), due mainly to the supply of Chubb's locks under the recent orders of the Government of India.

8. Appendix E, which shows the value of country-made paper purchased locally during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, is identical with the last two columns of Tabular Statement II, and is superfluous. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that it may be omitted from future reports.

9. The substitution of country-made for imported articles is stated to have resulted in a saving of Rs. 3,27,956 in papers and of Rs. 9,564 in other articles calculated at the current rate of exchange. This does not, however, seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be the proper mode of calculation, and His Honour considers that for the purpose of ascertaining the saving effected by the local purchase of country stores in substitution for stores obtained from England, the calculation should be made according to the official rate of exchange at which all financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments are made. The average of the official rate for the year was 1s. 1½d. for the rupee, and calculated at this rate, and adding for tin line cases ¼ths of a penny per lb and for baled packages ⅕ths of a penny per lb, which is considered to be a fair allowance for freight and packing charges, the substitution of Indian for English-made papers would show a saving of Rs. 2,74,994. All the descriptions of country-made paper used during the year show a saving, except white cartridge and coloured mottled grey, the use of which resulted in a loss of Rs. 5,260, and unless the local mills are prepared to reduce the rates for these two kinds of papers, they should in future be procured by indent on the India Office.

10. The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The number of officers supplied with books, periodicals, and newspapers was 1,394, against 1,384 in the previous year. The number of periodicals supplied rose from 3,948 in 1893-94 to 3,587 in 1894-95, but that of newspapers and books supplied fell from 2,612 and 26,017 to 2,483 and 18,461, respectively. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 90,366, against Rs. 99,415 in 1893-94. The cost of supplying these publications to officers under the Government of Bengal amounted to Rs. 11,024, against Rs. 12,979 in 1893-94. The table subjoined to paragraph 33 should be simplified by eliminating columns 3 and 4 as columns 2 and 5 furnish all the information required.

11. The following statement shows the total receipts and issues of standard and special forms during the past two years:—

			Forms.	
			Received.	Issued.
1893-94	...	...	103,881,754	110,065,830
1894-95	...	...	88,038,419	99,827,347
Decrease in 1894-95	...	...	15,843,335	10,238,483

These figures are exclusive of the number of forms printed and supplied by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, direct to the Settlement and Survey officers, which will be dealt with in the report on the Provincial expenditure of the Stationery Department.

12. There was a marked decrease in the number of forms both received and issued during the year. The issues fell off by over ten millions, notwithstanding that over 55½ lakhs of newly prescribed forms were distributed to the

district officers during the year. This satisfactory result is due to the operation the rule directing that no form should be revised nor any new form introduced, except at or before the time of the annual indent, save with the sanction of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that this rule has not been carried out in the case of forms prescribed by the High Court or the Accountant-General, Bengal, and Comptroller, Assam; and he desires that in future the Superintendent will be careful to carry out its spirit by representing to those authorities the loss which will ensue from a sudden supersession of the old forms in stock, and asking for special orders if that loss is to be incurred.

13. The total cost of printing the forms amounted to Rs. 4,79,289 in the year under review, against Rs. 6,28,016 in 1893-94.

14. The number of new forms introduced and of old forms revised during the year was 504 and 441, against 196 and 693 in 1893-94. This information is furnished in Appendix K to the report. The headings of columns 2 and 3 of this appendix are, as observed by the Board, misleading; and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with them that the form of this appendix should be revised, and that it should in future show (1) departments; (2) number of items in each section at the beginning of the year; (3) number of items abolished during the year; (4) number of items added during the year; (5) number of items at the close of the year; and (6) number of items revised during the year. The report does not at present furnish information as to the number of forms abolished during the year. This defect will be remedied by the introduction of this revised form. His Honour learns that no register or set of registers is at present kept up in the Stationery Office showing the headings of each form under a proper classification. He considers it absolutely necessary that this system should be introduced, in order to avoid the waste which so often arises from the order to add a new form or substitute it for an old one, whenever some small change or addition is required, which might often be provided. The headings of forms appertaining to a section should be pasted against their respective numbers in the register relating to that section, and when a requisition for a new form is received, the register should be referred to, and it should be seen whether the information required could be obtained by adding or subdividing a column in an existing form. When this appears to be feasible, it should be pointed out to the officer indenting for the new form, and the change should not be effected unless that officer on further consideration deems it necessary.

15. The absence of correct information regarding the reserve stock of forms was a great defect in the administration of the Stationery Office. This was remedied during the year under review, and the entire stock was examined. The number of different kinds of forms in hand on the 31st March 1895 was stated to be 28,831,907. These figures are said to be not absolutely correct, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that more accurate stock-taking will not be possible till the new building for the Form Department is ready.

16. In paragraph 53 of the Superintendent's report, a statement is given, showing the quantity of form work remaining to be taken in hand by the Press at the end of each month of the year. This statement seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be of no value, inasmuch as there must always be work standing over on any given day, and it should be abolished in future. When there is any such delay in the Press as to require special notice, a statement should be attached, giving the following particulars:—

1. Name of press;
 2. Quantity of any form ordered during the year;
 3. Quantity supplied within the first month after the issue of the order;
 4. Ditto ditto second ditto ditto;
 5. Ditto ditto third ditto ditto,
- and so on.

17. The receipts and charges of the Form Branch of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 34,957 and Rs. 48,109, against Rs. 38,609 and Rs. 63,583, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts is attributed to a decline in the number of forms sold to Local Funds in Bengal and Assam. The decline in expenditure, which occurred wholly under contingent charges, is a necessary consequence of the despatch of a smaller number of forms and of diminished supplies received from the Press.

18. In paragraph 70 of his report, the Superintendent of Stationery refers to the waste of printing involved in the manner in which forms of depositions are used by Judicial officers. He writes:—

“Several representations have been made to me from time to time, regarding the waste caused in forms of depositions of witnesses by the Judicial officer having to use a fresh printed form every time he requires a fresh sheet to record the deposition on; and it has been suggested to me that a saving in printing might be effected, if instead of using a fresh form, a plain sheet of paper could be used for the second and succeeding pages of the deposition.”

The attention of the Judicial Department of this Government will be invited to this matter.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. Beames, the Superintendent of Stationery, for his economical administration of the Department in the past year. Much, however, still remains to be done, and His Honour is of opinion that where country paper is really cheaper, the Superintendent should challenge all proposals to use English paper, and should not agree to indent for it unless it is shown that the country paper will not meet the want.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information and necessary action on points noticed.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Judicial Department for such action as may be considered necessary with reference to paragraph 18.

Orderd also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 30th September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather hot. Prospects of *aman* rice continue bad. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·13, and some rain throughout the district, but more urgently wanted everywhere, especially for rice on high lands. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	} per rupee.
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	15	
Contai	26	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·74. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of *aman* fair. Harvesting of *aus* completed and of jute going on. Ploughing for sowing *rabi* crops going on in the Barasat subdivision. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	} per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	17	7	
Diamond Harbour	17	10	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall 3·70. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *kali* going on. Jute still being out. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna ·04, Bagerhat ·53, Satkhira ·52. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues in Satkhira. The grain in the ear of *aus* is not full. Transplantation of *aman* is still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	20 to 22	0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	22	2	
Satkhira	15	0	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 16. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 98. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute still going on. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing still in some parts of the Nilphamari subdivision.

Pabna.—Rainfall 0·11. Weather hot and cloudy. Rivers falling rapidly. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·42. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Harvesting of jute nearly completed. Prospects of *aman* favourable. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 4·24. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished; prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Prospects of paddy generally fair. Harvesting of *sathi* rice commenced. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice selling from 18 to 21 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Crop prospects fair, but depend entirely on rain during next ten days. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Champan.—Rainfall at Motihari 0·02. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested. Prospects of *aghani* rice good.

Darbhanga.—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested with good results. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—Weather generally hot. Mornings cool. Rain at head-quarters 0·07, Banka 0·96, Madhipura 4·60, Supaul 3·53. There has been sufficient rain for the present all over the district, except in Banka, where it is badly wanted. Prospects on the whole good. Harvesting of autumn paddy continues. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Purnea.—Rainfall 0·02. Rain is still needed. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute-steeping still going on with fair outturn. Prospects of *oghani* paddy and other crops good. Cattle-disease at Sadar and Gondwara outpost. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 21 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot with winds. *Beali* rice being harvested. *Sarad* rice doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	21 0	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	23 5
Kendrapara	...	...	...	26 4
Banki	...	...	...	25 0

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·57, Giridi nil. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops practically completed with generally good results. Paddy crops generally fair, the recent rain having greatly improved the prospects. *Rabi* sowings in progress in parts of the district. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling at 15 to 18 seers per rupee in the district.

General Summary.—In the Bihar districts, in Cuttack, and in the Burdwan Division there was practically no rain during the week. In the other reporting districts the rainfall was usually light, except in Murshidabad and Chittagong districts, where fairly heavy rain fell. Prospects of the winter rice crop continue generally good, except, as previously reported, in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. *Aus* rice and jute are still being harvested in some districts, and the *bhadoi* crops in Bihar. Preparation of lands for the *rabi* crops is in progress. Cattle-disease is still prevalent in parts of Rangpur and Purnea. The price of common rice continues almost stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 1st October, 1895,

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	22nd	151·8	9·3	29·763	85·1	91·3	11·2	80·1	80·8	0·995	79·1	83	SSW and WSW ...	85	Nil	Partially cloudy, a.
"	23rd	148·8	8·8	·750	84·4	90·1	11·9	78·2	79·2	·931	77·1	80	WNW and calm...	65	"	Partially cloudy, a.
"	24th	147·6	9·6	·725	85·6	92·4	12·9	79·5	79·8	·941	77·4	78	WNW and calm...	52	"	Partially cloudy, a.
"	25th	147·5	8·1	·752	84·8	91·4	13·2	78·2	79·7	·945	77·5	80	N and calm ...	23	"	Partially cloudy, a.
"	26th	150·5	9·9	·779	85·7	91·2	11·0	80·2	80·7	·982	78·7	80	ESE and calm ...	66	"	Partially cloudy, a.
"	27th	151·5	5·1	·779	82·8	90·7	11·4	79·3	79·4	·960	78·0	86	Variable and calm	40	0·73	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, <, d, p, a.
"	28th	144·5	7·4	·778	82·9	88·6	14·4	74·2	78·7	·926	76·9	82	SW by W and calm	20	0·01	Partially cloudy, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	29·760
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	...	...	...	68·2
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	...	...	84·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature ...	...	...	...	18·2
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...	92·4
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	...	...	...	Miles.
The mean relative humidity ...	...	...	...	81
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	85
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th September 1895 ...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	0·74
The total fall from 1st January to 28th September 1895 ...	...	...	...	1·99
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	36·09
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.	...	...	...	58·36

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

a, dew; o, overcast; t, thunder; <, lightning; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.) the 23rd of September 1895.

Meteorological divi- sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 22nd.	Monday, 23rd.	Tuesday, 24th.	Wednesday, 25th.	Thursday, 26th.	Friday, 27th.	Saturday, 28th.							
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1.15	4.40	6.55	22.17	20.16	
		Burdwan	Katwa	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	Nil	Nil	1.40	7.93	7.36	34.34	42.34
		Burdwan	Kaniganj	0.05	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	Nil	0.47	1.02	3.08	8.01	30.01	43.00
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.14	1.40	5.08	6.05	32.80	41.73
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	10.17	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.33	7.28	9.00	41.30	43.27
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.60	5.71	9.99	35.22	50.32
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.04	2.05	11.41	10.30	36.03	40.30
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	0.40	...	32.33	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.51	10.53	...	...	40.50	...
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Manikpur	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.20	...	6.00	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.10	1.75	7.40	7.61	49.74	46.15
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.16	1.03	3.77	8.41	38.89	47.89
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.48	0.80	5.40	6.02	37.85	43.85
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.36	1.05	5.96	6.45	38.41	44.41
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.14	...	5.11	...	39.09	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	2.85	...	39.97	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.32	...	5.09	...	39.41	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.22	...	6.08	...	39.64	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.80	...	5.40	...	36.84	...
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.21	...	4.13	...	36.01	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.04	2.28	3.33	10.70	35.13	51.21
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.41	1.30	8.99	8.16	32.30	46.41
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.13	1.51	9.18	6.69	41.21	42.79
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.82	2.03	6.81	8.95	37.23	40.79
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.12	...	4.78	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.27	...	4.92	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.34	...	4.89	...	36.33	...
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.65	1.96	8.30	7.64	33.06	44.03
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.18	0.98	7.79	6.79	34.40	43.40
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.28	1.56	4.33	8.43	19.94	40.94
		Burdwan	Man														

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of September 1895—contd.

Met. div. station.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 2nd.	Monday, 3rd.	Tuesday, 4th.	Wednesday, 5th.	Thursday, 6th.	Friday, 7th.	Saturday, 8th.							
Dacca.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	0.17	2	0.39	2.84	11.63	...	62.53	
			Dacca	...	...	1.43	...	...	...	...	0.18	1	0.18	1.40	6.89	36.70	62.53
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.45	56.32
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.83	7.64	44.16	64.39
			Jaydipor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.83	53.60	...	...
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	0.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.81	3.36	12.38	63.70
			Atia (Tangail)	0.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	1	0.81	3.36	7.81	64.01
			Mymensingh	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	4	0.81	3.36	8.38	61.46
			Jamalpur	...	0.38	0.34	0.30	...	...	...	...	0.16	1	0.50	4.10	13.35	61.46
			Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	1	0.50	4.10	13.35	71.01
Partidpur	Partidpur	Subarnachal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lisanganj	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	1	0.20	...	...	...
		Madaripur	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	1	0.58	...	...	...
	Gosalundo	Partidpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Partidpur	0.08	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gosalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Partidpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Partidpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hackerungpo	Hackerungpo	Patnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gauranadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Daudkhan	Daudkhan	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Banphal	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cumilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	...	0.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	Tippera	Brahmanbari	0.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bamchandra- pur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raisnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daukhendi	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kasba	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laksem	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali	0.07	0.18	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	0.04	1	0.42	3.89	5.42	17.05	74.15
		Penny	...	0.17	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	0.09	3	1.03	2.45	5.13	14.60	74.72
		Harishpur	1.47	1.23	1.76	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranganj	...	...	0.23	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	Chittagong	Cor's Bazar	0.13	1.76	0.02	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	1.08	2.36	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kutubdia	0.30	0.31	0.08	1.06	0.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sukanya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kudala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fenosa	Fenosa	0.00	0.11	0.33	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mirraoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	0.13	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Lushai Hills.	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatie	0.20	...	...	0.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bandarban	0.44	...	...	1.14	0.63	1.47	2.05	0.19	4	2.16	2.50	8.47	11.02	61.57	73.21
		Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dikran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	Gaya	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nawadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Daudnager	Daudnager	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patri Bara-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		wan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rhabhna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Samra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muhana	Muhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Agaoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	Saran	Nikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bassawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhama	Bhama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Seerampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Amnour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chharpah...	Chharpah...	Mothari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barkhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chharpah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandharpur	Sitamahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mandharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Majhaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrhanga...	Darrhanga...	Shuhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pupri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tejpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darrhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madhabani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahera	Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Begu Sarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monkhyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shagalpur.	Shagalpur.	Gopri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamulpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shaikhupura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chakri Damda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Umpreon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gidhour	Gidhour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kharapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kharapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kharapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kharapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of Sept. 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.		
				Sunday, 22nd.	Monday, 23rd.	Tuesday, 24th.	Wednesday, 25th.	Thursday, 26th.	Friday, 27th.	Saturday, 28th.									
BENGAL—continued.	Bhagalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2'55	9'38	9'33	45'44	44'37
		Bhagalpur ...	Banpura (Sylhet).	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2'00	9'08	9'03	42'34	41'40
		Bhagalpur ...	Gupauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2'00	9'27	9'03	42'34	41'40
		Bhagalpur ...	Pratapganj	0'07	...	Nil	0'07	1'54	5'10	7'40	37'45	36'30		
		Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'07	2'01	6'31	7'48	23'50	38'02
		Bhagalpur ...	Banika ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	10'22	?	40'87	?
		Bhagalpur ...	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?	?
		Bhagalpur ...	Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3'58	6'09	13'04	63'25	71'21
		Bhagalpur ...	Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3'75	11'54	13'19	70'75	63'00
		Bhagalpur ...	Purnea	0'01	0'01	Nil	0'02	2'74	5'43	13'06	49'52	60'06		
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Malda ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3'58	6'09	13'04	63'25	71'21
		Malda ...	Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3'75	11'54	13'19	70'75	63'00
		Malda ...	Purnea	0'01	0'01	Nil	0'02	2'74	5'43	13'06	49'52	60'06		
		Malda ...	Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Malda ...	Barane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Malda ...	Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Malda ...	Kutiyaganj ...	...	...	1'35	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2'70	11'16	?	?	?
		Malda ...	Chunchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2'31	10'30	?	34'78	40'37
		Malda ...	Gujol	0'08	...	Nil	0'08	?	6'05	?	48'33	50'05		
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Bonthal Paraganj.	Sitaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2'29	2'58	11'67	24'84	51'36
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Godda	0'36	0'16	...	2	0'43	2'13	4'03	0'14	26'14	43'29		
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1'88	8'32	11'59	44'68	53'10
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Naya Dumka	1'77	0'10	2	1'87	1'71	8'41	8'00	37'01	46'08		
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Doughur	0'54	...	1	0'54	2'06	4'30	8'29	29'02	46'08		
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Jamtara	0'40	1	0'40	1'23	7'12	?	45'95	?		
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Balabadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Namhat	0'71	...	1	0'71	?	?	?	?	?		
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Assenbani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'03	?	?	?	?	?
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Kalkumit	0'03	Nil	0'03	?	7'56	?	?	?		
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Bonthal Paraganj.	Madhipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0'03	?	?	?	?
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Narayan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?	?
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Narath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?	?
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?	?
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?	?
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Mahesore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Baharwa	0'62	6'11	1	0'62	?	6'34	?	?	?		
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Sahibganj	0'15	...	1	0'15	?	?	?	?	?		
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Jagatsingpur	0'09	...	?	?	1'73	8'07	?	38'03	?		
		Bonthal Paraganj.	Banki ...	0'36	...	0'08	0'34	...	Nil	Nil	0'63	8'24	?	42'73	?	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Outlack ...	Outlack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1'41	8'20	0'65	61'60	48'47
		Outlack ...	Palae Point ...	0'04	0'14	...	1	0'18	2'03	10'40	43'29	49'88		
		Outlack ...	Kendrapara	0'24	0'11	0'17	2	0'52	1'75	7'05	8'67	58'24	44'54	
		Outlack ...	Jajpur	1'33	2'45	2	3'75	1'83	7'42	9'00	57'40	50'01	
		Outlack ...	Dharmasala	0'48	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
		Outlack ...	Nalipore	0'24	...	?	?	?	?	?	?		
		Outlack ...	Pal Lahara	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		
		Outlack ...	Atkypada	0'30	?	?	?	?	?	?		
		Outlack ...	Chandbali	0'06	0'02	Nil	0'08	1'73	4'33	9'88	40'74	44'17
		Outlack ...	Bhadrak	?	?	2'27	10'02	?	44'03	?	

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER 1895.**

FINE settled weather has prevailed during the greater part of the week just past, the chief features having been the absence of rainfall and the high temperature till towards the end of the week, when local storms began in the eastern districts and gradually spread over a considerable part of the province.

The high pressure which followed the disturbance in the previous week still obtained at the beginning of the week in the western districts, but on the 22nd, the first day of the present week, there was a moderate to brisk fall. This fall continued slowly and somewhat irregularly for several days, so that the distribution was tending towards the normal everywhere. Westerly winds prevailed during the early part of the week as far east as Dhubri, and the consequence was fine and almost cloudless weather and steadily increasing temperature. As pressure became more normal, winds again blew from the east in Assam and parts of East and North Bengal, bringing moister air over these parts and occasional showers where thunderstorms occurred. These showers were confined chiefly to the Noakhali, Chittagong, and Darjeeling districts in the early part of the week. On the 24th the pressure distribution was practically normal, and light variable winds prevailed over the province.

In the extreme south of the Bay, a change had commenced which slowly led up to a renewal of monsoon conditions over the Bay and the province. This development was not established in the north of the Bay till near the time of writing, and an account of it will be given in the report for the following week. A wide diffused depression gradually formed over the south of the Bay, and as it drifted slowly westward and deepened slowly, it appeared, even at the end of the present week, to be likely to cross the Madras coast. It was causing stronger winds at Diamond Island and at Panham, and the general circulation was cyclonic not only in the south of the Bay, but even in the extreme north of Bengal.

The northerly winds in Bengal were caused by a rise of pressure which, beginning briskly in Assam, North Bengal, and Bihar on the 26th, gave higher readings in these parts than over the Bay. The difference, however, was small, and the winds remained light and irregular. Small irregular changes of pressure followed on the 27th, and on the 28th a moderate fall in the north of Bihar gave again almost normal readings. It was on this day, the last of the week, that weather began to be somewhat unsettled over a great part of the province, and local thunderstorms with usually light rain occurred in most districts.

Pressure changes have generally been small, and have never been greater than .08 inch. The distribution has been more uniform than is usually the case at the end of September, and for the Bengal stations above the normal. Means for the week are in excess everywhere, but by small amounts, the greatest being .05 inch in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Temperature has been uniformly high owing to the sky having been but lightly clouded from day to day. Towards the end of the week the local thunderstorms gave somewhat cooler weather in parts of Lower Bengal, but in the north of the province there was still excess of between 4° and 6°. The means for the week in the larger divisions are all much higher than usual; in Assam and Bihar by rather less than 2°, in East Bengal by 2°·1, Orissa by 2°·4, Chota Nagpur 2°·6, South-West Bengal 2°·7 and North Bengal 3°.

Rainfall.—Very little rain has fallen as compared with the quantity usually received at this time of the year. A few scattered showers fell at the beginning of the week and again at the end, and they were of somewhat more frequent occurrence in the Chittagong, Noakhali, and Darjeeling districts. Bihar and Chota Nagpur have received only .16 inch on an average for the whole week, about 10 per cent of the normal. In the other districts the average fall varies from .3 inch to .9 inch, the corresponding normal amounts being between 1·84 and 3·17 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of September 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.		Since 1st of month.	Since 16th May 1895.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	95.3	74.2	92.1	70.1	85.6	+2.7	0.62	1.84	-1.23	0.80	2.43	-1.63	5.83	8.54	33.06	53.66
North Bengal	92.6	75.1	90.5	73.6	84.5	+2.0	0.64	3.17	-2.53	1.13	2.78	-1.63	9.33	12.63	53.70	73.70
East Bengal	93.1	74.1	89.3	73.6	83.9	+2.1	0.80	2.76	-1.87	1.36	2.86	-1.50	8.66	11.47	51.13	77.16
Bihar	95.0	71.6	91.6	77.3	84.4	+1.7	0.16	2.14	-1.98	0.35	1.94	-1.68	6.30	8.28	28.75	46.31
Orissa	96.7	75.1	91.1	75.6	84.9	+2.4	0.83	1.65	-1.03	1.35	2.39	-1.03	6.14	9.60	46.76	63.47
Chota Nagpur	93.9	69.9	89.4	72.7	81.1	+2.6	0.16	1.70	-1.54	0.27	2.17	-1.90	6.06	8.26	33.00	53.91
Assam	93.0	73.5	89.5	76.7	83.1	+1.6										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

C. LITTLE,

The 1st October 1895.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th September 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° F.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	22nd ...	29.807	86.8	93.8	14.0	79.8	89.6	83.5	1.068	81.2	77	NH
" ...	23rd ...	29.791	84.8	92.8	16.0	76.8	89.1	79.5	.879	75.3	65	NH
" ...	24th ...	29.767	87.6	95.3	15.5	79.8	89.6	81.5	.947	78.2	70	NH
" ...	25th ...	29.801	85.3	92.8	15.0	77.8	89.6	80.5	.909	76.0	66	NH
" ...	26th ...	29.833	86.8	93.3	13.0	80.3	89.6	82.5	1.015	79.7	73	NH
" ...	27th ...	29.828	86.6	93.3	13.5	79.8	87.6	81.5	.994	79.1	76	NH
" ...	28th ...	29.829	82.1	89.3	14.5	74.8	86.6	80.5	.960	78.0	76	0.63

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29.808

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 85.7

The extreme variation of temperature ... 20.5

The maximum temperature ... 95.3

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 72

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th September 1895 ... 0.63

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

J. H. GILLILAND,

The 1st September 1895.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of July 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,223	2	694	7	1,225	691	534	
Cotton, raw		20		4	20	4	16	
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	245		140		245	140	105	
Ditto, Indian								
Piece-goods, European	206		115		206	115	91	
Ditto, Indian								
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium								
Non-intoxicating—								
Others			2	3		5		5
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo			3		3			
Cutch								
Turmeric	6	108	16	86	114	72	42	
Grain and pulses—								
Wheat								
Rice in the husk	9	228	78	73	207	151	140	
Do. not in the husk	27	1,157	307	119	1,184	516	668	
Gram and pulses	91	107	62	20	153	82	116	
Others			1			1		1
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Raw		26		26	26	26		
Jute—								
Raw		204		270	204	270		66
Gunny-bags and cloth	21	1	16	4	22	20	2	
Leather, manufactured	2		1		2	1	1	
Liquors—								
Wines	7		4		7	4	3	
Metals—								
Brass, wrought	14	2	7	4	16	11	5	
Iron	89		24	1	89	25	64	
Others	1	13	13	11	13	24		11
Oils—								
Kerosine	649	1	196		650	196	454	
Castor	25				25		25	
Coconut	20		16		20	16	4	
Others	219		134		219	134	85	
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		24	1	24	24	25		1
Rape and mustard	216	3	101	4	219	105	114	
Til or jinjili		327		67	327	67	260	
Paper and pasteboard	273		13		273	13	260	
Provisions—								
Ghee	2				2		2	
Dried fruits and nuts		11			11		11	
Others	99	53	50	123	152	173		21
Salt	481		381	3	481	384	97	
Spices—								
Betel-nuts		758	23	207	758	230	528	
Pepper				2		2		2
Chillies	11	167	19	24	178	63	125	
Others	4	16	8	9	20	17	3	
Stone and lime	24		123		24	123		99
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	12	2	6	93	15	96		84
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	59	465	130	664	584	794		210
Timber	55	1	18	1	56	19	37	
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	302	58	118	33	380	151	209	
Manufactured—								
Other sorts			2			2		2
All other articles of merchandise	413	295	200	237	608	636	122	
Total	4,746	4,337	3,301	2,879	9,065	6,180	2,807	283

CALCUTTA, the 23rd September 1895.

F. C. W. DOVER,
For Examiner of Accounts.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of July 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3,353	37,691	1,333	59,396	41,043	59,734	.....	18,691
Cotton, raw	2	148	.....	111	150	111	89	.....
Cotton, manufactured—	513	.....	304	.....	513	304	209	.....
Twist and yarn, European	225	216	217	143	442	360	81	.....
Do., Indian	1,825	.....	1,815	7	1,825	1,323	503	.....
Rice, goods, European	18	8	16	.....	31	16	15	.....
Do., Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—	17	10	10	1	27	11	16	.....
Intoxicating, other than opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cinchona bark	16	1	16	5	16	21	.....	5
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Dyes and Tans—	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	39	.....
Myrabolams	57	.....	19	.....	57	244	23	.....
Cutch	24	243	35	209	267	.....	.....	.....
Turmeric .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	9
Aniline dyes	12	.....	15	6	12	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and pulse—	19	196	152	2	125	154	.....	29
Wheat	751	606	1,082	3,379	1,357	4,461	.....	3,104
Rice in the husk	2,830	3,116	3,045	1,719	5,716	4,794	922	.....
Rice not in the husk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jawar and bajra	1,648	1,692	1,005	1,390	3,340	2,305	945	.....
Gram and pulse	7	13	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides of cattle—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	11	824	4	765	835	760	65	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	3	.....	5	3	5	.....	2
Horns .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—	9	7,200	18	8,020	7,209	8,047	838	778
Raw	278	1,328	231	234	1,600	450	1,150	.....
Gunnybags and cloth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stick .....	.....	18	.....	4	18	4	14	.....
Shell	17	.....	1	.....	17	1	16	.....
Leather, manufactured .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—	22	.....	23	.....	22	23	.....	1
Beer	4	.....	5	.....	4	5	.....	.....
Spirits	08	.....	47	.....	08	47	21	.....
Wines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, unwrought .....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	2	12	.....
do.	14	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Copper, wrought .....	.....	45	145	63	221	201	20	.....
Brass, do.	170	78	588	38	1,145	626	519	.....
Iron	1,067	21	41	16	114	57	57	.....
Others	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—	9,582	7	8,054	20	9,580	8,074	1,506	.....
Kerosine	22	.....	18	3	22	21	1	.....
Castor	119	.....	88	.....	119	88	31	.....
Cocunut	690	10	322	.....	700	322	378	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oilseeds—	.....	544	.....	833	544	839	.....	395
Linseed .....	.....	497	275	980	959	1,255	.....	296
Rape and mustard	473	1,116	.....	951	1,117	951	166	.....
Til or jnifli	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Poppy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthnuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor .....	.....	4	60	45	20	114	.....	94
Others	16	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Opium .....	.....	.....	73	66	200	130	61	.....
Paper and pasteboard	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghee	11	8	44	.....	19	44	.....	25
Dried fruits and nuts	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Others	939	673	592	410	1,612	1,002	610	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	4,361	21	4,715	46	4,362	4,761	.....	379
Salt-petre, &c.—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt-petre .....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Other saline substances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	24	2	16	24	16	8	.....
Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 9, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, on Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 7th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 327T.—G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Patna Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the following items in the Report to be of special interest :—

Paragraphs 97-111.—The railway statistics of traffic are well compiled and ably dealt with. The difference between the total amount of the downward traffic in food-grains from Patna and the quantity imported into Calcutta from Patna is no doubt absorbed by the districts which lie between.

Paragraphs 163-71.—Mr. Forbes states the arguments against the territorial distribution of criminal work to Deputy Magistrates at head-quarters. In this respect he holds views diametrically opposed to those expressed by Mr. Luttman-Johnson in paragraph 16 of the Dacca Report. The Lieutenant-Governor, while inclining to agree with the Commissioner of Dacca, has left the decision of the question in the hands of District Magistrates.

Paragraph 291.—The account given here of the expenditure on roadside wells is useful, and all Commissioners of Divisions should record the expenditure of this class on water-supply, whether in the form of wells or tanks.

Paragraphs 355-56, 371 and 405-6.—Mr. Forbes' remarks on the shortcomings of the Patna and Chapra Municipalities, and of the municipal administration in general, are of great importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that they will be carefully read and will lead to improvement.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION
FOR 1894-95.

No. 393G., dated Bankipore, the 9th July 1895.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the General Administration of the Patna Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The following statement shows the names of the officers submitting the reports and the dates on which they were submitted and received in this office:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer submitting the report.	Date of last section of report.	Date of receipt of same in the Commissioner's office.
1	2	3	4
Patna	Mr. T. Inglis	30th May	31st May.
Gaya	" D. J. Macpherson	6th June	7th June.
Shahabad	" C. B. Marindin	30th May	1st "
Saran	" F. A. Slack	26th June	28th "
Ohamparan	" E. G. Colvin	1st "	3rd "
Muzaffarpur	" L. Hare	30th May	31st May.
Darbhanga	" A. C. Tute	30th "	31st "

I.—CHARGE.

3. I held charge of the Division throughout the year, except for three months, from 7th August to 5th November 1894, when I was on privilege leave, and Mr. Luttmann-Johnson officiated for me.

(a) Division.
(b) Districts
(c) Subdivisions.

4. The following officers held charge of the several districts and subdivisions during the year:—

Patna	Mr. C. J. O'Donnell	From 1st April 1894 to 17th March 1895.
	" C. W. Bolton	From 18th March to the end of the year (in addition to his own duties as Additional Commissioner of Patna).
Patna City (subdivision)	Mr. N. D. Beatson-Bell	From 1st April to 25th May 1894.
	Maulvi Dilawar Hossain	From 26th to 30th May 1894 (in addition to his own duties as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at head-quarters).
	Ahmed.	
	Mr. R. B. Hughes	From 31st May 1894 to end of the year.
Barh subdivision	Mr. J. T. Babonau	From 1st April 1894 to 14th March 1895.
	" R. Foley	From 15th March to end of the year.
Bihar subdivision	Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta	Throughout the year.
Dinapore subdivision	Major C. J. Roberts	From 1st April to 13th August 1894, and again from 12th October 1894 to end of the year.
	Mr. B. Foley	From 14th August to 11th October 1894.
Gaya	Mr. D. J. Macpherson	From 1st April to 19th June 1894, and again from 19th September 1894 to end of the year.
	" R. G. Drake-Brockman	From 20th June to 18th September 1894.
Nawada subdivision	Maulvi Majibur Rahman	From 1st April to 16th July 1894, and on 16th October 1894.
	Babu Trailokya Nath Bhatta-charjee, Sub-Deputy Collector.	From 17th July to 3rd August, from 31st October to 9th November, and on 15th and 16th November 1894.
	Maulvi Syed Mohiuddin Ahmed.	From 4th August to 15th October, from 17th to 30th October, and again from 10th to 17th November.
	Babu Hari Pada Bhatta-charjee.	From 20th November to end of the year.
Aurangabad subdivision	Mr. J. D. Cargill	From 1st April to 16th December 1894.
	Maulvi Syed Wamid Hossain	From 17th December to end of the year.

Jahanabad subdivision	...	Mr. W. H. W. Mackenzie	...	Throughout the year.
Shahabad	...	Mr. C. R. Marindin	...	From 1st April to 3rd August, and again from 1st October to end of the year.
		„ C. E. A. W. Oldham	...	From 4th August to 30th September 1894.
Buxar subdivision	...	Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham	...	From 1st April to 2nd August 1894, and from 2nd October 1894 to 19th March 1895.
		Maulvi Syed Wasid Husain	...	From 3rd August to 2nd October 1894.
		Mr. J. T. Rankin	...	From 20th March 1895 to end of the year.
Sasaram subdivision	...	Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman	...	From 1st April to 16th June 1894.
		„ C. P. Beachcroft	...	From 17th June to end of the year.
Bhabua subdivision	...	Maulvi Sheikh Abdulla	...	Throughout the year.
Saran	...	Mr. F. A. Slack	...	Ditto.
Siwan subdivision	...	Mr. J. H. Lea	...	From 1st April to 18th August, and again from 24th October to end of the year.
		„ W. B. Thomson	...	From 19th August to 23rd October 1894.
Gopalganj subdivision	...	Mr. W. B. Thomson	...	Throughout the year.
Champaran	...	„ W. D. Blyth	...	Ditto.
Bettiah	...	Mr. C. Fisher	...	From 1st April to 31st May 1894, and again from 1st September to end of the year.
		„ H. D. Carey	...	From 1st June to 31st August 1894.
Muzaffarpur	...	Mr. L. Hare	...	From 1st April to 23rd August, and again from 22nd October to end of the year.
		„ J. H. Lea	...	From 24th August to 21st October 1894.
Hajipur subdivision	...	Mr. E. M. Konstam	...	From 1st April to 23rd July 1894, and again from 20th November 1894 to 13th March 1895.
		Babu Sheonandan Lal Roy	...	From 24th July to 2nd September 1894.
		„ Haripada Bhattacharjee	...	From 3rd September to 12th November 1894.
		Mr. F. Lyall	...	From 13th November to 19th November 1894.
Sitamarhi subdivision	...	„ J. F. Gruning	...	From 14th March to 31st March 1895.
		Mr. W. Egerton	...	From 1st April to 6th August 1894, and again from 11th November to end of the year.
		„ J. H. Kerr	...	From 7th August to 10th November 1894.
Darbhanga	...	Mr. H. C. Williams	...	From 1st April to 23rd April 1894.
		„ H. C. Stratfield	...	From 24th April to 10th December 1894.
		„ A. C. Tate	...	From 11th December to end of the year.
Samastipur subdivision	...	Mr. J. E. Phillimore	...	From 1st April to 26th December 1894.
		„ J. D. Cargill	...	From 27th December to end of the year.
Madhubani subdivision	...	Mr. H. A. Boyd	...	From 1st April to 12th November 1894.
		„ J. H. Kerr	...	From 13th November 1894 to end of the year.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

5. On the 23rd April I accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for two days to Arrah to attend the ceremony of the opening of the municipal water-works. In May, after a short visit to Dumraon in connection with the death of the late Maharaja Sir Radha Prosad Singh, K.C.I.E., I went on inspection tour to the district of Darbhanga, from the 8th to the 25th, inspecting the Sadar offices, the subdivisions of Madhubani, Samastipur, and Sitamarhi (in Muzaffarpur), and making a flying visit of two days to Muzaffarpur to consult with the Collector on various matters. During June and July I was detained at head-quarters, writing my annual reports, &c. From the 7th August until the 5th November I was absent on privilege leave.

6. During my absence, Mr. Luttmann-Johnson, my *locum tenens*, spent ten days in August and nine days in September in visiting Muzaffarpur and Motihari, at both of which places he made partial inspections, and the subdivision of Bettiah which he inspected. Returning to head-quarters on the 9th September, he went on tour again into the Gaya district, where he inspected the subdivisions of Jahanabad, Nawada, and Aurangabad, and made a partial inspection of the Sadar office. On the 30th he reached Sasaram, which he inspected, returning *via* Buxar (partial inspection) to head-quarters on the 2nd October. From the 6th to the 9th October Mr. Luttmann-Johnson was in tour in Saran, visiting Chapra, Siwan, and Hutwa. From the 10th to the 15th he was absent (during the Durga Puja holidays) in the North-Western Provinces, and from the 25th until the 31st he was on tour in Shahabad, inspecting Buxar subdivisional office and several departments of the Sadar office at Arrah.

7. After my return from leave I spent three days in November at the Sonepur meet, and subsequently accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on tour for a few days to Gaya. On the 2nd December I rejoined His Honour in camp at Bihar, returning to head-quarters, after inspecting the subdivisional office, on the 4th. From the 6th until the 20th I was on tour in Saran, during which I inspected the Sadar offices at Chapra and the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions. From the 4th January until the 5th

February I was on tour in the Shahabad district, during which I inspected the Sadar offices at Arrah and the subdivisional offices at Bhabua and Sasaram (partially), and spent 12 days in camp with the Collector in the southern part of the district. From the 12th February until the 2nd March I was on tour at Gaya, where I inspected all departments, and I returned there for the last three days of the month in attendance on His Excellency the Viceroy.

8. Thus the Sadar offices at Darbhanga, Chapra, Arrah, and Gaya were inspected by me in all departments, and at Gaya, Muzaffarpur, and Motihari, in some one or more departments, by Mr. Luttmann-Johnson. Mr. Luttmann-Johnson also inspected most of the departments of the Patna Sadar office. All the subdivisions, except Hajipur, Barh, and Dinapore, were also inspected. Mr. Luttmann-Johnson was on tour in the Division for 47 days, and I was on tour for 102 days—total 149.

PATNA.

9. The Collector, Mr. O'Donnell, was on tour for 85 days. He was unable to complete the full programme owing to serious ill-health which obliged him to take long leave from the 18th March 1895. All of the subdivisional offices, besides police-stations, registration offices, roads, pounds, &c., were duly inspected.

Subdivisions.

10. Mr. Babonau, the Subdivisional Officer of Barh, and Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta, the Subdivisional Officer of Bihar, were in camp for 97 and 102 days, respectively. All the usual inspection duties were duly performed by each officer, and a number of bad-livelihood cases were locally enquired into by the Subdivisional Officer of Bihar. Major Robarts, the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, did not go into camp, having been exempted from the duty by Government order No. 268T.G., dated 6th October 1892.

GAYA.

11. Mr. Macpherson, the Collector, was absent on privilege leave for three months, from 20th June to 18th September 1894. During his absence the Acting Collector, Mr. Drake-Brockman, was on tour during August and September for 26 days, Mr. Macpherson being on tour during the rest of the year for 97 days, or 123 days in all. Mr. Drake-Brockman during his tour inspected all of the three subdivisional offices. Mr. Macpherson did so again during the cold weather, besides making an extended tour practically through the whole district, in the course of which, besides ordinary inspection duties, he inspected the offices of the Deo Encumbered and Chandargarh Wards' estates, a large number of Government estates, including all of those in the Nawada subdivision, the Daudnagar and Tikari municipalities, and made visits to the survey camps in the Sadar subdivision. Mr. Macpherson's tour was a very complete one, and the diaries he submitted to this office were particularly full and useful.

12. Mr. Herron, the Joint-Magistrate was in camp for ten days on local enquiries, and Mr. Russell, the Assistant Magistrate, was on tour for a great part of the cold weather, visiting Government estates and watching survey and attestation work.

Subdivisions.

13. The tours of the Subdivisional Officers were in Aurangabad 102 days, in Nawada 100 days, and in Jahanabad 92 days. The tours were all fairly well distributed throughout the year, except in Jahanabad, where the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Mackenzie's tour was almost confined to the cold weather. Besides ordinary inspection duties and enquiries into criminal cases, particular attention was paid in each subdivision to chaukidari matters. The Collector speaks with approbation of the tour of Babu Hari Pada Bhattacharjee, the Subdivisional Officer of Nawada, during which he visited almost all of the numerous Government estates in that subdivision.

SHAHABAD.

14. The Collector, Mr. Marindin, and Mr. Oldham, who acted as Collector from 4th August to 30th September 1894, spent on the whole 121 days in camp, which were well distributed throughout the year. Mr. Oldham's time on tour was chiefly spent in trying bad-livelihood cases and in inspecting the Bhabua subdivisional office. Mr. Marindin's tour was a very complete one,

taking in practically the whole district, with the exception of the Kymore range of hills, through which he had camped in the previous year. During his tour, besides inspecting the different subdivisional offices and making the usual inquiries into crime, roads, material state of the people, &c., he paid useful inspection visits to the Nasriganj Government estate and to parts of the Sabar and Deo Kumar and Dharm Kumar Wards' estates, and inspected the rural municipalities of Dumraon and Jagdispur. Some 12 days were occupied in camping with myself along the northern base of the Kymore hills, making the acquaintance of the inhabitants and fauna of that remote part of the Division.

Subdivisions.

14. (a) In Buxar Mr. Oldham's movements were hampered by the Sub-Deputy Collector attached to the Subdivision being deputed to settlement work from the 16th October, which necessitated the Subdivisional Officer's having to constantly return to head-quarters for the despatch of treasury business. He was, however, on tour for 97 days, which were usefully employed in the usual inquiries, part of the time being spent in supervising the arrangements at the two important Barahpur fairs. In Sasaram the Subdivisional Officer's tour extended only to 80 days, owing to Mr. Beachcroft being laid up with rheumatism for over two months during the cold weather, viz., from the middle of November until nearly the end of January. He did what he could to make up for this in February and March, and although the time spent in camp fell short of the prescribed period, he managed to get through nearly the full tale of inspection duties. In Bhabua the Subdivisional Officer, Maulvi Syed Abdullah, visited every part of the subdivision, getting through a good deal of useful work, notably inspection of *khas mahals*. He was in camp in all for 125 days.

SARAN.

15. Mr. Slack was in camp for 90 days in the cold season and for 42 days during other times in the year, during which, in a succession of useful tours, he visited every part of the district, doing much useful inspection work. His movements were, however, somewhat interfered with by his having to see to the arrangements in connection with the marching of the reliefs through his district, and he was in particular very much handicapped by having personally to take up the hearing of a very heavy criminal case (*Empress versus Rai Ishree Pershad*, under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code), which had been transferred to his file from that of the Assistant Magistrate of Patna by the High Court.

Subdivisions.

16. Mr. Lea, Subdivisional Officer of Siwan, spent 90 days on tour, and Mr. Thomson, of Gopalgunge, 107. The tour of the former officer was not carried out so completely as the Collector had wished, owing to interruptions caused by the marching of the reliefs through the Siwan subdivision. But under such circumstances Mr. Lea should have spent more than the prescribed minimum of 90 days in camp, and the Collector will be requested to see that this is not advanced as a reason for any departure from a full programme in future. Mr. Thomson's tour was a full and useful one, though he was a good deal handicapped by having constantly to return to his head-quarters for treasury work, owing to his Sub-Deputy Collector having been deputed for cadastral survey duties.

CHAMPARAN.

17. Mr. Blyth was on tour for 74 days during the cold season and for 22 days during the hot-weather months. Besides the usual enquiries and inspections, he inspected the two Dome settlements and made enquiries into the affairs of the Ramnagar Raj.

Subdivision.

18. Mr. C. Fisher, the Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah, spent 131 days in camp, and Mr. Carey, whilst temporarily in charge, was on tour for 13 days. The Collector has not given any details, but I believe that the time on tour of both of these officers was usefully spent.

MUZAFFARPUR.

19. Some days in each month of the year were spent by the Collector on tour, aggregating 84 days by Mr. Hare and 12 days by Mr. Lea, who acted for

him (in September and October) while on privilege leave. All the usual inspections and enquiries were fully made, and questions of drainage, fouling river-water, &c., formed special subjects of enquiry.

Subdivisions.

20. The Subdivisional Officers of Sitamarhi and Hajipur were on tour for 123 and 94 days, respectively. Both tours were useful ones, all the requisite inspections and enquiries being duly made. In both subdivisions chaukidari matters received particular attention, and in the Sitamarhi subdivision the traffic registration offices were inspected.

DARBHANGA.

21. Mr. Streatfeild was on tour for 34 days, and Mr. Tute, who only took charge on 10th December, for 74 days—total 108 days. The deficiency of 12 days, the prescribed time for this district being 120 days, was due to unforeseen circumstances in Mr. Streatfeild's time, which have been explained by the present Collector. Mr. Streatfeild's tour, though thus unavoidably cut short, was well spent in inspecting the two subdivisions, the Jogearah Trust estate, the Rosera municipality and other offices. Mr. Tute's tour was also well laid out. During the first part of it he made a complete circuit of the southern portion of the district, in the course of which he inspected the Samastipur sub-divisional office, the Narhan Ward's estate office and tahsil offices, and the Government estate of Bakhtiarpur. His next tour was to the Madhubani sub-division, most of which he visited, besides inspecting the sub-divisional office, outstalls, police-stations, &c., and personally making arrangements for the passing through of the military reliefs. I am inclined to think that the prescribed tour of 120 days for this district is unnecessarily long, especially as it is a district where closer supervision by the head of the district at head-quarters is much needed.

Subdivisions.

22. The late Mr. Boyd and the present Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Kerr, spent 12 and 91 days on tour in Madhubani; and Messrs. Phillimore and Cargill 93 days between them in Samastipur. All the usual tour duties were duly performed by these officers. Mr. Kerr's tour diaries were particularly good ones, full of useful and interesting information.

(d.)—INSPECTION OF DISTRICT OFFICES AND TREASURIES BY—

I.—COMMISSIONER.

23. The following inspections were made in 1894-95:—

INSPECTION MADE BY MR. A. FORBES.			INSPECTION MADE BY MR. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON.		
Months.	District head-quarters.	Subdivisions.	Months.	District head-quarters.	Subdivisions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
May 1894	Darbhanga ... All depart-ments.	{ Madhubani. Samastipur. Sitamarhi.	September 1894	Patna ... { Magistrate's office. Nizarat. Land registration. Cess office. Certificate. Record-room. Zamindari dak.	
December "	.....	Bihar.	" "	Muzaffarpur ... { Magistrate's office. Land registration. Record-room. General remarks.	
" "	Saran ... All depart-ments.	{ Siwan. Gopalganj.	" "	Champaran ... { Magistrate's office Nizarat Cess office Zamindari dak	} Bettiah.
January 1895	Shehabad ... Ditto ...	{ Bhabhua. Bansaram (partially).	October "	Shahabad ... Butwara	{ Buxar. Bansaram.
February "	Gaya ... Ditto ...	.....	" "	Gaya ... { Magistrate's office Nizarat Munshi khana Land registration Cess office Zamindari dak Khas Mahal	{ Jehanabad. Aurangabad. Bawada.